"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains today; tomorrow probably fair; moderate east and southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,297. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MEXICANS DESERT PERSHING AT CRY 'VILLA IS COMING!'

Cervantes and Others Secretly Spread Report Bandit Has an Army of 5,000.

PEON LABORERS QUIT JOBS

Cavalry in Night Rides Tries in Vain to Capture the Chief Propagandist.

OUTLAWS SLAIN IN SKIRMISH

Three Killed After Firing on Party of Twelve American Troopers Near Lake Itascate.

BY FRANK B. ELSER.
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, May 8, (by truck train to Columbus, N. M., May 15.)—Villista leaders, notably Candelario Cervantes, are spreading throughout Chihuahua the propaganda of bombast that Villa himself was spreading prior to and immediately following the Columbus raid.

From the Durango line in the south to the Mormon colonies in the north, the word is passing through village and hacienda and ranch that all Americans are to be exterminated, and that to accomplish this Villa himself, with his wound healed, is soon to take the field again with a reorganized and re-equipped force of 5,000 fighting men.

Whether this story is true or a product of Cervantes's imagination not even the best-informed officer of General Pershing's command can tell, but that it is sweeping over all Chihuahua the army has had ample evidence. All along the line of communication, from Namiquipa to Casas Grandes, Mexican laborers employed by the expedition have been quitting their work. Their pay was good and the hours were reasonably short, but of late they have been dropping their tools with a suddenness that bespeaks something under the surface.

Investigation and cross-questioning showed that their quitting coincided with reports of Cervantes's presence in the vicinity, and further cross-questioning brought admissions that they were afraid to work. Villa was coming again. To work longer for Los Americanos meant death.

Mexican Laborers Quit.

Heretofore the expedition has had trouble with guides and laborers south of Namiquipa, but north of it there were many willing and eager to get the dollar a day gold offered by the Quartermaster's Department or the Engineering Corps. Now the north country is affected. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent talked today with a Major of the Engineers, who lamented that he could use a thousand Mexican laborers if he could only get them. He has 250 miles of twisting wagon trail to smooth out between here and Columbus, but to do this he has been able to corral only a handful of Mexicans to assist the enlisted men and officers of the corps.

"A dollar gold is more than a peon ever before received in his life for a day's work," said the Major. "We also give them rations. For teams we pay from $3 to $5 a day gold—also a record for the country. But even with these inducements we can't scrape together men enough."

This is Cervantes's work, his work and the back-flare that swept through Mexico when the Thirteenth Cavalry retired from Parral. During the doubtful days that followed that affair all Mexicans felt united, and that feeling still prevails to some extent. When the de facto Government continues, presumably, to hunt Villistas, the clash at Parral bred an unrest and a mutual suspicion that will not be wiped out for some time. In a way it tended to merge Villista and Carranzista, which may account for the credence given by the natives in North Chihuahua to the stories that Villa is "coming back."

Cervantes, listed as a General of the Villa forces, was supposed to be the leader of the Villista band engaged by Colonel Dodd's column at Tomachic on April 22. After that Cervantes disappeared. His former home was in Namiquipa, near which we are now camped.

Cervantes a Will-o'-the-Wisp.

Reports came to headquarters more than ten days ago that he was in our vicinity at the head of a band of forty men. During that ten days five detachments of cavalry, taking the field alternately, riding by night, hiding in arroyos by day, having been seeking him and his men, so far without success. Will-o'-the-wisp reports are followed, but Cervantes goes ahead of them. One night, so the rumor said, he rode boldly into Namiquipa within rifle shot of our posts. That may or may not be true. None of our scouts has seen him, but the column can almost tell where he has been by the actions of the natives. For he has told them all that Villa is not dead, but very much alive, and that he will soon come to drive the "Gringos" back over the border.

In the face of the hammering that our troops have given the scattered bands of bandits they seem to be hanging together with remarkable tenacity. Whether they are being recruited is problematical. There is, for instance, the outfit of 200 or 300 engaged at Tomachic, then, twelve days later, at Ojos Azules. The nthere is the Cer-

Continued on Page 3.

ZAPATISTAS ROBBED AMERICANS IN WRECK

Got $3,000 in Gold from Train's Passengers—24 Killed, One Report Says.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, May 15.—Twenty-four persons were killed, it was stated by authorities in Piedras Negras tonight, in the derailment of a through passenger train from Mexico City to Laredo on Friday between Queretaro and Empalme Gonzales. The bandits carried away all the valuables they could find, as well as much of the passengers' clothing.

Many passengers escaped from the train and walked back to Empalme Gonzales, nine miles distant, in their bare feet, where a relief train was made up.

LAREDO, Texas, May 15.—A train, attached to which was the private car of Charles A. Douglas, counsel for General Carranza at Washington, was derailed by an explosion between Queretaro and Empalme Gonzales, Mexico, Friday.

The train left Mexico City at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. At 2:30 the next morning the passengers were awakened by a sudden jar and terrific detonation, followed by rifle shots. Outside, the passengers said, was a party of bandits shouting "Viva Villa!" and firing continuously. They are believed to have been Zapatistas.

The engine and four cars were derailed, and the engineer, fireman, helper, and five other persons riding on the tender were instantly killed. The bandits entered the first second-class car and worked their way toward the rear, robbing all passengers.

Among the passengers reported robbed were two army Paymasters, who lost $36,000 in the new Carranza currency. A paymaster of the El Oro Mining Company lost $33,000 in the new Carranza currency, and an American named Hill lost $3,000 in gold.

The express car is said to have contained a million pesos in the new currency, but it was not broken open.

FREIGHTER IN DISTRESS OUTSIDE N. Y. HARBOR

Swedish Steamer Grekland Signals for Aid and Ships Speed to Her.

A wireless report received in this city late last night said that signals of distress were displayed off Sandy Hook by the Swedish steamer Grekland, a freighter, and that several steamships and a pilot boat had gone to her assistance. It was believed the ship was in collision during a dense fog. The Grekland, which sailed yesterday for Kirkwall with a general cargo, was seen lying to between Ambrose Lightship and the Fairway Buoy.

The pilot of the steamship San Giovanni, which sailed from New York last night for Genoa, sent a wireless message ashore later in the night to the effect that the Grekland was in need of immediate assistance. The coast guard cutter Mohawk was requested earlier in the evening to proceed to the Grekland.

SLEVIN STICKS TO FIANCEE.

Charges G. W. Loppe with Attacking Stepdaughter and Wife.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 15.—James Slevin of New York, President of the Christian and Holy Film Company, who has just come from Rome, made public today his version of an attack alleged to have been made early Thursday morning by George Washington Loppe, a member of the American Ambulance Committee, on his wife and his stepdaughter, Miss Sophia Machain, at their apartment, 103 Rue de la Boëtie. Slevin, who is engaged to Miss Machain, says Loppe made slanderous charges against her, but he asserts that he will marry her on Saturday, as he intended, if her health permits.

According to Slevin's story, Loppe had been acting strangely several days and told him Wednesday night that he must not marry Miss Machain, making charges against both his wife and his stepdaughter. Slevin affected to take no notice of Loppe's hint, but told his fiancée of his threats and accusations. The four went to the theatre that night, and Loppe, according to Slevin, seemed calmer.

"Soon after midnight," says Slevin, "I received a telephone call to hurry to Rue de la Boëtie. The women had run wounded into the street after a terrible scene with Loppe, who had been taken to the police station by gendarmes. Both women were suffering from severe scalp wounds and bruises on the head. They stated that Loppe had repeated his allegations about Sophia and then attacked her with the butt of his revolver. Mrs. Loppe intervened, whereupon he hit her also."

The Commissaire refused to hold Loppe on the women's charges, and they took refuge with Evaristo Machain, former Minister of Paraguay here.

As neither woman is seriously injured, it appears likely that a reconciliation will take place on condition that Loppe withdraws his accusations, which he is said to be willing to do.

James Slevin is best known in theatrical circles as the official photographer to the Vatican named by Pope Pius X. in 1913. Mr. Slevin, who had been a scenario writer, was sent to Rome by the Kinemacolor Company. He took credentials from prominent churchmen in this country, London, and Paris, and through these gained an audience with the Pope. He exhibited nine reels of specially selected pictures, which pleased the Pope, and as a result he received permission to make a photographic record of the routine of the Vatican. On the same visit Mr. Slevin was knighted by the Pope.

George Washington Loppe and Mrs. Loppe were in this city in April. While here Mrs. Loppe collected 42,000 pounds of smoking tobacco, 2,500,000 cigarettes and 422 gross of corncob pipes to distribute among the British soldiers in the trenches. They sailed on April 1 for Bordeaux on the Rochambeau to rejoin the American Ambulance Corps at Neuilly.

A WHOLESOME SUMMER DRINK.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A healthful, invigorating and delicious tonic—more cooling and refreshing than lemonade.—Advt.

ROFRANO GIVES UP; TAKEN BY SWANN

Alleged Plotter in Gaimari Murder, Long Missing, Has District Attorney Meet Him.

NO CLUE TO WANDERINGS

Prisoner Refuses to Tell Where He Has Been for the Last Eight Months.

NOW EXPECTS A FAIR TRIAL

Capture Quietly Made in Washington Square—Littleton Arranges for His Client's Surrender.

Coming out of a mysterious "somewhere," into which he had vanished eight months ago as a fugitive from justice, former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, who was indicted for plotting the murder of Mike Giamari, a political enemy, arrived in New York yesterday and surrendered to the District Attorney. All the dragnets which the police had spread throughout the country failed to lure him into captivity until he was willing to give himself up of his own accord. And he did it, as his friends always predicted he would do it, "in his own way when he was good and ready, and not one minute sooner."

Not only did he pick the time, but he also picked the place—the southwest corner of Washington Square, where District Attorney Swann met him in person and placed him under arrest. On the scene at the time besides Rofrano and the prosecutor were the prisoner's brother, Robert Rofrano, and his counsel, Martin W. Littleton. The surrender was accomplished swiftly and without any commotion. Many people were in the street, and within twenty-five feet of Rofrano were at least three policemen, who hadn't the remotest idea that the short, burly man with weary eyes was a once powerful politician who had suddenly emerged from oblivion to face an accusation of murder.

Within a half hour after his arrest Michael Rofrano was locked in a cell in the Tombs Prison, certain sections of which, as a young contractor more than twenty years ago, he had assisted in constructing—a fact which struck him with melancholy force as he stepped through the arched doorway, for he remarked, with calm survey of the walls and ceiling:

"To think—just to think that the bastille I helped to build is now going to imprison me."

Of course, the question which sprung to the lips of every one who saw Rofrano yesterday was "where had he been all this time." But this question remained unanswered. District Attorney Swann did not know. Martin W. Littleton did not know. Rofrano himself, under strict orders of counsel, declined to utter a word. At his home at 9 Oliver Street there was no one who would venture even a syllable of information to clear up the mystery of the politician's disappearance.

Counsel Explains Disappearance.

The best that Mr. Littleton would do in the way of an explanation was to state that Rofrano had to disappear last September because he was indicted for political reasons and could not at that time have had a fair trial, based solely on law and evidence. But now, he said, conditions had changed. With a new administration in the District Attorney's office, Rofrano, according to his counsel, felt that he could go to trial with a reasonable assurance of not having his head sacrificed to his political enemies.

"It was not unnatural for Rofrano to have gone away last September," said Mr. Littleton. "It is easy to understand that conditions are different now than they were then. Believing that he had been indicted for political reasons, he thought it would be impossible for him to get a fair trial based on law and evidence."

When Robert Rofrano, brother of the accused man, was seen in his plumbing shop at 5 James Street and asked to tell where his brother had been since last September he flew into a rage at the question.

"How do you know I'm Robert Rofrano?" he thundered. "Robert Rofrano is not here. I think he was arrested and locked up this morning for something or other."

When told that Robert Rofrano was at Washington Square when the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner surrendered, the plumber wavered on the question of identity and exclaimed that he hadn't the slightest idea where his brother had been or what he had been doing since his disappearance. Then, in another outburst of exasperation, he shouted, almost at the top of his voice:

"I'll tell you where Mike was if you want to know. He was in hell all this time; there's where he was. And now he's in heaven."

"Can you mention a place more printable?" the plumber was asked.

"You print what I tell or you don't print anything. He was in hell, and now he's in heaven."

Multitude of Conflicting Reports.

Ever since his disappearance on Sept. 14, 1915, on which day the Grand Jury indicted him on a charge of murder in the first degree, the police and the District Attorney's office received a multitude of conflicting reports as to his hiding place. One rumor had him concealed in the swamps of Long Island. Another described him as hiding right in New York City, protected from arrest by the strong political influences which he had woven about him by his own powerful hand. At one time it was reported that his body was pulled out of the Passaic River. All these rumors, however, were proved to be groundless, and the police finally concluded that he had embarked to some foreign coun-

Continued on Page 8.

300 Austrian Prisoners Rebel in Canada; Guards Kill One and Seriously Wound Nine

COCHRANE, Ont., May 15.—An outbreak among Austrian prisoners of war in the internment camps at Kapuskasing last Friday was quelled by the military authorities after one of the prisoners was killed, nine were seriously wounded, several fatally, and four slightly injured it was learned here tonight.

The revolt is said to have been started by about 300 Austrian prisoners, who were removed from the camp at Penarium, where they had refused to work and had turned on their guards. They were taken last Wednesday under heavy guard to the Kapuskasing camps, about sixty miles west of here, on the Transcontinental Railway.

The new arrivals continued to manifest a spirit of insubordination at Kapuskasing. The smoldering unrest culminated Friday in a riot, and the guards fired on the prisoners. Rifles and bayonets were used freely, it is said, and the outbreak, in which other prisoners participated, was not quelled for several hours. There were no casualties among the soldiers.

Major Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, tonight sent General Logie, commanding the Toronto military district, to Kapuskasing to take charge of the situation and report to him. The camps were reported to be quiet tonight.

9 CRUSHED TO DEATH IN BUILDING WRECK

Crowded Ohio Restaurant, Jarred by Nearby Blast, Collapses Suddenly.

VICTIMS KILLED AT DINNER

Nearly a Score of Injured Are Rushed to Hospitals as Troops Restrain Crowd.

AKRON, Ohio, May 15.—Nine persons were killed, two are missing, and at least a score were injured early this evening when the old Beacon-Journal building, on a downtown corner, occupied by the Crystal Restaurant, collapsed as a result of a blast of dynamite in an adjoining excavation.

Eight identified and one unidentified bodies were recovered before midnight, and two persons now missing are thought to be in the ruins.

The list of dead follows:

WILLIAM C. LAWSON, 486 Woodland Avenue, Akron.
MARY LAWSON, his daughter.
H. W. RANEY, 357 East Buchtel Avenue, Akron.
The Rev. D. S. THOMAS, Cumberland, Md.
Miss BLANCHE KLINE, Mansfield, Ohio.
C. A. TOMPKINS, 1,609 Jonathan Avenue, Cincinnati.
Mrs. EDWARD GALLUP, Cambridge, Ohio.
Miss DOROTHY KENYON, 21, Western Union telegraph operator.
UNIDENTIFIED GIRL, believed to be a waitress.

Miss Kenyon had gone into the restaurant to spend ten minutes at lunch. She arrived just in time to be crushed to death. Police and city building Inspectors began an investigation of the wreck.

Battery B, Field Artillery, Ohio National Guard, was called out to aid the police in restraining a crowd of more than 10,000 persons who packed the streets near where the accident occurred.

A tremendous roar, echoing the screams of injured and dying persons, brought thousands to the disaster scene. Instantly the police, Fire Department, and volunteers plunged to the work of rescue. A pile of broken timbers, twisted steel, and tons of brick and mortar buried the victims, who a moment before were dining in the restaurant.

Nineteen survivors, many believed to be fatally injured, were extricated and sent to the City and People's Hospitals. Only two or three of the others known to have been in the restaurant succeeded in escaping before the crash.

George Serris, who, with his brother Augustus, owned the restaurant, escaped through the kitchen from the collapsing restaurant, together with a cook and two dishwashers. But all were injured by falling brick.

Blasts of dynamite, set off in an excavation for a new building north of the restaurant, unsettled the foundation. The restaurant was a one-story structure with a two-story false front, and the latter, toppling backward, added a weight of many tons to the falling roof.

A dynamite charge set off fifty feet away from the restaurant a few minutes before the disaster is believed to have been the direct cause. The crash came at 6:10, in the midst of the dinner hour, when the restaurant was crowded and when thousands were on the streets during the evening rush. So suddenly did the ceiling cave in, the windows crack and the walls crumble that those who were not instantly killed were knocked unconscious. It was Mrs. William C. Lawson, who escaped from the table where she and her husband and their eight-year-old daughter, Mary, were dining together, who was the first person rescued.

The first body to be dug from the tangled heap of débris was that of her daughter. Firemen dug her out, revealing a deep gash on her neck, where she probably had been strangled to death by the edge of the table falling on her. A piece of bread that she was eating was still clutched in her hand.

'SUSPICION' IN OTTAWA FIRE.

Investigators Make Report, but Name No One in Finding.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 15.—"Your Commissioners are of the opinion that there are many circumstances connected with this fire that lead to a strong suspicion of incendiarism, especially in view of the fact that the evidence is clear that no one was smoking in the reading room for some time previous to the outbreak of the fire, and also to the fact that the fire could not have occurred from defective electric wires. But while your Commissioners are of such opinion, there is nothing in the evidence to justify your Commissioners in finding that the fire was maliciously set."

This is the outstanding conclusion reached by Robert A. Pringle, K. C., and Judge D. B. McTavish, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the fire which damaged the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa on the evening of Feb. 3. The Commissioners secured a statement from John R. Rathom, editor of The Providence Journal, in which he asserted that three weeks before the fire he notified United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York that in three weeks from that time the buildings would be destroyed by fire and that Mr. Marshall publicly acknowledged the notification. Mr. Rathom said the information came directly from the German Embassy, but he was not in a position to make public the name of his informant.

Colonel Sherwood, Commissioner of Dominion Police, says this information

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ASQUITH UNABLE TO CONVINCE ULSTER

Premier, in Belfast, Finds Citizens Against Home Rule and Disarmament.

HAS FRANK DISCUSSION

Meets Large Body of Representative North of Ireland Men Before Returning to Dublin.

BELFAST, May 15.—Stubborn disinclination to accept anything in the way of a Government which might imply the future subjection of Ulster to home rule was evident today on the occasion of Premier Asquith's visit to Belfast, which lasted only a few hours. So far as can be learned, the Premier's conference with a large body of representative Ulster men was disappointing.

It is understood that the question of the general disarmament of forces in Ireland not authorized by the Government was discussed, and, although those present were pledged to secrecy, it is rumored that cold water had been thrown on the proposal. The discussion was very full and frank, but it is asserted that the result was unsatisfactory.

A telegram from Sir Edward Carson to the Ulster Unionist Council did not bring about an alleviation of the situation. Sir Edward wired:

"I know nothing whatever as to the rumors as to the Government of Ireland appearing in the press nor as to the foundation for them."

Belfast itself does not show any signs of accepting the compromise, which it is understood Mr. Redmond is ready to offer. Ulster's capital was almost entirely unaffected by the recent rebellion, and the provisions of martial law have not been enforced.

Everything is outwardly calm, but the keenest interest underlies the surface appearance, and many Ulsterites declare their determination to have no dealings with the Nationalists. All the newspapers in Belfast advise caution in regard to any promises that the Premier may have made, but which are not yet public property.

Mr. Asquith returned to Dublin tonight, where, it is reported, further court-martials will be conducted openly.

Plans for Government of Ireland.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 16.—The Daily Mail this morning gives what it claims is a forecast of Premier Asquith's new Irish policy, formulated as the result of his visit to Ireland, as follows:

"First—To Irishmen is to be given a greater share in the government of their country—an Executive Council, a sort of Irish Cabinet, sitting in Dublin, is to be set up, and will be responsible for the control of Irish affairs, but itself will be under the control of the British Parliament. At the moment there will be no talk of the introduction of an Irish House of Commons. Ulster sentiment must be respected, as well as that of the Nationalists, if a settlement is to be secured.

"Second—Both the Ulster and Nationalist volunteers are expected to receive official recognition and be made forces of the crown. This is regarded as far better than suppression and disarmament. Neither force is disloyal to Great Britain and both may be usefully employed and brought into a sort of union with one another by recognition."

FRENCH PRESS UPHOLDS POINCARE'S PEACE VIEW

President's Speech Accepted as Final Word—A Guide for Berlin and Neutral Capitals.

PARIS, May 15.—The speech of President Poincaré at Nancy on Sunday, in which the President declared that France did not want Germany to offer peace, but desired that she should ask peace of France, is widely commented on today by the newspapers as the final and authoritative announcement of the French policy on the subject of peace. The Temps says:

"The discourse of the President of the Republic is much more than an impressive oratorical manifestation, and there is no need for deception either at Berlin or in the capitals of neutral countries where the idea of eventual mediation is entertained among those without authority and without responsibility. The President's address expresses the sentiments profoundly rooted in the hearts of all good Frenchmen and against which no questionable manoeuvre will ever prevail. The entire French people are resolved to fight until they obtain a peace re-establishing vested rights and giving guarantees of equilibrium and stability."

"PEACE CREDITS" TO FRENCH.

Chicago Bankers Agree to Accept Payment at End of the War.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Chicago bankers have entered into arrangements with French Commissioners, it was announced today, to supply "peace credits" covering the sale of American manufactures. The arrangement becomes effective with the end of the war.

"The arrangements have been perfected in all details, not only for the placing of large orders with Chicago manufacturers for machinery to be delivered to French business concerns, but for the payment for the goods through credits to be extended by the local banks," said one member of the group.

The Commissioners have no connection with the French Government, but represent strong mercantile interests, he said. Machinery to be purchased consists largely of agricultural implements and factory equipment.

TO PROTEST ANEW TO GREAT BRITAIN

Secretary Lansing Preparing a Sharp Complaint Against Detention of American Mails.

WILL CITE RECENT SEIZURES

Remonstrance Will Be Sent to France as Well as to England.

EARLY BLOCKADE NOTE, TOO

Embarrassment Caused by Germany Not to Delay Pressing Our Trade Rights on Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary of State Lansing is preparing a new and sharp note in amplified protest against British seizure and detention of American and other neutral mails. The note, it is expected, will be sent to London in the next few days.

While the note will be directed primarily to the British Government in protest against the policy of seizing American mails, probably it will be sent also to the French Government, because of the defense by France of the action of Great Britain in detaining neutral mails. The original American protests against mail seizures were cabled to Ambassador Page at London on Jan. 4 last. The British and French Governments replied jointly in notes bearing date of April 3, which were made public by Secretary Lansing on April 7.

Since the delivery of these notes more mails have been seized. The most notable instance is that of the Danish steamer Frederick VIII., which was halted early in April and taken to Kirkwall, where 597 sacks of mail, from Copenhagen, Christiania, and Christiansand were removed and sent to London for examination. The steamer arrived in New York on April 13 without these sacks. On her return voyage from New York the steamer carried several thousand sacks of mail, which were taken off at Kirkwall.

Officials also allowed it to become known today that work would be begun soon on the note to be sent by the United States in reply to the recent British note of response to the American note of protest of Oct. 26 last against the so-called British blockade of neutral ports, which the American Government regards as illegal.

The fact that work is to be begun promptly on the preparation of such a note caused some surprise in Washington in view of the statement made by Secretary Lansing last Friday that the implied condition attached to the discontinuance of German submarine warfare, as announced in the German reply in the Sussex case, had caused an embarrassing situation in the matter of the American Government's treatment of the British blockade policy.

It was explained today that Secretary Lansing's statement of Friday was not to be interpreted as meaning that the United States, acting independently of Germany, did not intend to go forward with its negotiations with Great Britain in opposition to the blockade and in protest against British interference with legitimate American commerce, or that the United States would not carry these negotiations forward promptly.

The refusal of Great Britain to allow hospital supplies to be sent by the American Red Cross to Germany and her allies still is being carefully investigated at the State Department, and a protest on this subject is expected to go forward in the near future.

DETAILS OF SUSSEX INQUIRY.

American White Book Shows How Attaches Determined Torpedoing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary of State Lansing today disclosed in detail the "case of the Sussex" as framed by the papers now in the State Department relating to the torpedoing of the French Channel steamship, based on the reports of the American Military and Naval Attachés at London and Paris, the affidavits of survivors and reports made by American diplomatic and consular officers. These documents, including the American note of protest to Germany in the Sussex case in which President Wilson demanded immediate abandonment of Germany's methods of submarine warfare against merchantmen, constitute an official White Paper of sixty-four printed pages, copies of which are being distributed, as of today's date, to all of the diplomatic embassies and legations in Washington.

The Sussex was sunk on March 24. The material made public today shows that three days later, on March 27, Secretary Lansing sent a cablegram to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, informing him that "considerable evidence" had been received by the State Department that the Sussex was sunk by a submarine torpedo, and directing Mr. Gerard "to inquire immediately of the German Foreign Office whether a submarine belonging to Germany or her allies sunk the Sussex." This cablegram told Mr. Gerard that "the department expects a prompt reply." On March 28, the correspondence shows, Secretary Lansing directed Mr. Gerard to make a similar inquiry concerning the torpedoing of the Dominion liner Englishman, on March 29 about the torpedoing of the Manchester Engineer, on April 1 regarding the torpedoing of the Eagle Point, and on the same day regarding the torpedoing of the British steamer Berwindvale.

Ambassador Sharp notified the State Department from Paris on March 28 that he had been informed officially by the French Foreign Office that the Sussex was not armed. Mr. Sharp's message said that Major Logan and Lieutenant Smith, the American Mili-

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SAYS GERMAN FLEET HAS SAILED FOR RIGA

Copenhagen Hears Largest Battleships Are Included—Germans Capture Swedish Ships.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that a large German fleet which has left Kiel for Riga includes the new battleship Hindenburg and several other battleships of the largest type.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, May 16, via London.—A dispatch to the Aftenbladet from Gothenburg, Sweden, says that a large German fleet, which was outside of Gothenburg Saturday with the object of capturing a British steamer about to sail for England, was forced to retire Sunday by the appearance of British submarines. The British steamer then sailed.

The German warships, however, the dispatch adds, captured four Swedish steamers and took them to German harbors.

HELFFERICH SLATED FOR DELBRUECK'S POST

Baron von Stein for Food Dictator —Reichstag Demands Reforms in Food Systems.

BERLIN, May 15, (via London, Tuesday, May 16.)—Dr. Karl Helfferich, the present Minister of Finance and the youngest member of the Cabinet, is the most likely candidate for the post of Minister of the Interior and Vice Chancellor, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Clemens Delbrück.

Dr. Helfferich is a man of thorough business training, and was one of the strongest forces in the recent crisis in German-American relations in favor of reaching an understanding with the United States. His statements in the April debate of the Reichstag Ways and Means Committee on the submarine issue and his reports to headquarters on the latest German note contributed materially to overcoming the desires of advocates of unlimited use of the torpedo and bringing about a settlement of the controversy with the United States.

With the impending separation of the problems of food regulations from the Ministry of the Interior and the creation of a separate department of government with plenary powers to control food prices and distribution, the Ministry of the Interior becomes slightly less important, but still remains the most influential department of the civil administration. The new Director, or Directors, of food supplies—for the powers may be entrusted to a duumvirate, with one military member—apparently has not been selected, but Baron von Stein, head of the Food Supply Department of the Ministry of the Interior, is the most prominent of the candidates.

At the meeting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag today considerable discontent was manifested on account of the method of the Bundesrat in settling important questions pertaining to the food supply without consulting the Reichstag.

While the Reichstag conferred on the Bundesrat at the beginning of the war general powers to adopt all economic measures necessitated by the war, the members of the Reichstag evidently feel now that the Reichstag has been ignored too much in this matter. Hence the Socialists, Progressive National Liberals, Conservatives, and Clericals each brought forward today a lengthy series of resolutions defining the principles which should control food regulation, production, and distribution. The discussion, however, was postponed because of the temporary vacancy in the Interior Department.

AMSTERDAM, May 15, (via London.)—One of Germany's greatest men, says the Vossische Zeitung, will become Minister of the Interior and Vice Chancellor in succession to Dr. Clemens Delbrück, whose resignation was announced last week.

The newspaper adds that the name of the new Minister will not be allowed to be published until Emperor William has signed the appointment decree. He will be intrusted with the solution of the food problem in Germany.

LONG LIST OF IMPORTS BANNED BY FRANCE

Large Number of Wares, Many of American Origin, Named by Decree.

PARIS, May 15.—In accordance with a recent law, the Government has just prohibited the importation of a long list of articles, many of which come from the United States and England. The representatives of American business firms in Paris today eagerly studied the official decree, designating merchandise the entry of which had been stopped, and were struck by its far-reaching effect.

The decree contains a clause authorizing the Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture to make exceptions and permit, under conditions to be determined by the Minister of Finance, the importation of particular articles. No official explanation accompanied the decree, but it was said that it undoubtedly had been put into effect with a view to procuring more space in vessels coming to French ports for such supplies as the Government has absolute need.

The question of exchange and the effect which the decree would have on the lowering of the monetary rate were also mentioned as reasons for the new condition of affairs.

Among the importations prohibited in the decree are automobile chassis, with or without motor or body; automobile coach work and other automobile parts, parts of photographic apparatus, fresh and preserved fruits, perfumery and soap or other perfumed articles, porcelain, glass, crystal ware, crockery, cotton hosiery, gloves, undressed skins, imitation jewelry, and musical instruments. A list of the prohibited articles covers two pages in the official journal.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
60c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

CASEMENT'S PLOT MADE IN GERMANY BARED IN COURT

Sir Roger Arraigned with Soldier Who Was a Prisoner in Teuton Camp.

FLAG HE BROUGHT SHOWN

Tried to Bribe Captured Irish to Join Brigade of Invasion, It Is Charged.

HOOTED, WITNESSES AVER

One Captive Said to Have Struck Him—Sir Roger Was Arrested While Hiding at Tralee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 15.—With long strides, Sir Roger Casement stepped through the doorway into the Bow Street Police Court this morning for a preliminary hearing before Sir John Dickinson on the charge of high treason as the arch conspirator in the plot to ship German munitions into Ireland for the recent uprising against the British Government.

Just back of him came in a shuffling walk, a sandy-haired fellow, who turned out to be Daniel Julian Bailey, an Irishman who, while fighting with the British forces in the Winter of 1914, was captured by the Germans at Mons. He was put on trial with Casement, accused of being one of fifty or sixty Irish soldiers who were influence by Casement to join the rebellion against England, Bailey making the trip with Sir Roger from Wilhelmshaven in the submarine venture that ended on April 21 in the capture of Casement off the Irish coast. The fact that Casement was to have a co-defendant was not publicly known here until Bailey slouched in after him.

The whole amazing story of how Bailey was influenced, while a prisoner in Germany, to yield to Sir Roger's persuasions that an uprising in Ireland with the European war on would bring about Ireland's freedom from British rule was detailed in an unimpassioned address to the court by the Attorney General, Sir F. E. Smith. Later, witnesses went on the stand to forge links of the evidence which the Attorney General had gathered since Casement's arrest.

Because the Bow Street Police Court was cramped for room, the authorities had to draw sharp lines in allowing the crowds in. So, out of a throng of nearly a thousand waiting outside, fewer than 150 squeezed in. These were confined almost exclusively to attorneys, witnesses, and newspapermen.

So acute was the public interest in the trial that a long line of men had waited from 3 o'clock in the morning, hoping to get into court.

Sir John Dickinson stepped to the bench just after 10:30 o'clock and a moment later a door at the side of the courtroom, one which had painted on it in red letters "Prisoners," opened and Sir Roger Casement appeared back of a court officer.

All eyes were turned to gaze at the man who was accused of hatching a plot for the downfall of the country from which in his long life of public activity he had received many posts of honor with the crowning recognition of knighthood by the King.

Sir Roger looked straight ahead to the prisoner's dock, in the middle of the room, reaching it in half a dozen long steps. The rebel leader was attired in a dark suit that accentuated the paleness of his face. He swung his arms carelessly, gripping the iron rail of the prisoner's dock as he reached the step, and almost sprang up to the platform.

Bows to Judge from Dock.

Without turning to see if his co-defendant was with him, Sir Roger placed his hands firmly on the rail before him, bowed frigidly to the Judge and, on a motion from the Warden, sat down. Bailey, seeming to be half dazed, scrambled up after Sir Roger, bowed jerkily to the Judge and sat down in a chair three feet away from Casement.

Those who might have expected to find in Casement an affectation of the heroic failed to see it in his demeanor at any time during the day. To THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent he appeared as a man realizing that he was going to his doom, from which nothing could save him, and his whole mind was made up to accept the inevitable without a murmur.

He looked exactly like the characteristic photographs of him published the world over, showing a lanky, slim figure, a serious face, a high forehead, from which there had been brushed back a stubby beard. His hair and beard were slightly streaked with gray. His face is almost deathly pale.

As Sir F. E. Smith arose to outline the case, Sir Roger kept his eyes on the floor before him or looked over the heads of the spectators into vacant space. While it was evident by the way he nodded or shook his head that he listened keenly as the Attorney General spoke, he did not once look at the prosecutor.

Bailey Sits Rigidly Erect.

Bailey sat most of the time in a rigid attitude with his arms folded. He wore a yellowish raincoat over a dark-blue suit, making a sharp concrast to the severe garb of Sir Roger. Beside the intellectual appearing Casement, Bailey seemed like a rough, unpolished country lad.

When the Attorney General, in leading off with a résumé of Sir Roger's polit-

ical life, came to the knighthood conferred in 1911 by King George, Sir Roger gave a voluntary nod. When Smith read Sir Roger's letter to Sir Edward Grey asking him to express his "humble thanks" to the King for the honor of knighthood, Sir Roger leaned forward, tapping his finger on the iron rail of the dock.

Suddenly, as Smith launched into a statement of how Casement harangued the Irish prisoners of war in Germany last Winter, urging them to desert Great Britain and fight in Ireland for Irish liberation from British rule, Casement drew from his pocket a small pad he had brought from his cell, scribbling a note to one of his counsel sitting just ahead of him.

At times Casement would sit back against the back rail of the dock, his knees touching the rail in front, tap with his fingers on the writing pad, twist around, rest his chin in the palm of his hand, cross his knees or throw his head back, gazing at the skylight above him.

Only when the Attorney General called for the green Irish flag taken from the collapsible rowboat from which Casement and Bailey landed from the German submarine did Sir Roger betray any vivid curiosity in the proceedings on which his life hangs. As the flag which was made in German for the Irish rebels was opened up before the Judge, Sir Roger leaned forward and scrutinized it.

Smith's Striking Address.

LONDON, May 15.—While considerable testimony introduced by the Crown in the Bow Street Police Court today tended to incriminate Bailey in the Irish plot, the main attack of the prosecution was directed against Sir Roger Casement, in an endeavor to enmesh him in a net of evidence which would establish without question the leading part it is claimed he played in the conspiracy.

Casement himself was the centre of all eyes during the day. It was evident that the ordinary prisoner was before the bar, for, despite the unkempt condition of his clothing, he made a striking figure.

The most dramatic part of the day's proceeding was the address delivered by the Attorney General, Sir Frederick E. Smith, who outlined Sir Roger Casement's former services to his country, told of the honor bestowed upon the prisoner by his King, and then shifted abruptly to the details of the conspiracy hatched in Germany.

Casement's Former Gratitude.

It was during his address that the Attorney General introduced a letter written by Casement, thanking Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for the knighthood conferred upon him in recognition of his Putumayo services. In this letter Casement said:

"I am indeed grateful to you for this singular assurance of your personal interest. I am very deeply sensible of the honor done me by His Majesty, and would beg that my humble duty may be presented to his Majesty when you can do me the honor of conveying to him my deep appreciation of the honor that he has been so graciously pleased to confer upon me."

The Attorney General introduced another striking feature when he paused in his speech to produce in court the flag which, it is asserted, Casement and his companions brought from Germany to Ireland. This was the emblem of the revolt, a green flag with a yellow castle upon it, and under the castle the motto: "Urbs antiqua fuit studiisque asperrima belli."

Casement's attorneys, Professor J. H. Morgan and Artemus Jones, made little attempt at cross-examination, but on several times questioned the witnesses as to what Casement wanted them to join the Irish Brigade for. The point of the questions seemed to be to show that the freedom of Ireland was the only thing involved and that the brigade was not to attempt to assist Germany.

In the formal charge Casement is described as of no occupation and no fixed abode. The charge against both defendants reads:

"For what they did between the 1st day of November, 1914, and on divers others occasions between that day and the 21st day of April, 1916, unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously commit high treason within and without the realm of England, in contempt of our sovereign lord the King and his laws, to the evil example of others in like case and contrary to the duty and allegiance of the said defendants."

According to the Attorney General, Bailey was born in Dublin, and joined the Royal Irish Rifles in 1904. He served with his regiment in India, and was honorably discharged. On the outbreak of the European war Bailey was called out as a reservist and sailed with the original expeditionary force to France. He was taken prisoner in September, 1914.

Bailey's Own Story.

A statement from Bailey was read by the Attorney General. Bailey said he joined the Irish Brigade at the suggestion of Casement to see whether it would be possible to get out of Germany. He was made an officer of the brigade. After a visit to the German Foreign Office, he said, he was told to make ready to depart, and was taken on board the submarine U-19.

When they sighted Tralee he was told the visit was in connection with the volunteer movement. He was transferred to a collapsible boat as the submarine neared the coast. The boat overturned as it reached the surf. Bailey had to wade ashore, and then went back to the boat for arms.

Bailey said he and Casement reached Tralee and that Casement went into the shop of a news agent and inquired whether the commanding officer had arrived. He was answered in the negative. Bailey got into the motor car in which he was arrested.

Casement, the Attorney General said, described himself as the organizer of the Irish Volunteers, and impressed upon the Irish prisoners in Germany that everything was to be gained for Ireland by Germany's winning the war. Those prisoners who joined a brigade he was attempting to form were promised by Casement that they would be sent to Berlin as guests of the German Government. In the event that Germany won a sea battle he would land the brigade in Ireland to defend that country against England, and if Germany lost the war the German Government would give each man £10 to £20 and free passage to America.

"This is the plan conceived in 1915," said the Attorney General, "by the man who in 1911 was begging Sir Edward Grey to convey his deep appreciation to the King of the honor of knighthood which had just been conferred on him."

When the speaker added that Casement's offer was treated with contempt by a vast majority of the Irish prisoners and that one of them had struck him in the face, Casement smiled and glanced toward Bailey.

Sir Frederick Smith followed the story of Casement's alleged machinations in Berlin with details of his trip by submarine to Tralee, where he landed on Good Friday with Bailey and a third man named Monteith, who is still at large. He also told of the sending of a ship with 20,000 rifles from Germany to Tralee and of how this ship and the crew were captured.

Sir Roger Found in Hiding.

Casement was found concealed in what is known locally as McKinna's Fort. He gave the name of Richard Morton of Buckingham and his occupation as an author. He was seen to drop a paper which contained a code, including the following: "Await further instructions. Have decided to stay. Further ammunition and rifles are needed. Send another ship."

The Attorney General produced the green rebel flag, which he said Casement had brought from Germany to Ireland. For a moment the prisoner sat with eyes fixed on the floor, refusing to look at this emblem of the rebellion. Then he glanced up at the flag and smiled derisively. Most of the time during the Attorney General's address he sat with his elbow on his knee, stroking his beard—a characteristic pose of the prisoner ever since his incarceration in the Tower of London.

After the formal evidence had been given by the police as to the reading of the charge to Casement and Bailey in the Tower of London, Casement arose and said:

"Well, that man (pointing to Bailey) is innocent. I think the indictment is wrongly drawn against him."

Casement then offered to procure counsel to defend Bailey who, he said, was without means.

The first witness was John Robinson of Belfast, formerly a Corporal in the Royal Army Medical Corps, who was one of the prisoners taken to Germany in the early stages of the war, and recently released. He said that of 4,000 Irish prisoners gathered at Limburg to hear Casement's exhortations, between fifty and sixty joined the Irish Brigade. Robinson first saw Casement in the prison camp. He was wearing civilian clothes.

"What was he doing?" asked counsel for the prosecution.

"Spouting about the Irish Brigade," Robinson replied in a rich brogue. He said Casement promised the Irish prisoners £10 each if they joined the Germans and passage to America if Germany lost the war. He also circulated pamphlets, including Gaelic and American writings, to further his cause.

John Cronin of Cork, formerly a private of the Munster Fusiliers, corroborated Robinson. He said the prisoners had been treated badly before Casement began his work, but that subsequently the Germans were more considerate. He said, however, that those who declined to join the Irish Brigade "had their bread knocked off."

Casement Hooted Out of Camp.

According to Daniel O'Brien, another Irish prisoner who was at Limburg during Casement's visits and who afterward was exchanged, Casement was hissed and hooted out of the Limburg camp. Some members of a Munster regiment struck Sir Roger, and several prisoners, including O'Brien, were punished for it, the witness testified, their rations being cut down. O'Brien added that after Casement left Limburg recruiting for the Irish Brigade was carried on by an American priest named Nicholson.

Michael O'Connor testified, in referring to an address made by Casement to Irish prisoners at Limburg, that the prisoner said to men who hooted him: "You are followers of that recruiting sergeant for the British Army, Johnny Redmond."

Another witness named Wilson, who belonged to the Dublin Fusiliers, said Casement told them: "Take no notice of your uncrowned King, John Redmond."

Shortly after 5 o'clock the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

TO TRY JOHN MacNEILL.

President of Sinn Fein Volunteers Must Face Court-Martial in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, May 16.—A court-martial will shortly be called to try John MacNeill, President of the Sinn Fein Volunteers and Professor of Law in the National University. It was announced that he will be allowed to be represented by counsel.

Professor MacNeill on the Saturday before the outbreak of the revolt in Dublin sent out a notice postponing indefinitely the parade of volunteers arranged for Easter Sunday. He disappeared on the day of the opening of the disturbances, but later was arrested. His arrest was declared to be considered one of the most important made by the British authorities.

Professor MacNeill was the organizer and Vice President of the Gaelic League, in addition to being President of the Sinn Fein Volunteers. During the fighting in Dublin he was reported to have been wounded.

John Dillon, in his recent notable speech in the House of Commons, said that but for the action of John MacNeill, "who broke the back of the rebellion, the military would have been fighting still."

DEPLORES ARRESTS IN IRELAND

London Paper Calls Wholesale Imprisonments Worse Than Executions

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 16.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial deplores the fact that the military executions in Ireland have been succeeded by what it calls the even more serious mistake of wholesale arrests all over the southern provinces. It says:

"Ever since the swift suppression of disorder the military authorities have been busy arresting and imprisoning not merely members of the two rebel armies but apparently anybody suspected of belonging to any of the very various organizations with which Irish volunteers or the citizen army had points of contact.

"The loyal Nationalist majority are tried almost beyond endurance. Instead of magnanimity they experience the harshest coercion. Day by day in towns and villages they witness gangs of prisoners marched off between hedges of buyonets, their own friends and relatives among them, and no one knows on what evidence, to be deported, no one knows where, to meet a fate, no one knows what.

"Was it for this they remained loyal? Is it for this their sons and brothers have been fighting in the trenches of Flanders and the East?"

The Chronicle says these proceedings have the worst possible effect in the United States, and quotes The London Times Washington correspondent, who reports the American press unanimous in condemning them. This correspondent includes among American comments that from THE NEW YORK TIMES, declaring the recent executions a "proceeding of incredible stupidity."

The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent points out that one fact arising out of the Irish disturbances is that they cleared the ground for the election of some new structure of Government. Modern Nationalists, it declares, are breast high for a settlement, while the Nationalists are in a conciliatory mood. Were the Home Rule act put into operation at an early date they would agree, if need be, to the doubling of Ulster's representation in the Irish Parliament.

BOSTON IRISH DEMANDS.

Call on President to Sever Diplomatic Relations with England.

BOSTON, May 15.—A crowd that filled Tremont Temple tonight in memory of the Irishmen executed after the Dublin riots, adopted resolutions favoring the immediate severance of all diplomatic relations with England.

The resolutions denounced the American press and people, "who by their support of the British propaganda" have aided the British Government "in the crime of Dublin," and called upon the Government of the United States "to express to the British Empire, through its Ambassador in London, its horror and detestation of the crimes against humanity, morality, and religion perpetrated and being perpetrated in this hour in Dublin."

Mayor Curley introduced the Chairman, Joseph F. O'Connell.

So many persons were unable to get into the hall that an overflow meeting was held on the Common.

GERMANS ASSAIL CHAMPAGNE FRONT

Make Simultaneous Attacks at Several Points, but Fail to Gain, According to Paris.

FIGHT BRITISH AT HULLUCH

Berlin Reports Assaults Are Repulsed—London Says a Crater Was Won in That Region.

LONDON, May 15.—German activities have shifted in part to the Champagne front, where last September the French gained much ground by a terrific drive. Following heavy artillery fire last night on both sides near the Butte de Mesnil and Les Maisons de Champagne, the Germans made simultaneous attacks at several points, but, according to the French War Office, these efforts were fruitless.

Small successes are reported by Paris as the result of assaults delivered south of the Somme and on the heights of the Meuse.

There has been considerable minor fighting on the British front. Near Hulluch, the British War Office report states, a crater, resulting from a German mine explosion, was won from the Teutons after a sharp engagement.

The bulletin issued this evening by the British War Office reads:

Last evening and during the night there was considerable activity on our front between Loos and Bethune and La Bassée Canal. Immediately east of the former place the enemy bombarded heavily a small section of our trenches, and a raiding party succeeded in entering them, but only for a few minutes.

Meanwhile, further north, we subjected the German positions near the Hohenzollern Redoubt, northeast of Hulluch, to a heavy and effective bombardment. Further north still, just south of the canal, the enemy exploded a mine twenty-five yards in front of our trenches, and seized the crater. After a sharp bombardment with trench mortars, our infantry secured the lip of the crater, capturing one prisoner and finding several dead Germans in the crater.

Today's operations only exploded mines northwest of Hulluch, but no infantry fighting took place.

We carried out a successful bombardment of the enemy's positions opposite Fauquissart. Our artillery silenced enemy trench mortars in the neighborhood of St. Eloi.

The communication, issued by the French War Office tonight, says:

In Champagne a bombardment, carried out this morning by the enemy in the region called Le Mesnil-Les Maisons de Champagne, was followed by several simultaneous attacks by small effectives at different points on this front. All these attacks, arrested by our curtain of fire or repulsed by counterattacks, were fruitless.

In the region of Verdun there was an intermittent bombardment of our first and second lines west of the Meuse.

On the heights of the Meuse, a sudden attack, for which preparation had been made by our artillery, was entirely successful. Our patrols cleared the enemy trenches on a front of about 200 meters and brought back prisoners.

Our artillery shelled enemy detachments on the road between Essey and Pannes, southwest of Thiaucourt.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office reads:

To the south of the Somme, near Vermandovillers, we delivered a coup de main which permitted us to clear the enemy from a first line trench.

In Champagne there was great artillery activity on both sides in the sectors of Maisons de Champagne and the Butte du Mesnil. An incursion of a German work west of Mt. Tetu permitted us to capture fifteen prisoners.

In the Verdun region there were bombardments in the sector of the woods of Avocourt and Hill 304.

Calm is reported on the rest of the front.

The Belgium communication reads:

The artillery action was resumed this morning with great violence in the sector of Dixmude.

A German party which attempted to gain a lodgment in a trench along the Yser, north of that town, was immediately driven back.

Report Repulses of British.

BERLIN, May 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British have been attacking the German lines near Hulluch in an effort to recapture the trenches recently taken by the Germans there, but all their attempts have been repulsed, according to today's statement by the War Office.

In the Verdun region the French failed in attacks near Dead Man Hill and near the Cailette Wood, it is stated.

Today's headquarter's bulletin reads:

The artillery and patrols on both sides have been active in many sections.

The enemy attempted to recapture the positions taken by the Germans near Hulluch. All his attempts broke down under the German artillery fire or were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

French attacks in the Meuse district of the west slope of Dead Man Hill and near the Cailette Wood were easily repulsed.

Peace Resolutions in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A concurrent resolution to pledge Congress and the people of the United States to support all efforts of the President to maintain "even-handed and undiscriminating" neutrality and facilitate the establishment of a permanent peace was introduced today by Senator Gore and at his request was laid over without discussion.

TO PROTEST ANEW TO GREAT BRITAIN

Continued from Page 1.

tary and Naval Attachés, had examined the Sussex at Boulogne and reported that they saw no indications on the vessel of any gun mountings.

Probably the most impressive feature of the White Book are the reports made by the American Naval and Military Attachés that the vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine.

"The ship has been carefully examined," Lieutenant Smith wrote, "and no injury found aft of No. 2 watertight bulkhead, thus eliminating any cause from boiler explosion. That part of the ship destroyed contained a small cargo compartment. A careful search among the debris showed only mail, cloth used for the construction of balloons or aeroplanes, wire for aeroplane construction, and one or several motor cycles. The Captain also declares that no explosives were carried; that a total cargo of three tons was on board, which included mail for India, aeroplane fabric, and wire, and some material for the State railroad; also the character of the explosion showed positively that there was no internal explosion. This in part proves that no internal explosion occurred.

"Fixed mines, according to all practices and usages, are placed at a certain distance below the surface; this is said to be about ten to fifteen feet at low water. The ship at the time of the accident was in sixty feet of water; the record of the rise and fall showed that the tide was full at 1:37 P. M., March 24, and at 2:30 P. M. was about twenty-five feet above low water level. It is also claimed that this was an exceptional high tide. This gives the conclusion that a mine would be at least thirty feet below the surface of the water at the time of the explosion. At the time of leaving Folkstone, the Sussex was drawing about eleven feet astern. This eliminates the possibility of the fixed mine.

"An investigation of the ship's hull showed a large dent between the turn of the bilge and the keel, about five or six feet below the water line, and from this indentation the character of the injury showed that this was evidently the point of impact of the explosive. This could not have been produced by a floating mine, as a floating mine, due to its characteristics, contains considerable positive buoyancy and would be found on the surface of the water."

The Attachés tell of fragments which they found in the Sussex at Boulogne—they were unaccompanied by any one at the time—and which have been fully identified as parts of a German torpedo. The report tells in detail how these fragments were found and disposes of the idea that they could have been placed where they were found for the purpose of deceiving the Attachés. One of the joint reports of Major Logan and Lieutenant Smith says:

"From the time that the explosion occurred to the time that we made our investigations there was very naturally time for some party or parties to have placed fragments aboard the Sussex with a view to deceiving us. On the other hand from the character of the fragments, their natural and inconspicuous location, and their wide distribution, and the fact of certain fragments having been found under the débris leads us to believe that it is wholly impossible that they were placed on board the ship after the explosion, or that they came from any other source than the torpedo that hit the ship."

The full text of a number of affidavits is made public in the White Book, and include those of Edward H. Huxley, Francis E. Drake, Edward Marshall, Second Engineer Danger, Mark Baldwin, Wilder G. Penfield, Gertrude Lehman Barnes, Samuel Flagg Bemis, Thurle Woods Culbertson, Mrs. Calliope A. Fennell, Daniel Sargent, Gertrude Wenzlick Warren, Edward Harold Williams-Eshman, Charles T. Crocker, 3d, Lillian S. Harde, Edna S. Harde, John H. Hearley, Mrs. Dorothy W. Hilton, Edna Frances Hilton, Norman Meikle, Henry S. Beerl, Edna Hale, Irma Byckeboer, and Ida E. Bear.

WAR PROBLEMS BURDEN OUR ENVOYS ABROAD

Representatives in Scandinavian Capitals Daily Besieged by Citizens of All Belligerents, Seeking Aid.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Neutrality in the Scandinavian countries is nowhere to be found in such exemplification as at the American legations in Stockholm, Copenhagen and Christiania. The latch string which dangles below the coat of arms of the United States is out alike to Russian, to German, to Frenchman, Englishman—to all who come for aid or advice. It is not possible always to do just what is wanted, but each visitor receives a sympathetic hearing and if there is any way in which the good offices of the United States or its diplomatic representatives can be employed this help is cheerfully given.

The American legations are the common meeting ground of the ministers from the warring powers—not necessarily at the same time—but it is seldom a day passes that some communication has not been had with all of them. The work of the legations increases daily and problems that are strange to the ordinary channels of diplomacy constantly are demanding consideration. Often the situation is somewhat delicate and the American ministers have had to move at times with all the wariness that diplomacy commands.

Commercial questions which involve the relations sometimes of three of four nations have to be met, while at all times there is the duty of safeguarding as far as possible the trade of the United States. There are constant appeals to be made for the release of American merchandise or for license for American goods to pass over and through territory where the products of other nations may be forbidden. Often the questions involved are difficult and vexatious, but so far as can be judged the American envoys have carried out their duties and instructions in such manner as to cause a minimum of friction.

Here in Stockholm the American Minister, Ira Nelson Morris, has almost personal charge of the enormous trade between the United States and Russia. This has to do with practically all commodities except munitions of war. Sweden is the Winter highway to Russia. But England, which controls the sea, and Sweden, which controls the highway, are not on the best commercial terms, so nothing can pass through Sweden to Russia without the agreement of these two powers. Licenses must be obtained in every instance and these can only be had through the intercession of the American legation.

England, of course, has no desire to interfere with shipments from America to her Russian ally, but she demands the guarantee of the American Minister that these goods shall reach Russia intact. Sweden, on the other hand, wants assurance that the goods are all from America and that England has no immediate interest in them. Imports of English goods into Sweden and shipments of English goods through Sweden to Russia are under strict control of the two governments and must exactly balance.

At Copenhagen, the American Minister to Denmark, Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, having served under Presidents Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, is at a point on this front. All these attacks, arrested by our curtain of fire or repulsed by counterattacks, were fruitless.

In the region of Verdun there was an intermittent bombardment of our first and second lines west of the Meuse.

On the heights of the Meuse, a sudden attack, for which preparation had been made by our artillery, was entirely successful. Our patrols cleared the enemy trenches on a front of about 200 meters and brought back prisoners.

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TURKS FIGHTING HARD.

Try to Stop Russian Centre Advancing on Erzingan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Turks in Asia Minor are making a hard fight to ward off the consequences of the loss of Erzorum and Trebisond and, if possible, to retrieve their position. They have reinforced and rearranged their troops and received from their Austro-German Allies appoximately a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry besides artillery, aeroplanes, and motor cars.

The new Turkish base is at Kharput on the Upper Euphrates, 100 miles south of Erzingan by difficult mountain roads. The chief efforts of the Ottoman commanders are directed to breaking the Russian centre at Ashkaleh, midway between Erzerum and Erzingan, and so clearing the road to Rizeh and Erzerum.

After a fortnight's heavy fighting and that at the cost of great losses they have succeeded in slightly pushing back the Russians at a few points, but this inconsiderable gain in the centre is outweighed by growing Russian success on the flanks.

The Turkish force, engaged at Kut, is said to have been dispatched northward to resist the Russian advance on Bagdad, but the movements of General Gorringe's and General Baratoff's forces are strictly co-ordinated and the struggle for Bagdad seems about to enter a new and interesting phase.

TURKS FLEE IN MESOPOTAMIA

Russians Advancing on Mosul Seize Depots and War Material.

PETROGRAD, May 14, (via London.)—The official Russian report on the fighting in Asia Minor says:

In the direction of Mamakhatun, (Erzingan front,) our reconnoissances produced successful results.

In the direction of Diarbekr we repulsed a Kurdish offensive.

In the direction of Mosul our troops entered the town of Rivandouza and seized ammunition depots. The enemy beat a precipitate retreat, abandoning convoys and war material. Our cavalry are in close pursuit.

RESTRICT USE OF MILK.

Drastic Regulation in Stuttgart Because of Diminished Supply.

Because of a sharp falling off in the supply of milk the city of Stuttgart, in Germany, has forbidden the use of fresh milk after 10 o'clock in the morning in coffee houses, hotels, and restaurants, and before that hour it may be served only in small quantities with tea or coffee.

This regulation, which also provided for the establishment of a municipal milk distributing station, became effective on April 17, according to The Frankfurter Zeitung.

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These model suits served their purpose for the importers in illustrating on forms the advanced Parisienne modes.

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GERMANY DRASTIC WITH FOOD SHARPS

Berlin Newspapers Confirm Police Raids on Shops Described in Cable Dispatches.

FOOD CARDS A SUCCESS

One Writer Says System Saved the Nation—City Children Now Cared For in the Country.

Drastic action by the German authorities in their efforts to see that, despite the admitted shortage of foodstuffs, the people of the cities are protected against the machinations of the "food extortioners," as described in recent cables from Berlin, via Holland and Scandinavia, was clearly foretold in numerous articles appearing in the German press during the past month. Police raids upon butchers and other dealers in food who overstepped the regulations were regarded by the Berlin newspapers as the natural sequence of an order issued by Dr. Clemens Delbrück, the Minister of the Interior, to the local officials in connection with the campaign against the extortioners and reported as follows in the Berliner Tageblatt of April 19:

"The vexatious phenomena appearing in the food market are to be done away with, so far as this is possible, through a better co-operation between the police authorities and the local officials. The regulations prescribed by the municipalities and the price-fixing bureaus can only be made effective if they are kept under close observation by the police. The Minister does not fail to recognize the difficult task that faces the police administration, with its materially reduced personnel. But care must be taken to see that the officers intrusted with the execution of the law are authoritatively instructed as to the rules applying to the matter of supply and consumption, as well as regarding the maximum prices. The royal and municipal police administrations have been admonished in this sense. In the case of municipal administrations the necessary information may be imparted by the city authorities handling the matter of food regulation. Similar action is expected in the cities having a royal police administration."

In the meantime the numerous items about food questions appearing in the columns of the German press of all political shades give the impression that, in the face of the frequent official assurances to the effect that the Teuton nations are in a position to "hold out" indefinitely so far as food is concerned, the situation is constantly becoming more nearly unendurable, especially for the poorer classes who are unable to pay the high prices prevailing, and that a further limitation of consumption in the case of those who are in a position to buy what they need will be necessary in order to make the supplies on hand last until the next harvest. One of the latest plans for filling the stomachs of the children during the larger cities embraces their transportation by the wholesale to the country, where food is not so scarce.

Prepare for New Crop.

An idea of the seriousness of the situation as it presents itself to many German publicists is given by the following excerpts from an article by F. Hoff, a member of the Reichstag and of the Prussian Diet, printed in the Berliner Tageblatt of April 17:

"Preparations for the coming harvest year must be made on the basis of its being a war year, quite independent of the fact that peace may be concluded in the nearer or more distant future. Even after peace has been happily attained, the system of the production and distribution of food that has been so completely changed by the war can resume its former shape but slowly, so it seems impossible to abrogate the Government regulations in this field as soon as peace has been restored.

"This opinion is openly shared by the Government. Already on Feb. 16 Dr. Michaelis declared in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies that the preliminaries had been begun to handle the coming harvest year on a war basis. Still we should be thankful that the convention of German cities pointed out this fact with especial emphasis in its last memorial to the Imperial Chancellor.

"Thus far all the imperial regulations intended to guarantee the existence, the economical use, and the equitable distribution of our stocks of food have been ordered during the course of the harvest year under the pressure of temporary events and considerations.

"We can approve these words of the convention of German cities without hesitation. Among all the criticism directed toward the measures taken by the Government the words, too late, have almost always occupied first place. Timely preparation, the working out of a clearly outlined economic plan for the entire harvest year, and then its logical execution is what we need and what we must demand. In so doing, however, the only point of view to be taken into serious consideration is that which aims at the best possible use of the food on hand for the nourishment of the people, even if it renders further reduction of our stock of cattle unavoidable, something that in itself is to be deplored.

"This is true first and foremost in the matter of our supply of bread. Of course, we must confess that this part of our economic war machine has relatively functioned the best. The bread cards saved the Fatherland in the beginning of 1915, when we realized that, in consequence of our far too large stock of cattle in relation to our home production—in peace times 30 per cent. was dependent upon the importation of foreign feed—some two-thirds of our stock of grain for bread had been consumed during the first five months of the harvest year 1914-1915. If it had been possible materially to increase the bread ration for the harvest year of 1915-1916, say, to about the same as in time of peace, it would have been a great contribution to the nourishment of the people.

Bread Scarce Now.

"Unfortunately that could not be done. For instance, if we had more bread and flour, it would be much easier to endure the scarcity of meat than it is at present. The shortage of grain for bread is due in a great measure to the poor harvest of 1915, but it must be admitted, unfortunately, that certain mistakes in organization were also largely responsible. And even in the harvest year of 1915-1916, despite the relatively poor harvest, large quantities of grain good for bread have been fed to cattle or used in other irrational ways. . . .

"In the future, therefore, we cannot permit ourselves the luxury of feeding bread grain to cattle under any circumstances. All the grain suitable for the nourishment of the people—naturally after the amount needed for seed has been set aside—must be held ready for the people's food, and in this connection entirely in the sense of the convention of German cities, a material increase in the bread ration must be taken into consideration at once."

At the meeting of German Mayors to which Herr Hoff refers numerous suggestions regarding the best methods of "stretching" the foodstuffs on hand were made, and some new regulations were agreed upon.

According to scattered items in the German press and reports brought out of the empire by neutrals, practically every foot of tillable ground in the country has been planted this Spring, and the authorities hope that the united efforts of the people and the Government will result in a harvest large enough to carry the nation through the next war Winter, provided due economy is practiced and the "food extortioners" put out of business through a system of distribution practically abolishing the middlemen. It is understood that the occupied territory in Russia, Belgium, and France is also being planted upon the largest possible scale.

TELLS THE GERMANS FOOD OUTLOOK IS GOOD

Official Statement Says the Prospects for the Harvest Are Better Than Last Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—With a view to calming public feeling in Germany as to food stocks, the following official statement was issued today:

"The new harvest offers far more favorable prospects than that of last year. Winter corn is incomparably better than last year. Its state of growth is excellent. Meadows and clover fields show no less a happy picture than the vegetable fields and orchards. In addition, reclaimed heaths and waste lands will this year bring in corn, potatoes, and vegetables.

"The destroyed districts in the east are now restored to their normal use. The production of the rich corn lands of Courland, Lithuania, Belgium, and northern France will bring considerable relief.

"The year 1915 was the critical turning point from normal peace to unknown conditions of war. War conditions could bring dangerous surprises and have certainly brought care and need, but these have been conquered. The new year finds us organized. The longer the war lasts the better we are organized, if determined will and good feeling remain active."

LUXEMBURG'S FOOD CRISIS.

Government Spokesman Asserts Germany Made No Requisitions.

BERLIN, May 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Advices from Luxemburg say that Director General Welter asserted in the Diet that Great Britain had declined to supply food for Luxemburg, on the ground that Germany, having occupied that country, was responsible," the Overseas News Agency reports.

"To this the Luxemburg Government," the report continued, "responded that the position taken by Great Britain was not well grounded, inasmuch as Germany never had requisitioned food in Luxemburg, but on the contrary had sent provisions there."

ITALIANS GAIN IN TRENTINO.

Capture Position 3,000 Meters High —Intense Fire on Isonzo.

ROME, May 15, (via London, May 16.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Adamello zone our Alpine troops have completed the occupation of the entire crest west of the Fargorida and Lares glaciers. We now occupy the tract between Crozzon di Fargorida and Crozzon di Lares. We also took by assault the position of Crozzon del Diavolo, 3,015 meters high, where we captured twenty prisoners.

In the Ledro Valley we have made further progress on Mount Sperone. After intense artillery fire the enemy attempted an attack against Cima della Coste, north of Lenzumo, but was promptly repulsed.

On the Lagarina front, at the head of the Assa Valley, the enemy started a violent bombardment, to which we responded. Some large shells fell on Asiago, where a few civilians were wounded.

There has been intense artillery firing along the whole of the Isonzo front from Monte Nero to the sea, which was followed by unimportant enemy attacks in the Plava zone and at San Martino. These attacks were immediately repulsed.

AID SHACKLETON SEARCH.

Australia Will Send Men and Bountiful Provisions.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Tuesday, May 16.—Australia will assist in organizing an expedition for the relief of Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British antarctic explorer, by supplying officers and twenty-six men, who will be provisioned for eighteen months.

This announcement was made today by George Foster Pearce, Minister for Defense, in reply to a cabled inquiry from the British Government.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Lusitania Memorial Meeting

"Lest We Forget"

Carnegie Hall Friday, May 19 8:30 P. M.

Speakers: Rev. Randolph H. McKim of Washington, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, and Major George Haven Putnam.

Admission by ticket only; first tier boxes, $10 each; seats in second tier boxes and first twenty rows in parquet, $1 each. Holders of any of these tickets for May 7th meeting can exchange them for this meeting at any time before 6 P. M. May 17. Other tickets issued without charge in order of application. No free seats reserved after 8:15 P. M. Apply to

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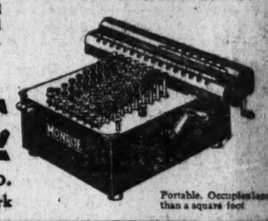

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SERB ARMY AGAIN READY.

After 3 Months in Corfu a Fighting Force Is Prepared to Join Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SERBIAN HEADQUARTERS, IN CORFU, May 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Serbian Army, again a complete and efficient fighting unit, is ready once more to enter the lists by the side of the Allies. The army, which I watched three months ago tottering ashore here, famine stricken and exhausted, has, thanks to the efforts of the English and French missions, become metamorphosed into a body of first-class fighting men.

For several days I have been visiting the Serbian cantonments while the army has been engaged in tactical manoeuvres, rehearsing, so to speak, for the grimmer realities of the struggle that awaits it in Macedonia when it faces the Austro-Germans and the army of King Ferdinand.

Since the return of the Crown Prince as Commander in Chief he has passed no idle days. The Prince received me yesterday, when we discussed the army, Serbia's future, and his recent visits to the Entente capitals. He was radiantly hopeful and confident that the hour of Serbia's deliverance was approaching.

"I have come back," he said, "touched and impressed with the receptions I received everywhere. More than ever I am convinced of the unwavering resolution of the peoples of the allied countries to fight for the triumph of justice and civilization and not lay down their arms until a definite and final victory is obtained.

"My belief that final victory must be ours was heightened when I saw the splendid Serbian Army which greeted my arrival. It has been reorganized and re-equipped with marvelous celerity. Its sufferings have been severe, but its recovery speaks well for Serbian vigor.

"Our people are a simple folk who believe in justice. With them treachery is an unpardonable crime. To our soldiers a Bulgar is as Judas Iscariot. Bulgar treachery is one of the blackest pages in history.

"May the sword of Serbia smite hard, for there is not a single Serb who does not feel that it would be black ingratitude toward our fallen heroes if the Bulgarian betrayal were allowed to go unpunished."

HILL'S TRIP NOT OFFICIAL.

Son-in-Law of Railway Builder Didn't Represent Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—It was learned by inquiry in the proper authoritative quarter today that Samuel Hill, son-in-law of James J. Hill, who arrived in New York from Europe yesterday, did not make the trip at the instance of the United States Government nor in its behalf.

Mr. Hill said on his arrival that he had succeeded in a mission to obtain certain information and that he was going to Washington today.

PRESS CLUB HEARS WILSON.

Confidential Speech at Washington May Be Released Later.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—President Wilson spoke intimately for half an hour tonight

BIG RUSH TO JOIN ROOSEVELT LEAGUE

Colonel Wires Appreciation to New Chicago Headquarters Just Opened.

$3,089 IN 1,231 LETTERS

Edison Goes on Advisory Committee with A. R. Erskine, President of the Studebaker Co.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 15.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt received word today that a branch of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, which is working for his nomination and election had been opened in Chicago, and he immediately sent a telegram to the Secretary of the new headquarters, thanking the organization for the work it is doing in his behalf. This telegram was sent to the Colonel:

Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1916.
Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:
Western headquarters Roosevelt Non-Partisan League opens Monday at 26 East Monroe Street, Chicago. We would appreciate receiving from you some comment at this juncture. EDWARD C. LARNED,
Western Secretary.

Colonel Roosevelt made this reply:

Oyster Bay, L. I., May 15, 1916.
Edwin C. Larned, Esq., Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, 26 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.:

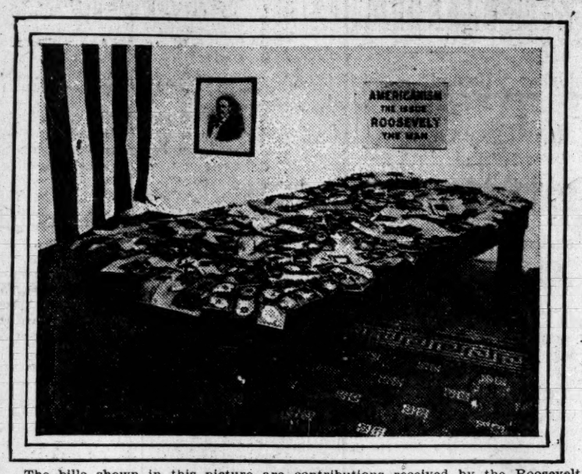
I thank you for your kind telegram. I appreciate the opening of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League headquarters in Chicago. You have doubtless already seen my letter to the league. Surely the great Middle West, the West which Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Grant typified in the civil war, will now take the lead in the movement for genuine Americanism and for national preparedness, without which Americanism would be an empty boast.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Guy Emerson and Thomas C. Desmond, secretary and treasurer, respectively of the New York headquarters, came to Oyster Bay soon after the Colonel had received word from Chicago, to tell him that Thomas A. Edison, who came out for Roosevelt on Friday, had consented to act upon the Advisory Committee of the league and lend what aid he could in furthering its endeavors.

"As far as I know it was the first time Mr. Edison has ever made a political utterance of any kind," said Mr. Emerson tonight, "and we, therefore consider what he had to say of vast importance and moment at this time. I believe that Mr. Edison has been considered a Democrat, but as to that I am not positive."

Another new member of the Advisory Board of the league Mr. Emerson said, was A. R. Erskine, President of the Studebaker Company, manufacturers of carriages and automobiles, at South Bend, Ind. Mr. Erskine is a Democrat.

A Day's Contributions to Roosevelt League



The bills shown in this picture are contributions received by the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League in yesterday's mail, in response to a single advertisement. The league asked for contributions ranging from $1 to $10. Some contributors, as shown by the array presented here, sent bills of larger denominations, but the bulk of the contributions came in the form of $1 bills pinned to letters eulogizing Colonel Roosevelt and urging his nomination.

At the headquarters of the league, 12 Vanderbilt Avenue, it was said that while many of those enrolling with the league have not contributed money for the support of the organization, the aggregate received on the first day would represent an average of approximately $2 for each enrolled member.

The money shown in this picture, it was said, aggregates in the vicinity of $3,000.

He offered his services, Mr. Emerson said, not at the request of a member of the league, but because of the information he had obtained in advertising matter published by the league.

"Mr. Desmond and I started this movement," he said, "because we believed the Republicans and Progressives and Democrats should forget party differences at this time. Some of the big men who believed in Roosevelt as the man for the present crisis told us to go ahead with the league if we were willing to be the goats. So we started on a very small scale and the big fellows held off until they saw how things were going. The results we obtained from all over the country were surprising.

"For instance, today the mails brought letters from 1,231 persons who wanted to become members of the league, and out of that number there were 719 contributing members who subscribed $3,089. The largest contribution today came from Kansas, a check for $500. Every State in the Union is represented in our mail, and it is astonishing the sentiment which has been aroused.

"We have now decided to open headquarters at 28 East Monroe Street, Chicago; 1,333 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and 157 Federal Street, Boston."

Colonel Roosevelt will spend a few hours in New York on Wednesday.

1,000 ROOSEVELT BOOMERS

Being Recruited in Chicago to Labor with Republican Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—One thousand business men of Chicago are to band together to boom Theodore Roosevelt for President during the Republican National Convention in this city next month. Announcement of this fact was made today by Harry Bettinghaus of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League. The Rooseveltians opened headquarters and promptly started the work of enlisting the 1,000 Roosevelt "boosters."

"We want to see Colonel Roosevelt nominated in both conventions—Republican and Progressive," said Mr. Bettinghaus, "and to this end missionary work will be done with delegates to the Republican Convention to convince them that Colonel Roosevelt is the logical man to nominate, if they want to reunite the party and win the election."

The 1,000 "boosters" are to mix among the delegates to the Republican Convention and spread Roosevelt sentiment.

Louisiana Moose Indorse Roosevelt.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—Louisiana Progressives at a convention here today indorsed Theodore Roosevelt for President and named John M. Parker, Pearl Wight, Edwin S. Broussard, Whit P. Martin, John Marks, and W. T. Peterman delegates at large to the National Convention with one-third vote each. From one to four delegates were selected from each of the Congressional districts, although each district will be entitled to but one vote in the convention.

NEED ROOSEVELT IN U. S. SENATE FIGHT

Moose Leaders Say Republicans Must Have His Aid to Control the Upper House.

REQUIRE TEN MORE VOTES

Thirty-three Vacancies to be Filled Next Fall, and Third Tickets Would Help Democrats.

Bull Moose leaders believe that the desire of the Republicans to control the next United States Senate so as to be able, with a Republican House and a Republican President, to repeal the Underwood Tariff Act will weigh heavily in the favor of Colonel Roosevelt at the Republican National Convention.

Thirty-three vacancies in the Senate are to be filled in the election this Fall. Of the Senators whose terms expire, eighteen are Democrats and fifteen Republicans. In order to control the next Senate the Republicans must keep every Senate place they have and in addition swing ten States now represented by Democrats.

The Bull Moose leaders declare that with three tickets in the field the Republicans cannot accomplish this. Unless the Republicans nominate Colonel Roosevelt, in the belief of prominent leaders in the Progressive Party, there is likely to be a third ticket in so many States that the United States Senate will remain in the control of the Democrats.

Here are the Senators whose terms expire next March:

Democrats.

Arizona—Henry F. Ashurst.
Florida—Nathan L. Bryan.
Indiana—John W. Kern, Thomas Taggart.
Maine—Charles P. Johnson.
Maryland—Blair Lee.
Missouri—James A. Reed.
Mississippi—John Sharp Williams.
Montana—Henry L. Myers.
Nebraska—Gilbert M. Hitchcock.
Nevada—Key Pittman.
New Jersey—James E. Martine.
New York—James A. O'Gorman.
Ohio—Atlee Pomerene.
Tennessee—Luke Lea.
Texas—Charles A. Culberson.
Virginia—Claude A. Swanson.
West Virginia—William E. Chilton.

Republicans.

California—John D. Works.
Connecticut—George P. McLean.
Delaware—Henry A. du Pont.
Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge.
Michigan—Charles E. Townsend.
Minnesota—Moses E. Clapp.
New Mexico—Thomas B. Catron.
North Dakota—Peter J. McCumber.
Pennsylvania—George T. Oliver.
Rhode Island—Henry F. Lippitt.
Utah—George Sutherland.
Vermont—Carroll S. Page.
Washington—Miles Poindexter.
Wisconsin—Robert M. La Follette.
Wyoming—Clarence D. Clark.

With no third ticket in the field, it is generally conceded that the Republicans would elect their Senate candidates from Maine, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia. Of these States, Maine and Ohio went Republican in every Presidential election for twenty years until the disastrous split occurred in the Republican ranks four years ago. Montana joined the Democratic column in 1890 and 1900. New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia returned Republican majorities in the Presidential elections between 1892 and 1912.

The Bull Moose leaders declare that Colonel Roosevelt alone of all the candidates now in the field holds the key that can open the way to victory in Arizona, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, and Nevada, where, with him as the nominee, the Republicans, according to the Progressive view, would have a fair fighting chance. The other States where Senate seats held by Democrats are to be filled this Fall are practically certain to return Democrats to the United States Senate.

Arizona elected its first representatives in the Senate in 1912, having been a Territory prior to that year. It went into the Democratic column and gave its Electoral vote to Woodrow Wilson.

Hard Fighting in Indiana.

Indiana returned Republican majorities in all Presidential elections between 1892 and 1912. Both its representatives in the Senate at present are Democrats, and the terms of both will expire next year. Indiana is expected to cast a big vote for the Democratic Electors this Fall because Vice President Marshall, who will be renominated, comes from that State. The Republicans have nominated for the Senate James E. Watson, who was one of "Joe" Cannon's wheelhorses in the House when he was Speaker, against Thomas Taggart, the Democratic boss of Indiana. Ex-Congressman Watson was one of the men implicated in "the Crime of 1912," and it was said yesterday that with this fresh in mind the Indiana Progressives undoubtedly would put a third ticket in the field with a view to defeating him, unless the Colonel received the Republican nomination for President and all old wounds were healed.

Missouri has turned Republican only twice in a generation, in 1904, when Colonel Roosevelt was a candidate for President, and in 1908 when William H. Taft ran for President with Colonel Roosevelt's backing. Even then, Mr. Taft carried Missouri by only about 1,800 votes, while four years earlier Colonel Roosevelt carried the State by approximately 22,000.

Colonel Roosevelt, according to the Bull Moose leaders, is the only candidate who can pull Nebraska into the Republican column. He did this in 1904. McKinley had done it four years earlier. When Mr. Taft ran for President in 1908 and Mr. Bryan was the Democratic candidate, Nebraska landed in the Democratic column, and it has remained there since.

Nevada, since 1896, when the voters of that State first participated in a Presidential election has gone Republican only once in 1904 when Colonel Roosevelt was the candidate.

Need Colonel's Aid in West.

In Wisconsin, where Robert M. La Follette is a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed himself, and in Wyoming, where Senator Clarence D. Clark is seeking re-election, there are indications that Democratic victories may be scored in the Senate elections unless the Colonel gives the Republican candidates a lift, according to the Bull Moose leaders. Senator La Follette's influence in Republican politics in Wisconsin is said to be on the wane. In any event, he did not succeed in getting the support of an undivided delegation from his own State as a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

CONVENTION SEATS SOUGHT BY 40,000

Unprecedented Demand for Tickets to Republican National Assembly at Chicago.

PLACES FOR ONLY 12,400

Chicago Gets 2,210 Seats and Committeemen 6,367—Secretary Reynolds Opens Headquarters.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Officials of the Republican National Convention, which will meet here June 7, declared today that the demand for tickets was unprecedented. Seats have been provided for 12,400 persons in the convention hall, and, although the convention is three weeks away, 40,000 applications have been received for tickets. Several applications came from London, and a number have been received from Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Cuba.

Following a long-established custom, visitors to the convention from out of town will have to look in each case to the National Committeeman from their home State for tickets

The 12,400 tickets will be distributed under the following arrangement:

Delegates	991
Guest tickets, one to each delegate	991
Alternates	991
Press	999
Chicago's share as convention city	2,210
Ten members Sub-committee on Arrangements of National Committee, 200 each	2,000
Fifty-three members National Committee, 15 to 200 each	4,367
Presidential candidates and other distinguished guests	200

Of the 12,400 seats, 9,400 will be on the main floor and 3,000 in the balcony and special mezzanines. Temporary chairman and other officers of the convention and their assistants and members of the Republican National Committee will occupy seats on the speakers' platform, at the south end of the Coliseum. Back of the speakers' platform will be the 200 seats for distinguished guests. On either side of the speakers' platform will be 558 seats for working newspaper men. The delegates will occupy the space directly in front of the speakers' stand, and back of them will be the alternates. The rest of the space on the main floor will be reserved for visitors.

James B. Reynolds, Secretary of the National Committee, arrived here today and opened committee headquarters in the Coliseum. First attention was directed to getting the contests over delegations in shape for presentation to the National Committee, which will meet here June 1. Fewer than fifty contests are on file—from Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Plans adopted today for decorating the hall provide that the dominating colors shall be white and gold instead of the usual flags and bunting. Eight thousand yards of white cloth, 4,000 yards of gold cloth, 300 flags and shields, and 5,000 yards of bunting will be used. The iron trusses which support the roof will be concealed by large panels of white cloth trimmed with deep flounces of gold cloth. Several hundred workmen are busy building the platform, balconies, and seats, and it is expected that the hall will be ready for use by June 1.

Sergeant-at-Arms William F. Stone of the National Committee has named the following chaplains for the convention:

Wednesday, June 7.—The Rev. John Timothy Stone, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago.

Thursday, June 8.—The Right Rev. Francis C. Kelley, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society, Chicago.

Friday, June 9.—Bishop William F. McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago.

Saturday, June 10.—Dr. Gerson B. Levi, Congregation B'nai Sholom, Temple Israel, Chicago.

Monday, June 12.—The Rev. William O. Waters, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago.

The committee has had tickets printed for six days' sessions.

Fred W. Upham, Chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements, will leave for New York tomorrow to confer with National Chairman Charles D. Hilles on final plans for the convention.

CUMMINS TALKS OF HUGHES.

Thinks a Contest Precludes His Acceptance of Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 15.—Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa, who was in this city today, in discussing the political situation, said:

"I do not think Justice Hughes will accept the nomination if there is a fight at Chicago, and there sure is going to be one. I shall be very much disappointed if I do not start at the Chicago convention with 100 to 170 delegates. So far 111 have been instructed in my favor, and I expect to carry every primary State west of the Mississippi River.

"I am entirely pleased with the great reception I have received in Oregon. So far I have made eleven speeches. They have been made at all hours of the day and night, and invariably there have been large crowds. I attribute this not so much to desire to hear me as to the fact that the whole United States is on edge because of unsettled world conditions affecting us, and the people consequently are deeply interested in questions of national policy, and especially in the views of men who aspire to the Presidency.

"Opinion is divided in Washington as to whether Justice Hughes would accept the nomination," said Senator Cummins in conclusion. "Personally, I do not think he would take it if it came as the result of a convention fight, and that there is going to be a struggle for the nomination there is no question."

TO PRESENT WILSON'S NAME

President Selects Wescott, Who Nominated Him at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—John W. Wescott of Camden, Attorney General of New Jersey, will make the speech placing President Wilson in nomination at the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis next month. It was he who made the speech nominating Mr. Wilson at Baltimore four years ago.

Judge Wescott came to Washington today and, as the result of an interview with the President, succeeded in straightening out an embarrassing situation due to the split of the New Jersey delegates to St. Louis in choosing Governor Fielder to place the President again in nomination. President Wilson had written to Judge Wescott asking him to make the nominating speech, and Judge Wescott had accepted, but had failed to tell anybody about it. The New Jersey delegates will have to rescind their action designating Governor Fielder.

Judge Wescott is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Senator from New Jersey to succeed Mr. Martine, who also will enter the primaries. The Senatorial situation, it is understood, was not discussed by President Wilson and Judge Wescott.

Shuttleworth Brothers Co., Carpets, Amsterdam, N. Y.
F. P. Sheldon & Son, Architects.

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner erected these buildings in 13 weeks.

A speed schedule is prepared for each Turner job, and it is lived up to until the building is completed—on time.

TURNER Construction Co

They Found A Cork-Screw In The Pulpit

If they'd found it in the dining-room, nobody would have said a word. *Appropriateness* to place, occasion and circumstance is as important in clothes as in everything else.

My woolens for late Spring and early Summer are specifically chosen for their *appropriateness* to season and climate—light enough, but not flimsy; soft enough, but not spongy.

Tailored by Stein-Bloch into spruce Town-and-Country Suits of unmistakable *Manhattan* birth and breeding.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats

$20 to $45

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

MEXICANS DESERT AT CRY OF 'VILLA!'

Continued from Page 1.

vantes band, an offshoot of this, and the band that had the temerity to dash across the border and strike at the little Texas town of Glenn Springs.

General Pershing's headquarters did not learn of this episode until today—Monday. We understand the attack occurred Friday night. A crowd in khaki stood around the bulletin board at the headquarters tent when the news received by radio was posted this morning. There was considerable swearing, some muttering, and a few exclamations of surprise. But the expedition has come to expect surprises, and it will be ready for surprises of any kind until the last man drags his dusty feet across the border.

Picturesque Mountain Fires.

Mountain fires, glimmering in the distance like the lights of a city, or strung fantastically like the lights of some great amusement resort, glow for miles around this camp at night. It is wonderful sight to watch them. Half-closing your eyes, you can see the red smears crawl. The fire is eating its way through dry grass and shrub oak on the slopes of the sierras. Sometimes grotesque shapes are formed. Last night, standing in front of our tent, we could see a great V. Each side of the angle was perhaps a quarter of a mile long, clearly outlined in fire.

The superstitious negro troopers of the Tenth, such of them as are here, may have thought the first letter of Villa's name in fire portended evil. Some insist that the Villistas are setting the fires. But scouts to whom I have talked say otherwise. The fires, started chiefly through carelessness, come every year at this time, when the grass is dry, and must burn themselves out. Seas of gray smoke float in the valleys and arroyas, dimming the sun and softening the mountain peaks. There are stories that the Villistas counted on this smoke to confuse the troops, but when you suggest this to a scout he smiles.

Trucks are reaching the bases now with the regularity of clockwork. The amount of supplies being piled up along the line is tremendous. Supplies also are reaching the small town of San Antonio, seventy miles south of here, by railroad from Chihuahua.

But the trucks are still our standby. The men who drive them, will, I believe, go down as among the real heroes of the campaign. They have endured dust and grime and dirt and taken risks not exceeded by the cavalry. Wearing goggles from the start they have now taken on an added touch of picturesqueness. A company of drivers came in this evening, all wearing respirators to protect their lungs from the alkali dust. They looked, with the respirators down, like European troops prepared for a gas attack. With the respirators thrown back upon their heads they looked like Happy Hooligans.

BANDITS KILLED IN SKIRMISH.

American Detachment Shoots Three Near Lake Itascate.

LAKE ITASCATE, Mexico, May 14, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 15.)—Three bandits, including Julio Cardenas, a Villa leader, were killed in a skirmish with an American detachment near Rubio Ranch, twenty miles east of here, today.

The Americans, twelve in number, under the command of Lieutenant George S. Patton, comprised an automobile detachment sent to purchase forage. The bandits fired on Lieutenant Patton and his guide as they were approaching a ranch house.

The Americans deployed to prevent the escape of the snipers, and Lieutenant Patton returned the fire, wounding the bandits, who fled through the rear of the house. Overtaken later, the Mexicans engaged the Americans in a rifle fight in which the three Mexicans were killed. There were no American casualties.

The bodies of the Mexicans were brought here and buried. Papers in their pockets revealed their identity.

LANGHORNE WAITS TO ATTACK.

His Advance Column Expects Reinforcements Under Sibley.

MARATHON, Texas, May 15.—Champion Wood, a mining man who arrived here today from Boquillas, said that cavalry were arriving in Boquillas from both Colonel Frederick Sibley, commander of the second punitive expedition, and Major George T. Langhorne, whose flying squadron is leading the advance guard. He did not know whether Colonel Sibley, commanding the Fourteenth Cavalry, had caught up with the advance guard, which, it is reported here, halted eighty miles south of the border.

According to Mr. Wood, Major Langhorne possesses information as to the whereabouts of the raiders of Glenn Springs and Boquillas, and is only waiting the arrival of reinforcements from Colonel Sibley to attack.

A message has been sent to Major Gen. Funston by Colonel Sibley asking for aid. Military observers here point out that Major Langhorne and his flying squadron of the Eighth Cavalry are now perhaps 200 miles beyond their base without sufficient troops to protect their line of communication. Marathon, the base, is ninety miles from Boquillas over broken country. Several instances have been reported of bandits operating behind the expedition without meeting armed resistance.

The buzzer wire to connect Marathon with the sub-base at Boquillas is in operation to within nine miles of that point.

ALPINE, Texas, May 15.—Alarmed by reports of threatened Mexican raids, Sheriff Walter of this county wired Governor Ferguson today asking that troops be sent to Terlingua, sixty-five miles south of Alpine and twenty miles from the border. La Jitas, fifteen miles west of Terlingua, also has sent an appeal for aid. County Judge Turney has suspended all public school sessions in that district, and the last school teacher, a woman, arrived here today.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 15.—Armed Mexicans are patrolling the Rio Grande opposite Hidalgo, Texas, sixty-five miles west of here, according to a report received today at Fort Brown. Colonel A. P. Blocksom asked Consul J. J. Garza that an investigation be made.

OBREGON DUE AT MEXICO CITY.

Expected to Arrive There Today—Elections to be Held.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 15.—Foreign Minister Aguilar declares Mexico will not take action on the situation with the United States until General Obregon arrives here and furnishes a detailed report on the matters discussed at the El Paso conferences. General Obregon is now at San Luis Potosi, and is expected here before noon tomorrow.

It is authoritatively stated that a decree will be issued June 1 convoking municipal elections throughout the Republic and that by August 1 Congressional elections will be held. This means that plans to hold a constitutional congress in Queretaro probably will be abandoned and the Presidential elections probably will be held before the end of the year.

STAYS HANGING OF BANDITS.

New Mexico Governor Gives 21-Day Reprieve for Inquiry.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 15.—Governor McDonald today granted a twenty-one-day reprieve to the seven Villa bandits now in the penitentiary here and sentenced to be hanged at Deming on May 19 for first-degree murder for their part in the raid on Columbus.

The reprieve is to enable the Governor to investigate the circumstances of their conviction as requested by President Wilson. In the event there is no further action by the Governor the men will be hanged Friday, June 9.

AVIATORS TO ARM CRAFT.

Bomb-Dropping Devices and Machine Guns Reach Columbus.

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 15.—Aeroplane machine guns and bomb-dropping devices arrived here today for the use of the First Aero Squadron. The aviators have been working for several weeks with new aeroplanes, but it was stated tonight that none of the machines was ready for Mexican service.

A "dead line" was drawn about the base arsenal here today. It was said a suspicion that incendiaries might have caused the recent fires at Fort Bliss, Texas, caused the added precautions here.

The Second Battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry, from Seattle, passed through here today, bound for Douglas, Ariz., with a machine gun detachment. Two trains followed, carrying the First Battalion of the Fourteenth and the Twenty-first Infantry, from Vancouver barracks.

DENIES MEXICO SEEKS ALLIES.

No Overtures to Germany or Japan, Arredondo Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Formal denial that the Carranza de facto Government had sent envoys abroad to arrange secret alliances with Japan and Germany was made in the following statement issued by Ambassador Designate Arredondo today:

In contravention of the press statements to the effect that envoys of the Constitutionalist Government have been sent to Germany and Japan for the purpose of arranging secret alliances with those empires, a proper explanation of the circumstances seems to the Bureau of Information of the Mexican Government to be at this time desirable.

Perez Romero has recently returned to his post in Japan after a brief sojourn in Mexico and the United States. Rafael Zubaran has been accredited as diplomatic representative of Mexico to the Governments of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, and other European nations. The appointment of neither of these officials has any purpose other than that they should exercise the ordinary functions of diplomacy. These appointments have no other significance than the appointment of Sanchez Ascones as Envoy to Great Britain, France, Spain, Norway, &c., and Isidro Fabela as Envoy to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the countries of South America. All of these selections mark only the restoration of Mexico's diplomatic relations with the outside world, and are preliminary to the reinstitution of the complete diplomatic service of the republic.

Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, returned to Washington today from El Paso, where he participated in conferences with General Alvaro Obregon, Carranza's Minister of War, in an effort to arrange an agreement between the two Governments for co-operation between their armed forces in Northern Mexico. General Scott conferred with Secretary of War Baker, orally explaining the situation, and tomorrow will talk with Secretary Lansing.

On the basis of personal reports made by General Scott, the Mexican situation will again be canvassed by President Wilson and his Cabinet at tomorrow's meeting, but no change of policy is contemplated. Secretary Baker said that General Scott returned in a hopeful frame of mind, and seemed to feel that a favorable situation had been created by the El Paso conferences.

Mr. Arredondo announced that a hundred-million-dollar (Mexican gold) company was being formed with Government support to undertake the upbuilding of public utilities, particularly railroads, in the Southern States of Mexico.

State Department advices today said most of the Americans in the San Luis Potosi district had obtained transportation to the Mexican coast or the United States. Only forty-eight remain. None is destitute. The Consul at Manzanillo said arrangements had been made for Americans desiring to leave that port. The situation at Piedras Negras is improving. The Consul at Monterey telegraphed that interruption of railroad communication made it difficult for Americans to leave Guadalajara.

Similar reports were received from Consuls at various points in response to reiterated instructions from the State Department for the consuls to advise Americans to return to the United States.

VILLAREAL DENIES CHARGES.

Says Assertion That He Instigated Raids Is Absurd.

Antonio G. Villareal, for many years one of the best-known public men in Mexico and who was prominent in the Aguascalientes Convention of 1914, which sought to depose both Carranza and Villa, issued a statement yesterday in reply to the charge made by the Mexican Ambassador in Washington that he was among those responsible for the Glenn Springs (Texas) raid.

"I have lived now for more than a year in the United States, always under the eyes of many spies of Carranza's Government," he said, "A few weeks ago the agents of Carranza were able to deceive the Department of Commerce and Labor into giving an order of arrest against me under the pretext that I was an undesirable foreigner who had entered this country in violation of the immigration laws. The immigration agents in San Antonio, Texas, made me answer a series of questions, all of them of a political character, and then I was allowed, under bail, to go to Washington to defend myself.

"I spoke with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor on April 26 and told him that Carranza's agents were asking the Government of the United States to make an improper application of the immigration laws, as they wanted it to act against Mexican political exiles. Secretary Wilson promised that he himself would read the documents relating to me. A few hours afterward, having read them, he gave orders for my absolute freedom, releasing me from bail. This clearly proves the unfairness of Carranza's agents, as well as the fact that the Department of Labor will not be deceived into sending back to Mexico a political refugee who would become the victim of political fury.

"The new accusation now made against me, although it is more absurd and slanderous, comes from exactly the same source. Carranza's Government is anxious to suppress me at any cost, or at least to drive me away from this country. In the convention held at Aguascalientes, October, 1914, of which I was elected Chairman, and where the deposition of Mr. Carranza was voted, the delegates who were against both Carranza and Villa tried to have me elected provisional President of Mexico. From that moment a bitter campaign of abuse has been waged against me by the Carranzistas. And now they have gone so far as to make a slanderous denunciation against a Mexican citizen before a foreign Government.

"Anybody who knows my political career will understand that it is impossible for me to be associated, directly or indirectly, in the preparation of the Glenn Spring raids. I have condemned, and condemn now with all my energy, the acts of the raiders of Columbus and Glenn Spring. Such outrages will do nothing but add to our national misfortunes."

At the Mexican Consulate General, 120 Broadway, it was said Mexican officials in New York would have no reply to make to the statement issued by Señor Villareal.

WANDERING TROOPER FOUND.

Demented and in Rags, Bundanis Is Picked Up by Motorist.

MARATHON, Texas, May 15.—F. Bundanis, the lost trooper of Company A, Fourteenth Cavalry, was found today by Champion Wood, a mining man of Boquillas, wandering, half dead from thirst and exhaustion, in the woods thirty-five miles north of Boquillas.

Mr. Wood, who was en route for this city, picked him up in an automobile and turned him over to Captain William M. Sart of the Hospital Corps here. Bundanis was a member of the garrison at Glenn Springs. When found he was demented and his clothes were in tatters.

ARMY MULE IS VINDICATED.

Traverses Regions Which Motor Trucks Cannot Penetrate.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, May 8, (by Army Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., May 15.)—The value of the army mule, which wavered momentarily when automobile trucks in the Villa chase demonstrated their adaptability for mountain transportation, has been vindicated by the results of this campaign.

In transporting supplies overland to the main bases, through a country without railroads, the automobile trucks have proved much superior to the old-fashioned mule wagon teams, the reliance when Geronimo was pursued through this same country. Meanwhile the mules as pack animals have gone beyond the new truck lines into country where no wheeled vehicle yet invented can move, crossing chasms and climbing through mountain forests where it has been necessary to trample paths through the brush.

These mules proved more hardy than horses in the bandit chases. They were better able to live off the country without loss of strength. They ate almost everything except rocks and one kind of rope. The one rope which they would not eat was the Mexican lariat, made out of horsehair.

While the animals did not actually take much leather or other foreign substance into their stomachs, they were continually chewing at harness when it was within reach, to get the slightly salty taste it possessed. The mules also nibbled at trees, dead weeds, sticks, and dirt. On the mountain marches they thrived fairly well, while carrying heavy loads of food and ammunition behind the cavalry columns.

Soldiers Bury Trooper Coloe.

Representatives from two camps of Spanish War Veterans and Company F of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., yesterday attended the funeral services for Stephen J. Coloe, one of the three American soldiers who were killed by Mexican raiders at Glenn Springs, Texas. The services were held at St. Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street. A firing squad from Company F accompanied the coffin to the grave in Calvary Cemetery.

$46,000,000 in Bills Destroyed.

MEXICO CITY, May 15.—Paper currency aggregating $46,000,000 was burned in the courtyard of the National Palace today, with Government officials and bankers interested spectators. The money was part of the old Vera Cruz issue, which is slowly being supplanted by new bills. The total amount of paper bills publicly burned up to date aggregates more than 100,000,000 pesos.

Accused of Plot to Blow Up Bank.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, May 15.—Fifteen men are in the Kingsville jail, as a result of what Sheriff Scarborough and secret service men say was the plot of Jose M. Morin, former Villa General, to blow up the Kingsville bank and a hardware store. The officials say that it was planned to set fire to a barn to attract attention and then set off the explosives.

As they say in the synopsis of the play, the curtain is lowered to indicate the passing of six months. That's the lapse of time necessary to reproduce my original custom-tailoring styles in slow-coach "ready-made" imitations.

My "Shapelee" Sack Suit at $20 (belted, pleated, tucked) has a softness, a smartness and a cuddle-to-your-figure fit that are the delight of my customers and the despair of "ready-mades." Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 to $45 for Suits to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
17 Years On This Corner

SAYS
JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"You're all right, John. I see you use Davids'!"

John: "Davids' Ink velly good for Laundry Ticket—velly black—No washee out."

Davids' Electro Chemical Writing Ink is water-proof. Protect your records with Davids' Ink.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

THADDEUS DAVIDS COMPANY
Established 1825

When the Two Dromios Met in Broadway

BOTH New Yorkers—both men of taste—each curious as to where the other had bought his suit.

* *

As like as a man and his mirrored reflection.

* *

One wore a $70 brown suit, with an almost invisible green stripe, from a tailor whose name is known across the continent.

* *

The other wore a $35 brown suit, with an almost invisible green stripe, from Weber and Heilbroner.

Each was entitled to the suspicion that both suits came from the same place.

* *

Suits and topcoats, for town or country, $20 to $40.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

A Man's Shop
For Men and Young Men

An entirely separate shop devoted exclusively to men.

Where you enter direct from the street. Where you never wait for elevators or worry about stairways.

Where you meet nothing but men. Where you purchase everything from a man who is thoroughly familiar with gentleman's tailoring.

Where you will find the uncommon in style and fabrics.

Where your account will be rendered separate to you, even though other members of your family should be patrons of our other shops.

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
Custom Tailored Ready to Wear
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

One, two, three or four button models of Imported or Domestic Fabrics, including many that are exclusive with Franklin Simon & Co.

19.00 to 45.00

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

On the Jump

All Nature is on the jump. The bullfrog and the leaping trout, the shadblow and the alder blossoms, the bankers and the bunkers.

What a difference just a few warm days have made!

This rendezvous of sportsmen, where the Maine guide meets the Rolls-Royce — where the blazed trail meets the boulevard—is also on the jump.

Fishing tackle, golf clubs, the real country-wear suit, the motor luncheon kit, the canoe, the tent, the preparedness rifle, the outfit for the Rockies and Alaska.

Everything to ease the nerve tension that we get in these canyons of commerce.

For the Fisherman

English fishing bags, shown in cut; detachable waterproof pocket for fish, pocket for tackle, and outside pocket for extra garment. Price $7.25.

Willow trout baskets, full line, from 85 cents up.

Every good trout rod, from the Yellowstone, $5, to the A. & F. Hawes fly rods, at $40.

Salmon rods up to $75—and a great salmon season at hand.

Leather Express rod cases; wet flies, dry flies, salmon flies, quill body flies, June bugs; finest tapered and level fly lines; fly books and tackle boxes.

Beaverkill landing net, $1.75.

Complete line of salt water tackle.

Waders, slickers, fishing boots, shoes, coats and hats.

Fishermen's Luck refrigerette sandwich and luncheon cases.

Dressing the Part for True Sport

Coldstream duck country suits for men—ideal for fishing, riding and the mountains.

Coldstream Fishing Coat	$7.50
Coldstream Trousers	3.50
Coldstream Riding Breeches	6.00
Coldstream Helmet	2.50

Same garments in dark olive army khaki, at same prices.

Golf suits of Tropicloth—a cool, natural, undyed camel's hair fabric.

Also in Thorntweeds, English flannels and tweeds—largest assortment ever shown.

Flannel trousers, two shades of gray, white or white striped, $7.50. Of English cricket flannels, $9.

Hats, caps, boots and sweaters, for every sport.

Women's Suits for Seashore or Travel

White Pongee Suit, with full-plaited skirt, as illustrated, $75; or natural Tussah Silk, $85.

Also of pongee, flannels, imported sport fabrics, Tropicloths, Innsbrook-knit materials and silk-knit cloths.

Shasta tourist suit, of lightweight tweeds, $45.

Casino suit, of Innsbrook, $34.50.

Rancho suit—a practical outfit for the trip to Glacier Park or Alaska, $18 up.

Outing skirts and shirts, tennis skirts and dresses, knit sport coats and camp dresses.

Hats and boots for every outfit.

Humane Muzzles

Meeting the new demands of the Health Board—the correct wire-and-strap muzzles approved by dog experts.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sporting Clothes for Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

HEAD OF RIGGS BANK IS PRAISED BY TAFT

Former President Is Witness in Perjury Charge Brought by the Government.

CAUSES LAUGHTER IN COURT

Account Grew, but Land Purchase Depreciated—Clash Over Court Affidavit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15. — Former President William Howard Taft was the first witness placed on the stand today in the Riggs Bank perjury trial. He appeared as a character witness for one of the defendants, Charles C. Glover, President of the bank. His examination occupied nearly half an hour and led up to his final monosyllabic answer, which was "excellent," when Attorney John B. Stanchfield asked him what was the general reputation of the banker in the community for "probity, standing, and character."

Mr. Taft wore his usual smile and appeared to like his situation as a witness. He introduced into the trial a strain of humor that was highly enjoyed, and kept the lawyers and Justice Siddons laughing almost the whole time he was on the stand. Mr. Taft came to court with Mr. Glover and took his seat near the lawyer, while Mr. Stanchfield explained that he had an agreement with the Government counsel to introduce him as a character witness at once, although out of the regular order, inasmuch as Mr. Taft had engagements that would make it impossible for him to appear at any other time.

Mr. Stanchfield conducted the examination of the witness, who said he had known Mr. Glover twenty years, which went back to the time he came to Washington, in the Harrison Administration, as Solicitor General in the Department of Justice. His father, Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War in President Grant's Administration, he said, had been a classmate at Yale with George W. Riggs, the then head of the Riggs Bank and, through this acquaintance the elder Taft had met Mr. Glover and his associates in the Riggs Bank.

The former President said he went to the bank when he first came to Washington and there made the acquaintance of Mr. Glover, an adquaintance that was continued in a social way during the time he occupied the office of Solicitor General.

How His Account Grew.

Mr. Taft here caused a laugh by observing that the social activities of a Solicitor General were limited, "because he does not have much money."

"Have you had an account at Riggs Bank?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Such as it was," replied Mr. Taft, who then added, "but it grew as it got into the Presidential proportions," at which everybody laughed. "But it began," added the witness, "to dwindle as the Presidential proportions passed. You know, you lose after you leave the Presidency." And again there was a laugh.

When asked if he had made any investments in Washington, Mr. Taft admitted the impeachment quizically.

"Yes," he said, "I did out in Pleasant Hills, or Pleasant Park, or Mount Pleasant, or some such place. I invested $1,000 of hard-earned money from my salary of Solicitor General, and another $1,000 I borrowed from the bank. And I always look for that money when I go out that way. I try to see it if I can. They told me then that if they kept the saloons out the land would be very valuable. The saloons were kept out, but the other did not come true for me."

The Government lawyers did not cross-examine the witness, and he at once withdrew. In a few minutes after Mr. Taft retired, former Senator Chauncey M. Depew entered the courtroom and threaded his way in among the lawyers and took a seat. It was inferred that he, too, would be a character witness.

Mr. Glover went over and took a seat at his side and the two conversed for several moments. It was learned that Mr. Depew had simply drifted in, and there was no intention to place him on the stand at this time.

Clash Over Justice's Testimony.

There was a stubbornly-contested battle all day between the lawyers on the respective sides. This became more than ever bitter when the Government counsel offered as a witness Justice Walter I. McCoy of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, who presided over the equity proceedings in which the bank officials sought to enjoin Controller John Skelton Williams from levying fines on the bank. Justice McCoy was called to show how the affidavit on which the charge of perjury had gone into the record.

The defense objected strenuously to allowing the alleged perjured affidavit to go into the record unless there should go with it all the facts and circumstances preceding and following it which would explain it.

When the cross-examination of the witness began the Government counsel objected that an attempt was being made to expand the testimony into a general view of the proceedings in the Equity Court, and that it should be restricted to the immediate purpose for which the witness was called, which was simply to identify and place in the record the alleged perjured affidavit. The court agreed with this view.

Repeated objections were made to questions propounded by Attorney Frank J. Hogan for the defense in the effort to break through the ruling.

Miss Bessie Sheehy, stenographer, employed in the office of Attorney Hogan, testified to the dictation of the alleged perjured affidavit by Mr. Hogan, her copying it, and being called into Mr. Hogan's private office to take the acknowledgments of each of the bank officials who signed it, W. J. Flather being first to do so, and the two others, Mr. Glover and H. H. Flather, signing separately the next day.

W. Morris Lammond, former bookkeeper for the defunct brokerage firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., was called to the stand. The testimony of this witness was subject to continual objections and the ensuing arguments as to his answers being competent, but the court steadily ruled against preventing him from testifying to facts of which he had knowledge. Mr. Lammond said he had kept the books on stock transactions in the Lewis Johnson offices for many years, and when the books were handed to him identified them. He described the means of communication between his own office and the Riggs Bank, there being six telephones leading into the Lewis Johnson offices, and one of them being private between the brokers and the bank.

HOTEL KEEPER MURDERED.

White Plains Police Seek Woman Robbers Used as Decoy.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 15.—Developments tonight show that Augustus Guttenger, proprietor of Lake Side Inn, near the Westchester County Horse Show grounds on the outskirts of White Plains, who was found murdered early this morning, was killed for $300 he had in the cash register.

A young woman known only as Helen, who was seen drinking with the murdered man in the inn the night before, has disappeared and it is believed she was used as a decoy by the robbers to find out where Guttenger kept his money. Guttenger was shot in the left breast, the bullet piercing the heart. He had also been stabbed with a dagger near the heart.

The windows and doors were all locked and the key to the back door was missing. James Gaynor, formerly an employe on State Road work, was the only one in the hotel over night. He was held by Sheriff Wiesendanger as a material witness. He said he heard no shot or struggle during the night. The cash register had been broken open and only 60 cents were found in Guttenger's pockets.

MORE MARINES LANDED IN SANTO DOMINGO

Caperton's Forces Take Possession of Dominican Capital After Rebels Evacuate the City.

SANTO DOMINGO, May 15.—American marines who had been landed on Dominican soil entered Santo Domingo today and took possession of the centre of the city. The rebel leaders had withdrawn with their forces Saturday night after being warned by the American Minster, W. W. Russell, that the city would be taken by force unless the rebels evacuated it by Sunday morning. The entry of the American forces was unopposed.

The public was advised today through officers of the Municipal Government that Minister Russell had made it known that the object of the American occupation was to guarantee the free election by Congress of a Provisional President to succeed General Juan I. Jiminez, who resigned.

Order is being maintained.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Landing of more American marines at Santo Domingo City to deal with the revolution led by General Arias, Minster of War, against former President Jiminez, was reported today to the Navy Department by Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American forces. So far no hostilities have been reported.

Secretary Daniels said about 500 marines have been landed.

HOUSE TO RUSH SHIP BILL.

Special Rule Limits Debate to Five Hours—Passage Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The House Committee on Rules today agreed upon a special rule giving privileged status to the Administration's Ship Purchase bill. It is provided that this bill shall have the right of consideration over all other legislative matters immediately upon presentation of the rule, the report of which will follow passage of the Rural Credits bill.

Only five hours' general debate will be permitted on the measure, and, after the bill is read section by section for amendments and discussion, there may be one motion to recommit.

The limitation of debate indicates the purpose of Democratic leaders to put the Shipping bill through the House with but little delay. It is probable the measure will be on its way to the Senate next week.

Practically all Democrats, it was said by leaders today, will support the Administration measure. Members of the Merchant Marine Committee made a concession to recalcitrants by including a provision that Government operation of merchant vessels shall not extend more than five years beyond the expiration of the European war. Original drafts of the shipping measure named no specific date for the termination of Government operation.

15,000 WITNESS LYNCHING.

Convicted Negro Taken from Texas Courtroom and Burned at Stake.

WACO, Texas, May 15.—With 15,000 persons as witnesses, including women and children, Jesse Washington, a negro boy, who confessed that he had criminally assaulted and murdered Mrs. Lucy Fryar seven miles south of here last Monday afternoon, was taken from the Fifth District Courtroom shortly before noon today and burned to death on the public square.

The burning came immediately after the negro's trial had ended. The jury had returned a verdict of guilty. Then some one started the cry of "Get the negro." It was quickly taken up by all the spectators in the courtroom, and Washington was seized.

The mob at first intended to hang the negro from the suspension bridge, but a suggestion that he be burned on the plaza met with approval. The prisoner was dragged to the City Hall yard, where the chain already around his neck was thrown over the limb of a tree. Wood was piled around him and the fire started.

The rush for the negro came so suddenly that officers, lawyers, and newspaper men were swept off their feet.

About 1 o'clock members of the mob returned to the scene, put the charred body into a sack, and a man on horseback dragged the body through the principal streets. The horseman headed in the direction of Robinson, where Mrs. Fryar was murdered. At Robinson the sack was suspended from a telephone pole, where it remained for several hours.

YALE CALLS PROF. COOK.

Chicago Educator to Join Law Faculty—New Course for Taft.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15.—Professor Walter Wheeler Cook of the University of Chicago and President of the Association of American Law Schools, has been elected a professor at the Yale Law School, it was announced at a meeting of the Yale corporation today.

It was announced also that former President William H. Taft, as a professor in the law school, will give a course in international law next year, in addition to his present course on constitutional law.

WOULD EXPEL PRESBYTERY.

Cincinnati Churchmen Renew Attack on New York Body.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 15.—By a vote of 49 to 30, the Presbytery of Cincinnati today defeated a movement to rescind its action of a month ago asking that the New York Presbytery be expelled, and instead accepted a substitute motion reaffirming the request, with arguments appended.

Dr. David McKinney offered the motion to rescind the action of a month ago, which asked the General Assembly to "cut off" the Presbytery of New York for its action in licensing ministers who do not accept the Virgin birth and other articles of Presbyterian faith.

Wilson to Speak at Charlotte May 20

WASHINGTON, May 15.—President Wilson today decided to go to Charlotte, N. C., May 20, to attend a celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Unless public business forces him to change his plans, he will leave Washington May 19.

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GALLINGER WINS FIGHT ON RUBLEE

Senate, 42 to 36, Rejects the Nomination of Federal Trade Commissioner.

VOTES AFTER HOT DEBATE

Acts on the Plea That Nominee Was "Personally Obnoxious" to the Republican Leader.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The nomination of George Rublee of New Hampshire as a member of the Federal Trade Commission was rejected today by the Senate. The Republican leader, Senator Gallinger, had opposed the nominee for fifteen months on the ground that he was "personally obnoxious" to him, and the power of the Senatorial courtesy tradition was so great that Senator Gallinger won his point by a vote of 42 to 36 in spite of a vigorous and insistent fight by the Administration for confirmation.

Mr. Rublee, who has been serving on the commission most of the time since it was created, will lose his post and draw no salary for his work unless the Senate's action is reconsidered. Five Republicans voted for his confirmation and fourteen Democrats voted against it.

After the roll call, which followed a bitter debate, Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, who led the fight for Rublee, changed his vote in order to move a reconsideration, which may follow at another secret session in the near future.

The fight at today's session reached a climax when Senator La Follette assailed Senator Gallinger's position, asserting that it was the first time since he had been in the Senate that the "personally obnoxious" rule had been applied without adequate proof, and also the first time it had been applied against national appointment. The Wisconsin Senator insisted that Mr. Rublee, although he had opposed Senator Gallinger in politics, had not conducted himself obnoxiously, and in fact that his opposition had been gentlemanly. He cited a case when he himself several years ago had invoked the "personally obnoxious" rule against a Wisconsin nominee for a consular post at Hongkong and had submitted proofs to a Senate committee, and recalled that notwithstanding this Senator Gallinger had voted to confirm the nominee.

Caustic remarks by Senator La Follette aroused the New Hampshire Senator, and a bitter exchange closed the debate. Senator Hollis and others made strong pleas for Mr. Rublee, maintaining that he was an able public servant and invaluable to the commission.

The Republicans who voted for confirmation were Clapp, Kenyon, La Follette, Norris, and Poindexter. The Democrats who voted against confirmation were Bankhead, Broussard, Chamberlain, Clarke of Arkansas, Hardwick, Martin, Martine, O'Gorman, Reed, Saulsbury, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Underwood, and Vardaman.

Mr. Rublee, regarded as a Progressive, was first nominated as a member of the Trade Commission for a term of three years by President Wilson in February, 1915. Senator Gallinger at once opposed him, and a hearing was held by a subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee. The committee eventually reported the nomination favorably, but a vote in the Senate was withheld until Congress had adjourned. Then the President gave Mr. Rublee a recess appointment, returning his nomination to the Senate in December.

At the conclusion of the fight Senator Hollis moved that the vote be made public, and Senator La Follette moved as an amendment that the entire proceedings be divulged. The Hollis motion was agreed to unanimously, but without the amendment.

2,000 GET MORE PAY.

Employes in Baltimore Copper Mills Receive Second Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—Two thousand or more employes of the Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company have received an increase in pay as the result of a readjustment of the wage scale at the Canton plant, the advance becoming effective at once. This is the second advance for the men in the last four months.

This move on the part of the company also follows the announcement about three weeks ago that the working day at the Canton plant had been reduced from ten hours to eight hours.

The Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company is controlled by the Guggenheim interests, and is one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States.

F. B. WARE EXONERATED.

Justice Says Architect and Deputy Should Never Have Been Indicted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 15.—Justice Borst, sitting at Hudson Falls, today dismissed the indictments against former State Architect Franklin B. Ware and Deputy State Architect Charles Sussdorf. They were indicted in the investigation of the Great Meadow Prison construction when Sulzer was Governor.

Justice Borst said that the indictments against these men were unwarranted and should never have been found.

Submarine K-2 in Collision.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A collision off the Delaware Breakwater, between submarine K-2 and the steamer Aragon, in which neither was apparently severely injured, was reported to the Navy Department today. The K-2, which was en route from Hampton Roads, proceeded to New York.

NEW INHERITANCE TAXES.

Governor Signs Bill Expected to Raise $2,000,000.

ALBANY, May 15.—Among measures which Governor Whitman signed today were these:

Increasing the schedule of rates of the inheritance tax law, under which legislative leaders hope to raise $2,000,000 annually. The new law exempts transfers to a father, mother, husband, wife, widow, or child of an amount not exceeding $5,000.

Amending the election and primary law by advancing primary day two weeks, providing that primary booths outside of Greater New York shall open at 7 A. M. instead of 3 P. M. and giving enrollment privileges to voters who move from one election district to another in the same Assembly district.

Changing the system of registering real estate titles under the Torrens law. The chief amendment permits an official examiner of titles to use as evidence and base his report upon the abstract of a search made by a title company.

TO MAP NEW DISTRICTS.

Whitman Signs Bill Cutting Down the Aldermanic Board.

The Aldermanic Redistricting bill, which was signed by Governor Whitman yesterday, will reduce the number of Aldermen in New York City from seventy-three to sixty-seven, Manhattan losing the six. As the county committee districts are to be reorganized along aldermanic lines, there will be four more districts for leaders of the local political organizations. Among the Assembly Districts that will be wiped out entirely are the Third, Eighth, and Twenty-sixth. In the Third, Harry Perry is the Democratic leader, and James March the Republican leader. In the Eighth, Max S. Levine is the Democratic leader, and Louis Jacobson the Republican. In the Twenty-sixth, Nathan is the Democratic, and Samuel Krulewitch the Republican leader. Both organizations will probably "double-up" these leaders in other districts.

The redistricting makes the Sixth Aldermanic District, where Republican County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig is leader, more strongly Republican, while in the Twelfth, of which Charles F. Murphy is leader, there will be no change.

The Fourteenth Assembly District is to be thrown into a new aldermanic district, also to be known as the Fourteenth. Under the new arrangement it will be controlled by the organization men of the Eighteenth Assembly District. The Fourteenth Aldermanic District will have three ends of Assembly districts thrown into it. Already this district has two Democratic leaders, John F. Ahearn and Patrick J. Scully, and there will probably be a contest as to which one will continue. In the new Fifth Aldermanic District, the Democratic leaders, Dooling, Dalton, and Goodwin, are thrown together, and there will be a contest.

The new Twenty-first Aldermanic District will precipitate a fight, as the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts go largely to make up the new district. The Washington Heights District, the Twenty-third Assembly, has been cut up so that two new leaders will be elected there. A new Aldermanic District, the Twenty-sixth, is made in this section. The present Democratic leader, Thomas F. McAvoy, and the Republican leader, Collin H. Woodward, will go into other districts, the former to the new Seventeenth Aldermanic District, and the latter to the new Nineteenth Aldermanic District.

SIR E. GREY LAUDS BAZAAR.

British Foreign Minister Indorses Plan for Allied War Relief.

Official indorsement by the British Government of the Allied Bazaar, which is to be held June 3 to 14 at the Grand Central Palace, was received yesterday by John Moffat, Vice Chairman of the National Allied Relief Committee, in a cable from Sir Edward Grey, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Great Britain. The message read as follows:

I need hardly say how much the British people appreciate the charitable endeavors of America in aid of sufferers in this war, especially in the case of France and Belgium and other Allies whose territory on the Continent has been occupied by enemy forces, and we are glad to co-operate with America in the relief of these sufferings in any way which our allies themselves may desire, and I therefore wish every success to your undertaking.

The National Allied Relief Committee, the War Relief Clearing House, and the Commission for Relief in Belgium will conduct the Allied Bazaar, and Mr. Moffat is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Booth of the Nine Allies, which will be a prominent feature of the bazaar. Associated with him are Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Lady Colebrook, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, and a number of others.

Vetoes Stock List Bill.

ALBANY, May 15.—The Mills bill to prevent the use by unauthorized persons of lists of corporation stockholders was vetoed by Governor Whitman today. The Executive held that the measure was too broad.

MAYLETSENATEDEAL WITH BRANDEIS CASE

Judiciary Committee Practically Decides to Report on Nomination Without Recommendation.

COURSE MEANS LONG FIGHT

Administration Leaders Are Confident That the Nomination Will Eventually Be Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—It now appears practically certain that the issue over the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court of the United States is to be fought out in the Senate without recommendation from the Judiciary Committee, which has considered and investigated the case for more than three months.

Although no authoritative announcement has been made regarding the attitude of the Judiciary Committee, it was reported, after a long secret session of the committee today, that a favorable report on the nomination could not be agreed upon, and that several Democratic Senators, who did not wish to vote for such a report, would support a motion to return the nomination to the Senate without recommendation.

One Democratic member of the committee, who had been wavering in his attitude toward Brandeis, told a Republican colleague that the committee would report the nomination without approval or disapproval, probably next Wednesday. Another majority Senator, who is strongly in favor of Mr. Brandeis, said he did not favor such a course, but that he might be persuaded to support it rather than hazard the influence which an adverse report might have on the Senate.

Members of the committee spoke their minds frankly on the case at today's meeting, and a vote might have been taken had it not been for the unavoidable absence of Senators Cummins and Shields. There are eighteen members of the committee, ten Democrats and eight Republicans. All of the Republicans are opposed to confirmation. Two Democrats are said to be strongly against it, and two favor a report without recommendation. The last two are urging the compromise for which the other Democrats may have to vote to prevent adverse action.

Such a course would mean a long fight in the Senate. Administration leaders tonight predicted that the struggle would end in confirmation of Mr. Brandeis, and one Republican leader, who is opposed to the nominee, said he expected that this would be the result, anticipating that the President would continue to urge confirmation as he did in his recent letter to the Judiciary Committee.

AERO RACE TO COAST SEPT. 2

Data for Start of National Competition Announced.

The National Transcontinental Aeroplane Competition will start on Monday, Sept. 2, according to the announcement made yesterday by Alan R. Hawley, Chairman of the Contest Committee and President of the Aero Club of America, under whose auspices the race is to be flown, and which offers the first prize of $20,000. Inquiries from all over the United States were received yesterday at the Aero Club, and the second prize of $10,000 was practically assured.

The contestants will start from this city, and it is expected that the first control will be in Philadelphia, where Robert Glendinning, the banker, has gathered a number of sportsmen aviators together and provided a suitable landing place. In addition, a city in the Middle West has offered to provide a control, which, according to the needs of the sport, must be at least a quarter of a mile square. It is expected that the route of the flyers will take them to the Pacific Coast by way of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Canton, Mansfield, Lima, and Fort Wayne, or through Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco, Austin, San Antonio, El Paso, Tucson, Yuma, to San Diego, Los Angeles, or San Francisco.

Von Mach Not at Harvard Now.

Dr. Edmund von Mach, who spoke last week at Hoboken High School at a meeting which urged President Wilson to take steps to have milk sent to the Central Powers, has written to THE NEW YORK TIMES, denying that he was introduced as "Professor von Mach of Harvard." Dr. von Mach said that he had previously told the presiding officer, Judge Carey, that he had been an instructor at Harvard, but had not taught there for more than ten years. Judge Carey said that he recalled this conversation with Dr. von Mach, and that he believes he introduced the speaker merely as "Dr. von Mach."

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N. Y. T., 5-16-16. **159**

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"Universal" Lift Cover Refrigerators—height 43 inches; width 25½ inches; depth 17¾ inches; ice capacity 55 lbs.; enamel lined provision chamber, at $12.50

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"Universal" Apartment House Refrigerators—height 50 inches; width 22 inches; depth 18½ inches; ice capacity 65 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $14

"Universal" Apartment House Refrigerators—height 53¼ inches; width 25¾ inches; depth 20 inches; ice capacity 90 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $16.50

"Universal" Side Icer Refrigerators—height 45 inches; width 33 inches; depth 19 inches; ice capacity 90 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber $18.20

"Universal" Side Icer Refrigerators—height 47 inches; width 33 inches; depth 20 inches; ice capacity 100 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber $21

"Universal" Side Icer Refrigerators—height 49 inches; width 37 inches; depth 21 inches; ice capacity 125 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber $23.80

"Grand" Side Icer Refrigerators—height 48 inches; width 36 inches; depth 20 inches; ice capacity 130 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber $20.50

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

LIEN LAW CHANGE APPROVED

Governor Signs Bill Providing for Protection of Builders.

Among the bills recently signed by Governor Whitman is one which will afford great relief to builders in permitting them to complete structures against which liens have been filed. It amends the mechanics' lien law in several important respects and will go into effect July 1. The law provides that, in case a builder meets with financial difficulties, he may give to trustees for his creditors an assignment of the payments still due on his building loan and may execute to them a mortgage to secure the cost of completion, provided the holders of 75 per cent. of the liens filed against the structure vote in favor.

The bill was introduced into the Legislature by Assemblyman Simpson and the amendments were prepared by the law firm of Phillips & Avery. In speaking of its benefits Edgar J. Phillips said yesterday:

"Such an equal sharing in the security of the property is in accord with present-day methods that no one creditor should have an advantage over another and it also provides for the payment of those who have furnished material and labor after the agreement goes into effect. It gives 75 per cent. of the mechanics' lien creditors power to enable an owner to raise funds to complete the building, to place a permanent loan and to sell the property without hindrance by a minority of the creditors. The necessity for some legislation of this sort has been especially noticeable during the last three years, for, when a lien has once been filed, it has usually been impossible to place a permanent loan, the temporary mortgages have been foreclosed and the equity of the builder as well as the loans of the sub-contractors and those furnishing material has been wiped out."

FOR TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Richard Martens Sails for Petrograd to Study Market.

Richard Martens, Vice President and Managing Director of P. Martens, a shipping and engineering concern at 24 State Street, will sail today for Petrograd on the Anchor liner California, to study Russia as a market for American manufacturers after the war. He will be joined next month by a corps of American engineers, experts in different lines, who will tour Russia, to learn in what form consumers will be able to use American products.

Mr. Martens has for some time been urging manufacturers here to study Russian trade. He is convinced that America is the nation destined to replace Germany as supplier of manufactures to Russia. He declared to reporters yesterday that if the hundreds of munition plants that have sprung up recently are to be kept running after the war they must be ready to manufacture some other kind of goods, and they must find a market for their output.

"When the European war broke out $100,000,000 a year of American manufactures were being sold in Russia by German middlemen as German goods," he said. "That trade was lost to America because it was indirect, because it was not controlled by the American seller. American goods were making a reputation for Germany, not for America. The lesson for the American exporter is: Trade direct with Russia; get the value of your reputation and the respect of the Russian buyer."

The engineers who will join Mr. Martens have visited the most important factories here and have prepared detailed reports of what American manufacturers are ready to sell.

NO TELEGRAPHERS' BREAK.

Report That Mediation Has Failed Denied by Both Sides.

A rumor current yesterday that mediation attempted in an effort to avert a strike of 5,000 railroad telegraphers and signalmen employed by the New York Central and Nickel Plate Railroads had failed, was emphatically denied by G. W. W. Hanger, the Federal mediator who is trying to bring the parties in the dispute to a settlement, and by officers of both the unions and railroads concerned. Mr. Hanger was in conference at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday, as he has been for more than a week, with representatives of the New York Central and the organizations of signalmen and engineers. These conferences, he said, would continue indefinitely, and he added that he was still hopeful of bringing about a settlement that would make the threatened strike unnecessary. Nothing had occurred, he said, to make the strike imminent.

Despite these assurances from every one participating in the mediation, a report of irreconcilable differences persisted and was believed in some quarters. No definite statement or fact to support it could be obtained, however.

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RURAL CREDITS BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Its Divergence from Senate's Measure Must Be Solved in a Conference.

LOAN BOARD IS PROVIDED

System of Twelve Land Banks Would Aid Farmers—Speed for Legislation.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Glass Rural Credits bill, providing for a Federal farm loan board and a system of twelve land banks, passed the House late today 295 to 10. A similar measure already has passed the Senate, and the differences probably will be worked out soon in conference.

Little opposition was encountered by the bill, which was piloted through the House by Representatives Glass of Virginia and Phelan of Massachusetts. Under its terms the land banks would lend money to farmers at not more than 6 per cent. interest, through local loan association mortgages running from five to thirty-six years, the mortgages would be used by the banks as the basis for farm loan bonds.

There are many differences between the Senate and House bills to be adjusted. The Senate measure would capitalize each farm loan bank at $500,000, the House's at $750,000. The Senate would limit loans on lands to 50 per cent., with no recognition of improvements; the House proposes to grant 60 per cent. on land values and 20 per cent. on value of permanent improvements.

The Senate proposes that no loan shall be made if the three members of the local loan committee are not unanimous in their appraisement, the House would require a majority report. The Senate makes the minimum loan $200, the House $100.

The Senate bill requires advance payments on the principal in sums of $100 or multiples, and the House $25 or multiples. With the passage of the Rural Credits bill, Democratic House leaders prepared to bring the Administration Shipping bill up for consideration tomorrow.

Democrats leaders were well pleased tonight over the prospect for cleaning up the legislative program before the national political conventions. It is probable the army and fortifications measures and some minor bills will be completed before the convention and the Democrats will rest on that record until the members return from Chicago and St. Louis.

Speaker Clark is understood at present to be standing by his original plan not to attend the convention. He said tonight the proposal to make him permanent Chairman of the convention had not been mentioned to him.

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SHERRILL THANKS AIDS IN BIG PARADE

Grand Marshal Sends Letter to Each Division Head and Mounted Assistant.

PRAISE FROM MANY CITIES

Numerous Trade Organizations Are Arranging to Make Their Organizations Permanent.

The Executive Committee that organized the great Citizens' Preparedness Parade of Saturday are receiving letters and telegrams from all over the eastern part of the country congratulating through them the business men of New York for the wonderful success that attended the great demonstration in behalf of adequate national defense. It will be several days yet, said Colonel Charles H. Sherrill, the Grand Marshal of the parade, before the final official figures as to the number of persons who paraded will be ready. These reports, which are being made by divisions, are now coming in.

To each marshal and to each mounted aid who labored to make the parade the success it was Colonel Sherrill sent letters yesterday. To the marshals he sent this letter:

New York, May 15.

Dear Sir:

There are due to you the heartiest thanks and congratulations not only of our organization but also of the entire city for the splendid showing made by your command in last Saturday's parade and for the weeks expended by you and your associates which produced that result. Thanks to the efforts of men like you in all the fourscore trades taking part in our parade, the whole country has received a striking lesson concerning the efficiency of New York.

The chief responsibility of our city to our nation is to Americanize those who come to us from Europe, and in that great task a most useful purpose has been served by your weeks of work and its magnificent culmination last Saturday. By what you have done you have greatly increased among the foreign-born citizens of this metropolis the love and respect for the grand old flag for which your ancestors did so much.

The pleasantest memory of my life will always be my service with you in this work, and I shall always remember you with affectionate regard.

You will please convey to your command my warmest thanks and heartiest congratulations for their splendid co-operation in our patriotic crusade.

Very sincerely,
C. H. SHERRILL,
Grand Marshal.

To the mounted aides Mr. Sherrill wrote as follows:

New York, May 15.

Dear Sir:

A very large part of the success achieved by the great parade on last Saturday was due to the work done by my mounted aids. I wish to convey to each and every one of you gentlemen my warmest thanks for and heartiest congratulations upon the devotion to duty displayed by you all and the tact and skill with which you carried out your work.

Very sincerely,
C. H. SHERRILL,
Grand Marshal.

Many of the trade organizations that turned out by thousands for the parade are arranging to make their organizations permanent for the purpose of furthering the cause of preparedness. The Insurance contingent announced its intention of doing so several days ago, and yesterday the Silk Trade organizations, which turned out 5,000 men, announced that it would do likewise, and that every effort would be made to get those who are eligible for service to join the National Guard, or the National Defense League now being organized by the city authorities, or go to the Military Training Camps at Plattsburg this Summer. Alfred Wendt, who was Marshal of the Silk Trade Division, is taking a leading part in the permanent organization of the men of that trade.

It was pointed out yesterday that among those who marched with the Actors and Allied Arts Division were three veterans of the civil war. They are Charles Coleman, the painter; Joseph Grismer, the theatrical manager, and G. de Thulstrup, the artist.

Deep sympathy was expressed at the parade headquarters yesterday for the family and friends of William H. Powell, the art dealer. Mr. Powell, who marched with the Allied Arts Division, was stricken with apoplexy when opposite his studio on Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets. He was assisted to his studio, where he died a little later on. His last words were an expression of pleasure at having been able to take part in the parade.

ANTI-MILITARISTS PLAN FIGHT.

Union Will Aid Third Party if Others Adopt War Planks.

Members of the General Committee of the American Union Against Militarism in commenting yesterday on the result of the visit to the White House a week ago of a delegation from the organization, when President Wilson told them he did not believe "there was the slightest danger of militarism getting into the spirit of the nation" through adequate preparedness, asserted the anti-militarists were preparing for a new campaign of activity, despite the attitude of the President and of the public demonstration for a larger army and navy by the preparedness parade on Saturday.

While the committee does not consider the proposed increase of the army a serious matter, it views with apprehension the naval program as outlined by Secretary Daniels. This is to be opposed. At a meeting of the anti-militarist committee next Monday at the City Club plans for a more extensive campaign are to be considered. If either or both of the large political parties adopt "war planks" at the conventions, the American Union Against Militarism will then take up the political question and will aid a third party movement, it was said.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, who was a member of the delegation which called on the President, stated yesterday that the anti-militarists were not pacifists and had no connection with Henry Ford or a third party movement, but such affiliation might result should the Republicans and Democrats incorporate "large war planks" in the platforms for the campaign.

"For one thing we consider the proposed naval increase far too large," said Dr. Lynch. "We favor adequate preparedness, but where the line is to be drawn is the problem to be settled. This was what the President was unable to determine when we presented our side of the question to him a few days ago, although our visit resulted in placing him on record before the country as to what he hopes to accomplish."

"Our interview with President Wilson was satisfactory," said Miss Lillian D. Wald, Chairman of the Anti-Militarist Committee. "In theory, at least, the President is right, but we know at heart he is an anti-militarist. We do not want the country to be defenseless, but what we fear is that the encouragement held out for a general call to arms by the nation will lead to militarism and endanger the democracy. We are particularly fearful of the result of introducing military training in the public schools.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, member of the committee and one of the delegates to the President, said in a statement yesterday that the patriotism of those who took part in the parade on Saturday was being capitalized in the interests of a program of militarism. He said in part:

"That Americans love, and would die on behalf of, their country we have always known. But do the paraders understand that their unquestioned patriotism is being capitalized in the interests of a program of militarism more gravely menacing to the American democracy than foreign foes can ever become? Because the world sees red must we, too, see red? In truth, choice of centuries lies before us. Are we now greatly to increase our arms and prepare for war with the nations bleeding white? Are we to enter the armament gamble, in which every nation loses and hell alone is victorious?"

CHICAGO PLANS BIG PARADE.

Preparedness Demonstration Set for June 10, Convention Date.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The remarkable success of the preparedness parade in New York Saturday stimulated Chicagoans to undertake a similar demonstration in this city. Today committees were appointed and plans formulated at a meeting for a great parade to be held on Saturday, June 10, at which time the Republican National Convention is expected to be in session here.

"The proposed parade is to be nonpartisan and nonpolitical," said W. M. Lewis, Secretary of the Navy League in Chicago. "One object will be to prove that Chicago, far from lagging behind New York in preparedness sentiment, is actually ahead of Eastern cities in determination to keep this country out of war by being too strong, not too proud."

WOMEN'S CAMP ENDS TERM.

More Than 200 Preparedness Students Win Coveted Insignia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The National Service School of the women's section of the Navy League, which is a pioneer in the ladies' Plattsburg movement, finished its first term of two weeks today, and more than 200 young women received the coveted bronze letters, "N. S. S." to wear on their hats. More than half this number also received certificates showing them to have passed a reasonably stiff examination in first-aid and surgical dressings. Some were tested with equal success in telegraphy and signaling.

A few of these pupils and 100 additional young women enrolled in the day classes also have acquired a surprising amount of knowledge in the care of the sick. Even the homely and almost obsolete arts of knitting and plain sewing were a part of the service school curriculum that found favor with many young women who never before used a thimble.

An interlude in the two terms, the second opening tomorrow, was a garden party this afternoon at the Marine Barracks, where the Major General Commandant and Mrs. George Barnett were hosts to the pupils of the schools and a hundred or more prominent men and women of resident Washington. Both host and hostess received in uniform. Most of the camp visitors, who came into town in relays of automobiles, also wore khaki suits.

The Marine Band was stationed just beyond the rose garden and played throughout the reception. Only twenty-five campers are in residence tonight, as the great body of first term pupils left town this evening. The full number of 200 are registered for the term opening tomorrow.

Pupils from New York enrolled for the next two weeks are:

Miss Mary A. Aldrich, Miss Katherine Arnold, Miss Doris Andrew, Mrs. Donald Brown, Miss Nancy E. Barton, Miss Helen Bayne, Miss Elizabeth Chadwick, Miss Eleanor Dubois, Miss Helen W. Durkee, Miss Eugenie E. Davis, Miss Sylvia Holt, Miss Estelle Harrower, Miss Mary F. Hoyt, Miss Elizabeth Inman, Miss Pearl R. Kelly, Miss Dorothy Kavanagh, Miss Harriet McKee, Miss Marion McDonald, Mrs. M. C. Montgomery, Miss E. C. Paige, Mrs. J. Hansen Rhoades, Miss Florence Rising, Miss Helen W. Smith, Miss Emmaline Sizer, Miss Mary A. Taylor, Miss Edith S. Williams, Miss Mary E. Watson, Mrs. William L. Ward of Poughkeepsie, Miss Bertha Wolf, Miss Muriel Gordon of Flushing, and Mrs. John B. Pierce of Syracuse.

STATE WILL TRAIN BOYS FOR DEFENSE

Governor Whitman Signs Five Bills Which Make for Preparedness.

DRAFT ALSO AUTHORIZED

New Law Enables the Executive to Bring the National Guard to Full Strength.

ALBANY, May 15.—Five preparedness measures, including bills providing for compulsory physical and military training in the public schools and empowering the Governor to draft for military duty at any time all able-bodied male citizens of the State between the age of 18 and 45, became law today by receiving the approval of Governor Whitman. He signed them as the culmination of a public hearing at which men and women representatives of peace organizations and four students opposed particularly the compulsory training legislation. The measures signed today were:

The Welsh-Slater bill authorizing the Board of Regents to inaugurate a course of compulsory physical and military training in the public and private school pupils more than 8 years old.

The Welsh-Slater bill, a companion measure, providing for the compulsory military training of all boys of the State between 16 and 19 years of age, except those regularly employed as a means of livelihood. The course is to be given after school hours, and provision is made for Summer volunteer camps.

The Stivers bill authorizing the Governor to order an enrollment of all male citizens between 18 and 45 years of age. From this list he may order a draft at any time, whether the country be at peace or war, in order to bring the National Guard or any detachment of it up to full strength.

Two Stivers bills authorizing a reorganization of the Naval Militia and amending the military law generally with a view to increasing the number and efficiency of the active defense forces.

The opposition to the training bills was led by Mrs. Amos Pinchot of the Woman's Peace Party of New York. She was supported by Alfred J. Bolton of the New York Labor Forum, Joseph Cannon, representing the Socialist Party; Mrs. Reuben Freeman of the Unity Child's Welfare Association, and Wayne V. Mysers, Max Kunechy, Phineas Sparer, and Eli I. Kriger, the first named representing the Columbia University Anti-Militarist League and the other three representing a similar league in the Stuyvesant High School of New York.

Among those who advocated the measures were Major Gen. O'Ryan and Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, military and administrative heads of the National Guard; Francis G. Landon of the State Chamber of Commerce, and General George W. Wingate, head of the New York Public Schools Athletic League.

"BIG" STATES FOR BIG ARMY.

League Shows Those Which Support Nation Favor Senate Bill.

The National Security League, of which Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, is President, issued a statement yesterday in which it was shown that the States whose representatives voted for the Chamberlain army bill are those which bear the heaviest tax burdens, while those whose representatives aided in defeating the provisions of the Senate bill are those whose contributions to the support of the National Government are less.

"The eight largest States supporting by a majority of their delegations in Congress the provision for the army of 250,000 men, pay over $190,000,000 of the internal revenue taxes of the country, and in their ports of entry custome duties are collected on more than $655,000,000 worth of imports," said the statement. "The nine largest States whose delegations, solidly or by a majority, opposed this provision of the army bill, pay less than $116,000,000 in internal revenue, and through their ports collect on less than $40,000,000 of imports. New York, whose entire delegation, with the exception of one Socialist, voted for the larger army, pays over $62,000,000 of internal revenue taxes, and collects duties on more than $500,000,000 worth of imports. Alabama and Georgia, whose delegations voted solidly against an adequate army, pay in taxes $430,000 and $729,000, respectively; and handle in their ports $453,000 and $500,000 in imports.

"The great State of Texas pays $2,500,000 in taxes, and collects on something over $4,000,000 of imports. Indiana and Ohio, whose delegations also voted strongly against the army, pay respectively $29,000,000 and $25,000,000 in revenue and collect on $442,000 and $7,348,000 of imports.

"Massachusetts, whose delegation voted solidly for the bill pays $9,116,000 in revenue, and collects on $41,000,000 of imports. Illinois, a majority of whose delegation voted for the 250,000 army, pays $60,760,000 in taxes, and collects on $28,630,000 of imports. Pennsylvania pays $3,422,000 in taxes, and collects on $42,000,000 of imports."

WILSON MAY ATTEND BIG MILITARY SHOW

National Guardsmen to Occupy Sheepshead Bay Speedway for Eight Days.

MOBILIZE IN 2,000 AUTOS

Tournament Will Be Started Next Saturday When the President Presses a Button.

President Wilson will press an electric button next Saturday which will start the Military and Naval Tournament for Adequate National Defense at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. Immediately afterward Borough President Pounds of Brooklyn will declare the big show under way.

About 1,500 members of the National Guard will be on duty continuously for the eight days the tournament will last. On Sunday the New York City regiments of infantry will be mobilized at Sheepshead Bay, the guardsmen being transported from all parts of the city to the grounds in automobiles.

It was announced yesterday by the committee in charge of the tournament that the President has promised to come to New York some day next week to see the military and naval display, provided international affairs are in such shape as to make it possible for him to leave Washington for one day. Definite information as to the President's coming will not be possible for perhaps a week yet, it was said.

Next Sunday more than 2,000 automobiles will be needed to take the National Guard to the mobilization grounds at Sheepshead Bay. Patriotic citizens are depended up to supply the machines. Up to noon yesterday a few more than 1,000 had been promised for this purpose, and Colonel H. L. Sternberger, the Quartermaster General on General O'Ryan's staff, is anxious to have the full quota of machines in sight by tomorrow at the latest.

Among those who have donated cars to date is Dr. J. J. Henna of 24 West Seventy-second Street. The spirit shown by Dr. Henna, Colonel Sternberger added, is the spirit that should animate the automobile-owning public generally.

Here is the letter that Dr. Henna wrote to National Guard Headquarters.

To the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, N. G. N. Y.

Municipal Building, New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Responding to the requisition for the use of automobiles for transportation of troops on May 21 proximo, I come to offer my car and chauffeur, which will accommodate three soldiers besides the chauffeur. This small contribution, which I consider a very pleasant duty, and anything I possess, is always at the disposal of the Government and country to which I feel bound in body and soul, and for which no sacrifice on my part would repay for the honor and pleasure I have in being one of its citizens.

Awaiting your orders, I beg to subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

J. I. HENNA, M. D.

The committee for the tournament announced that every cent of profit that is made will be devoted to the cause of national defense. A committee to be appointed by the Governor and the Mayor will decide as to the best way to use this money. The personnel of this committee will be announced in a day or two.

The tentative program of the tournament was made public yesterday. The full program giving the events by days will be ready by Friday. Here is the tentative program of events:

First day—Investment of Sheepshead Bay Speedway and grounds by National Guard.

Second day—Mobilization in the armories and concentration upon Sheepshead Bay by the infantry in automobiles, to repel theoretic attack and defend the Sheepshead Bay Speedway against invasion.

Aviation—Air battles between dirigibles and aeroplanes. Defense by aero defense guns. Skirmishing by aeroplanes. Locating aeroplanes with search light. Altitude and speed trials.

Athletic Events — Boxing, wrestling, steeplechasing, foot races for enlisted men, tug of war, weight throwing, pole vaulting.

Other Features—Skirmishing by cavalry and infantry, cavalry, infantry and artillery drills; bridge building and blowing up, with various suggestions of the engineering corps; trench digging, races between artillery teams, wrestling on horseback, band concerts, pack trains, fireworks, camp fires and vocal music, hospital and sanitation squad, armored cars, motor vehicles employed in the army and navy, still exhibits of munitions and equipment of the army and navy, trap shooting.

Further information relative to the tournament may be had by addressing the United Service Association, 1,834 Broadway.

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Club Cocktails

protect the reputation of your hospitality.

The Most Popular Woman's Shoe Sold In Fifty Regal Stores

Georgette PROCLAIMED the "One Best Bet for Spring" by unanimous verdict of Style Experts from New York to San Francisco. And the reasons---

Perforations--strong in vogue this Spring.

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Colored Kids--and combinations are the rage. This pump is made in a wide variety of leathers.

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Daintiness and Grace--Its slender toe--Louis Heel--close-trimmed sole--perforations and poise of tongue make a strong appeal to every woman.

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*Broadway at 10th
*Broadway at 27th
*Broadway at 37th
**40 W. 34th St.
Nassau and Ann
*6th Av. at 21st St.
*14th St. at 3d Av.
**125th St. at 7th Av.
**152d St. & 3d Av.

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*301 Broadway
**1049 Broadway
*1375 Broadway
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**466 Fifth Ave.
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NEWARK, N. J.
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JERSEY CITY
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**Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.

All stores sell men's shoes.

In Black Kid; Black Calf; Blue and White Combination; Havana Brown; Havana Brown and White Combination; all Bronze Kid; all Pearl Kid; $4.00.

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$6.00 to $7.00	CORSETS	3.00 and 3.50
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$10.00 to $12.00	"	5.00
$12.00 to $14.00	"	6.00
$16.00 to $30.00	"	8.00, 10.00 and 12.00

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All Sizes.

Latest style in Tricot and Elastic Corsets, also Tricotine and Hand-made Soutien-Gorges.

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To which have been added GIMBELS "own" stocks of seasonable new clothes, hats and furnishings at prices that spell better clothes than most men planned to buy at the same money they planned to spend.

Men's and Young Men's Clothing

Men's $32 Suits and Overcoats	$23.50
Men's $18.50 Spring Suits	$12.75
Men's $30 Suits	$19.50
Men's $20 Suits and Overcoats	$14.50
Men's $25 Suits and Overcoats	$16.75
Men's $20 Knitted Cloth Overcoats	$13.50
Men's $10 Sport Coats, plain blue and green flannel, at	$6.75
Men's $10 Sport Knitted Coats, all colors	$7.50
Men's $8.50 genuine Palm Beach Coat and Pants, Norfolk or plain models	$5.00
Men's $20 tan or green Covert Cloth Overcoats, spring weight	$12.75
Men's $22 Raincoats, guaranteed	$15.00
Men's $15 Raincoats, guaranteed	$8.75
Men's $10 Motor Dusters	$6.00
Men's $7.50 Motor Dusters	$3.75
Men's $3.50 Motor Dusters	$2.00
Men's $5 Office Coats	$2.65
Men's $3.50 Office Coats	$2.00
Men's $5 separate odd Trousers	$2.50
Men's Khaki Outing Trousers	$1.35
Men's $6 Separate Trousers	$3.75
Men's $5 White Flannel Trousers	$3.65
Men's $8.50 Full Dress and Tuxedo Vests	$2.35
Men's $8.50 Khaki Motor Cycle Coat and Pants Suits	$4.75
Men's $25 Chauffeur Whipcord Overcoats	$16.75
Men's $25 Chauffeur Suit, C. & P.	$16.75
Men's $32 Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, C. & P.	$21.50
Men's $10 Young Men's Mackinaws	$7.75
Men's $4 Fancy Street Vests	$1.35

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men's Smart Spring Furnishings

Men's $3.75 Silk Fibre Shirts	$2.85
Men's $1.50 and $2 Shirts	$1.15
Men's $2.50 and $3 Silk and Cotton Shirts	$1.85
Men's $2 and $3 Soft Hats	$1.35
Men's $1 and $1.50 Hats & Caps	50c
Boys' $1.50 Cloth Hats	$1.00
Men's $1.35 and $1.65 Street Gloves	95c
Men's $1 and $1.50 Neckwear	65c
Men's $1 Neckwear	50c
Men's Special Neckwear	25c
Men's $5 Robes	$3.35
Men's Linen Hdkfs., Colored Initial—Box of Six	85c
Men's Umbrellas—Union Taffeta—Reg. $2	$1.35
Men's $3 and $3.50 All-Silk Umbrellas	$2.00
Men's $3.75 and $5.00 All-Silk Umbrellas	$3.00
Men's $1.50 to $6.50 Walking Sticks	85c to $3.75
Men's Pajamas	$1.35
Men's $1.25 Pajamas	95c
Men's Lisle Finish Shirts and Drawers; garment	38c
Men's 75c quality Athletic Combination Suits	45c
Men's 75c quality Athletic Combination Suits	55c
Men's $1.50 fine quality Lisle Thread Combination Suits	95c
Men's $1 Athletic Shirts and Drawers	75c
Men's 50c Silk Lisle Hose	28c
Men's $1.50 Heavyweight Thread Silk Hose	$1.00
Men's 75c fine quality Silk Hose—vertical stripes—slightly imperfect	39c

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Vogel Sale Subway Bargains

Men's $15 Suits and Overcoats	$9.50
Men's $18 Suits and Overcoats	$11.75
Men's $3.50 Odd Trousers—broken lines	$2.35
Men's Hats, $1; $1.50 and $2 values.	
Men's Hats and Caps, 50c; $1 and $1.50 values.	
Boys' Sample Straw Hats, 65c; $1.50 and $2 values.	
Boys' Hats and Caps, 35c; 50c, 75c, and $1 values.	
Men's Handkerchiefs, regular 6 for 55c, 6 for	35c
Odd lots of Men's 12½c Initial Handkerchiefs	10c

GIMBELS—Subway Stores, Balcony

Boys' $5 Norfolk Suits, 2 pairs Knickers	$3.50
Boys' $3.50 Blue Norfolk Suits	$2.35
Juvenile Boys' $5 Winter Overcoats	$3.15
Juvenile Boys' $3.50 Chinchilla Overcoats	$2.00
Boys' Mackinaw Sport Coats	$2.95
Boys' $4 Tan Covert Cloth Spring Reefers	$2.50
Boys' $6.50 Norfolk Suits, 2 pairs Knickers	$4.50
Boys' 50c Wash Pants	35c
Boys' $1.50 Wash Suits	85c
Boys' 75c and $1 Wash Suits	50c

GIMBELS—Subway Stores, Balcony

Men's American Taffeta Umbrellas, regular $1.25	85c
Men's $1 and $1.50 Shirts	65c
Men's 50c Shirts	28c
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers	35c
Men's Athletic Shirts and Drawers, 50c quality	35c
Special Men's $1 Pajamas	85c
Boys' 50c and 75c Shirts and Blouses	25c
Men's 35c Fibre Silk Hose	19c
Men's Collars, regular 2 for 25c	5c
Men's 50c Suspenders	25c
Men's 85c Tan Street Gloves, at	51c
Men's 25c and 50c Silk Scarfs	15c
Men's 75c Pad Garters	15c

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The process is the same as that used by the dry cleaning establishments. When you do it at home with *Putnam Dry-Cleaner*, specially prepared for home use, you can save all but a fraction of the cost of sending the articles out. You also save a lot of time. There's no waiting or delay. You have the article ready when you want to use it. Results are quite as satisfactory as the professional can obtain.

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gloves	feathers	yokes	furs	dress goods
laces	veils	cuffs	suits	woolens
fine waists	chiffon	pumps	skirts	lace curtains
ribbons	ties	spats	embroidery	rugs

and hundreds of things you wear or have about your home that would be damaged by water washing. It will not injure the most delicate fabrics—change color or shape—cause shrinking or wrinkling. It not only cleans thoroughly, but renovates and freshens. One bottle goes a long way. Once you've tried doing your own dry cleaning, you'll never be without a bottle of *Putnam Dry-Cleaner*.

Go to your druggist and get a bottle. Sold in two sizes, 25c and 50c. Full directions for obtaining the best results will be found with each package.

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PARKER STILL ANTI-BRYAN.

Uses China as a Warning to the Chief Pacifist.

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, who led the lawyers' division in the preparedness parade, said last night in an address to the New York Alumni Association of the Virginia Military Institute at their reunion dinner at the Hotel Belmont that the outpouring of citizens on Saturday meant that the people of this city believed almost unanimously that this country has been "neglectful of its duty in the matter of a broad and wise preparation for defense."

"What say those who oppose this preparation?" he continued. "Their principal leader says that it is a waste of money. He says that all we need is to follow in the footsteps of righteousness and cultivate the Christian spirit and no harm will come to us. Well, China has tried that now for a few centuries. With 400,000,000 people and resources sufficient for the defense of their country, they have preferred the doctrine of 'Lie down and let them run over you,' and while cultivating the spirit of Confucius, strips of their territory have been taken away by Japan, Russia, Germany, and other countries, while at present it seems as if Japan, with only one-seventh of the population of China, will refuse to allow her to get ready to defend herself."

After the speech of ex-Judge Parker, Captain Charles E. Kilbourne, U. S. A., said:

"We are all pleased to find that Judge Parker is still on the other side of the fence from 'Bill' Bryan."

Brigadier General Edward W. Nichols, Superintendent of the nistitute; Warren Kelly, brother of "Kelly of the Foreign Legion"; Colonel E. F. Glenn, and Captain James A. Wood spoke also.

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For free sample each address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

TEN JURORS CHOSEN IN ENO WILL FIGHT

Pinchots Among Relatives Who Contest $7,000,000 Gift to Columbia.

VALET HERE FROM FRONT

Trial Before Surrogate Cohalan Brings Out an Array of Prominent Lawyers on Each Side.

With the arrival here from the French trenches of Edmund Bigault, Amos F. Eno's former valet, the contest over the disposition of the Eno millions was begun yesterday before Surrogate Cohalan. The estate's value has been estimated at $12,000,000. The entire day was consumed in selecting a jury. Ten men were chosen, but some of them may be excused today.

The contest is brought by relatives of Mr. Eno, who wish to obtain for themselves the residuary estate of about $7,000,000, which was bequeathed to Columbia College, and four bequests of $250,000 each to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and New York University. A will of June 18, 1915, which is under attack, made bequests to these relatives of more than $1,000,000.

The contestants are William P. Eno of Saugatuck, Conn., a brother of the testator; Gifford Pinchot of Milford, Penn., and Amos R. E. Pinchot of 22 West Fifty-seventh Street, nephews; Florence C. Graves and Mary P. Eno of Simsbury, Conn., nieces; Antoinette E. Wood of Simsbury, Conn., a sister; Professor Henry Lane Eno of Princeton, N. J., a nephew, and Lady Antoinette Johnstone, a niece.

In a will of Jan. 9, 1914, the residuary estate is bequeathed to Henry C. Eno and Mary E. Pinchot, a brother and sister of the testator, and it is this will which the contestants will attempt to have probated.

Charles H. Beckett, ex-District Attorney Charles A. Perkins, William Nelson Cromwell, and Arthur Train represent the contestahts. Austen G. Fox, Wallace Macfarlane, and Henry de Forest Baldwin were in court for the proponents. John B. Stanchfield, who will be the general trial attorney for contestants, was delayed by a case in Washington.

The jurors underwent a severe questioning, not only as to their acquaintance with the contestants and the lawyers engaged in the suit, but as to their interests in the various institutions which were made beneficiaries by the will of 1915.

The jurors temporarily selected yesterday were: Milton Langenven, salesman, 500 West Eleventh Street; Gustav Abrams, toilet goods, 522 West 128th Street; Isidore Freedmann, trunks, 50 East Ninety-seventh Street; Justus C. Homer, meat, 300 West 128th Street; Harry T. Fiske, magazine illustrator, 382 Wadsworth Avenue; John F. Guerin, salesman, 656 St. Nicholas Avenue; David Goodstein, coal, 526 West Eleventh Street; Jacob Adler, furrier, 601 West 151st Street; C. Stanley Graff, salesman, 407 Central Park West; Oakley Weeks, builder, 59 West 134th Street.

The jurors will be asked to determine whether or not the 1915 will was in fact the decedent's last, whether it was executed in conformity with statute law, whether at the time it was signed and executed the decedent was of sound mind and possessed of testamentary capacity, and whether improper influence was used in securing it.

The contestants will maintain that the decedent was averse to college education for young men, and that he never intended that Columbia University should get any of his estate. It has been alleged that Mr. Eno's desk was ransacked within a few days after his death by an employe of counsel for the executors, the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord. The executors are Lucius H. Beers and William Mitchell.

FIST PLAY AT CELEBRATION.

N. Y. U. Freshmen Fight Sophomores as Track Team Is Honored.

At the close of chapel yesterday morning Dean Archibald L. Bouton, beaming with good-will and happiness, put himself at the head of a long single file of 700 students of New York University and led the march across the campus on University Heights to the home of Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown. On last Saturday the track team had won the Middle States intercollegiate meet on Ohio Field, and Dean Bouton meant that the victory should be celebrated fittingly.

Despite the fatigue from overwork which had confined him to his home recently, Chancellor Brown came to a window in response to the cheers of the students and bowed and smiled down on them. Dean Bouton smiled, too. The track team was receiving the honor it deserved.

But Chancellor Brown's strength, still not fully recuperated, must not be overtaxed, so the Dean bowed and smiled back at the Chancellor and then started back across the campus to lead "his boys" to the Hall of Fame where, he conceived, the parade most fittingly might end.

Into the portals and through the corridors the Dean trod sedately. Behind him echoed tramping feet. The Dean was serene. But there sounded a cry, another, a chorus of yells, the thud of fists landing heavily on heads and bodies. The Dean turned about.

Behind him 175 freshmen, outnumbering the sophomores in line some two to one, had adjudged the opportunity good to establish their independence before the close of the scholastic year, a fortnight hence. In an instant 250 youthful followers of the Dean were battling with might and main. Dean Bouton raised his hands in horror; he raised his voice in protest, neither availed, and, horrified, the Dean watched the joyous work.

In half an hour it was over. Cracked heads and bruised noses remained as welcome momentos among the students. With the Dean abided a feeling of bewilderment, tinged with grief. The track team victory had been truly celebrated, but what a celebration!

CITY BREVITIES.

The Association of Teachers on Waiver has postponed its meeting to Thursday. It will be held in the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue.

Jonas Lippmann will lecture on "Alsace-Lorraine Since 1870" at 509 Fifth Avenue tonight.

The New York Adult Blind Aid Association will give its annual entertainment tomorrow night at 184 Eldridge Street.

FILL OPERA HOUSE FOR POLICE SERVICE

4,000 Men March in Uniform to Meeting in Honor of Men Killed on Duty.

NEW GLEE CLUB IS HEARD

Mayor Mitchel Extols the Bravery of the Force, and Woods Lauds Patriotism.

The first annual memorial service of the Police Department in honor of those who have died in the last year was held yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Opera House, which was filled to capacity with bluecoats and their friends. Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods were in charge. Hitherto it has been the custom for the various divisions of the force to meet in churches each year for similar services, but Commissioner Woods conceived the idea of having one general official observance.

Before the service began 4,000 policemen in uniform assembled at Park Avenue and Firty-first Street and marched to the Metropolitan Opera House headed by the police band.

The occasion marked the first public appearance of the Police Glee Club, which has a chorus of 100 trained voices. This club was organized a year ago and has been under the leadership of Charles L. Safford, choirmaster of St. George's Church, who has given his services. The singing, which was exceptionally fine, was applauded with enthusiasm by the audience. The program was an ambitious one, including among the numbers "The Pilgrims' Chorus" from "Tannhäuser;" "The Heavens are Declaring" by Beethoven, and "Integer Vitae" by Flemming. The rendition of "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the opening of the service was particularly effective.

Mayor Mitchel, in his address, said that the purpose of the meeting was to express the confidence of the public in the police force and to pay tribute to the men who had lost their lives in the performance of duty.

"New York never doubted the bravery of its policemen," he declared, "I know of no policeman failing in bravery. If there has been doubt in the past it has not been as to the individual but as to the collective bravery. That doubt has now gone. The department as well as the individual policeman stands high in the esteem of the people."

After referring to the toll of seventy-two lives taken in the year, Police Commissioner Woods said that while some men had died in the actual performance of duty, many others had died in their homes after long illness, the direct result of that duty and the loyalty with which they had discharged the tasks allotted them.

"These men afe heroes even more than those who risk their lives when an emergency arises, I sometimes think," he said. "These men are brave and patriotic and the city needs patriotic policemen."

Among those who occupied boxes were Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Miss Helen Hamilton, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Charles H. Pankhurst, R. Fulton Cutting, and Raymond B. Fosdick.

$5,000 FOR JEWISH CHARITY.

Brooklyn Federation Now Has $20,000 Toward $30,000 Fund.

Contributions of $5,000 were announced last night at the meeting of representatives of organizations affiliated with the Brooklyn Jewish Federation of Charities at the Unity Club, Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, toward an additional fund of $15,000 to be raised within a week, which, if successful, will be further increased by a special gift from Jacob H. Schiff. The largest contributors were Benjamin H. Namm, $1,200, including his own gift and other contributions received by him; Adolph Lewisohn, $500, and the Women's Membership Committee, $300.

Mr. Schiff has annually given $2,500 to the Federated Charities. When it was proposed to raise funds this year he announced that if $30,000 was raised within a certain period he would increase his annual gift to $5,000. Of the total required $20,000 has now been raised or pledged. Magistrate A. H. Geismar presided at the meeting.

OPPOSE DIGGING UP BODY.

Relatives of Accused Woman's Last Husband Likely to Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 15.—Delay in exhuming the body of Michael W. Gilligan was explained today by the emphatic protests of relatives of the last husband of Mrs. Amy E. Archer-Gilligan, who is awaiting trial on a charge of poisoning Franklin R. Andrews, one of forty inmates of her old people's home, who recently have died suddenly. The State law prohibits disinterments between June 1 and Oct. 1, but it is said neither that inhibition nor the opposition of the Gilligan family is likely to balk the State police in their determination to investigate the death of Gilligan, which occurred three days before his wife bought some arsenous acid, such as we found in Andrews's exhumed viscera.

Investigation of the probate records in Windsor this afternoon showed that as administratrix Mrs. Gilligan paid herself an unitemized claim of $1,500 against the estate of her husband of three months. Gilligan's will, drawn in favor of his wife, a few days before his death, while he was in good health, was rejected by the Probate Court on a technicality. After she had paid the claims she divided the residue of $664, keeping one-third and distributing the two-thirds to nieces and nephews.

It was reported in Windsor today that Mrs. Zola Bennett of Norwich, who has been successful as a female sleuth, is working on the case. In jail today Mrs. Gilligan complained to her lawyer, Benedict M. Holden, of the injustice of keeping an innocent woman locked up without bail, and was bitter against Captain Robert T. Hurley of the State police, who, she says, urged her to sign one of four confessions of murder. She blames him for railroading her without a preliminary hearing.

State Toxicologist Arthur J. Wolff conferred all afternoon with State's Attorney Alcorn, discussing, it was reported, his analysis of the second exhumed body, supposed to be that of Mrs. Mary Rockett, who died at the home July 3, 1913, and was buried in Guilford, Conn.

New Play Society Begins Tonight.

The New Play Society will give its first production tonight in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza, when it will present the first of three performances of Eugene Brieux's feminist drama, "La Femme Seule." A translation by Mrs. George Bernard Shaw under the title "Woman on Her Own" will be used. The principal rôles will be taken by Otto Kruger, Arthur Forrest, Francis X. Conlan, Cyril Courtney, Felix Haney, Viola Fortescue, and Erskine Sanford.

WILL AID CAMP RECRUITS.

Junior Patriots League to Help Deserving Young Men.

The Junior Patriots League, with Hamilton Fish, Jr., as President, has been organized to encourage, and aid when necessary, deserving young men to take the military training to be offered at civilian training camps like that at Plattsburg this Summer. The announcement of the organization says in part:

Thousands of young men aroused by the situation in Mexico and the lamentable fact of the condition of our army are desirous of going to Plattsburg and other military camps this Summer, so that they may feel that they are prepared for any emergency in case they are wanted on the Mexican border. The American spirit is not a thing of the past. Now that our country is menaced and the situation becomes more and more serious, our young men are making application for Plattsburg, but there are thousands of others just as patriotic, strong, and capable who are most anxious to go through this training, so that they may serve their country, but who, with limited incomes, will be unable to have this opportunity.

It was for this reason that Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., formed this organization, feeling that some assistance should be rendered to worthy fellows so they should have a chance to show true patriotism. The league has already aroused tremendous interest on all sides, and branches are being formed in Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

The Vice Presidents of the league are Ansel Phelps, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

LIEUT. COL. PORTER RESIGNS

Leaves Twelfth Regiment Because of Business Demands.

Lieut. Col. Augustus Drum Porter of the Twelfth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., has resigned and has requested to be placed on the reserve list. He first served in the Pennsylvania National Guard as a private in the Fifth Infantry in 1885. He served in the Spanish war as a Battalion Adjutant and Regimental Commissary. He also served later as a Captain and Aide on the First Brigade Staff of the Pennsylvania Guard and as a Captain and Commissary of the Third Infantry. He joined the Twelfth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., as First Lieutenant in April, 1908, was promoted Captain the following April, and Lieutenant Colonel in November, 1912. He leaves the Twelfth Regiment on account of the demands of his business.

ADVERTISEMENT.

John Reed met Bryan in a little Florida town, heard him speak and the next day took a long ride on a river boat where they discussed everything from peace to war and from trusts to art. "Bryan on Tour" is the result, in this week's

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Sandy Hook Route
Now Open

The de luxe service to North Jersey Coast resorts.
Usual Spring schedules take effect May 28.
Steamers leave from foot of West 41st St. and Cedar St.
All Rail Lines from foot of West 23d St. and Liberty St.
See Time Tables now Ready

ESTABLISHED 1878

The Aimone Galleries
MADISON AVENUE AT FORTY-FIFTH STREET
ON THE NORTH EAST CORNER
NEW YORK

Continuation *of* Sale

MESSRS. AIMONE having decided to discontinue their Retail business in Antiques, Objects d'Art and high grade Reproductions announce a Sale of their entire collection now assembled in the Aimone Galleries.

Reductions of 10% to 50%
From Present Wholesale Prices
Out of the Ordinary ANDIRONS

For Example	Grading Up To
Pair of Old Italian Andirons, Tops of Brass, Iron Standards, Formerly $95 pair, **Now $70 pair**	Pair of Bronze Egyptian Andirons with Sphinx Heads & Goddess, Formerly $590 pair, **Now $295 pair**

This Stock Positively Must Be Sold

You will pay more for TOBEY-MADE FURNITURE *but you will never regret it*

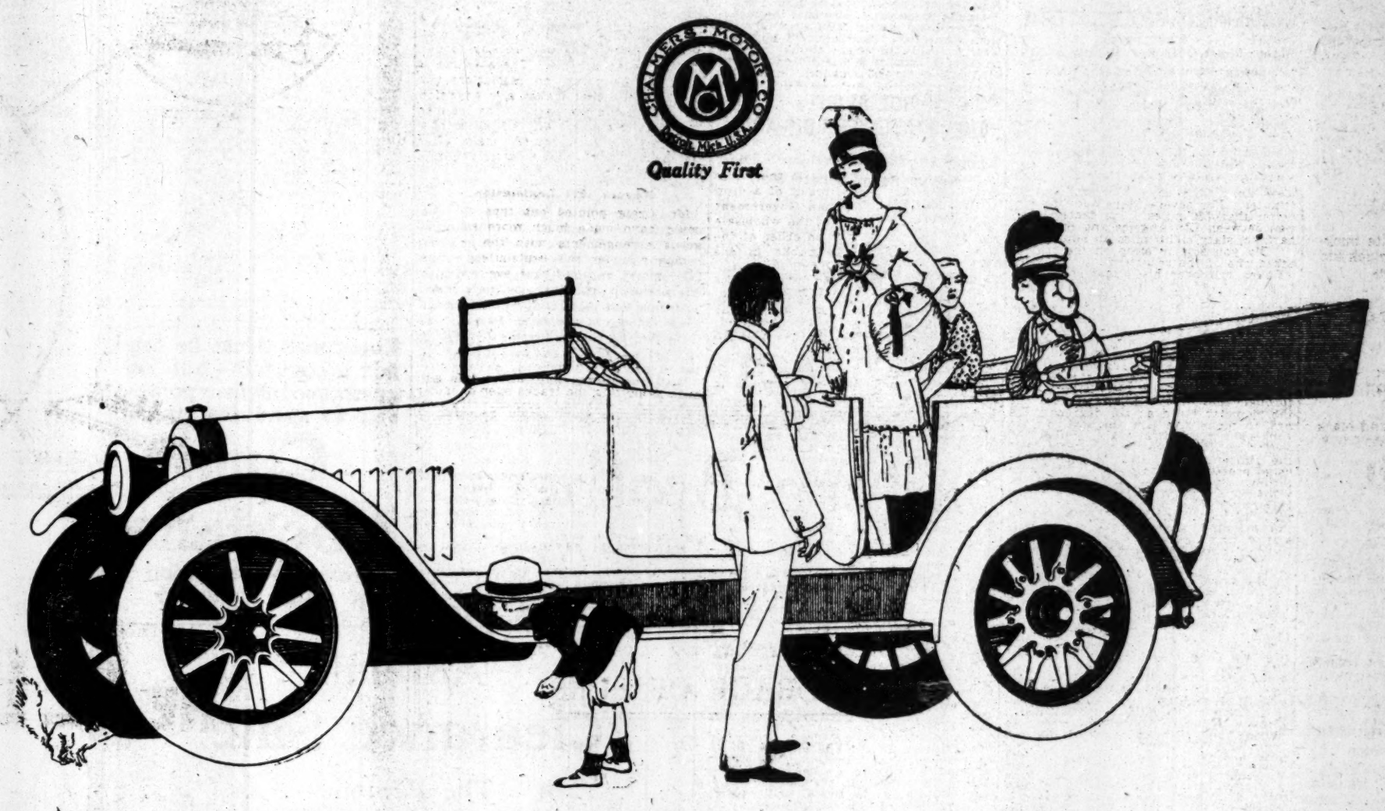
TOBEY-made

ONE of the reasons why we are able to produce furniture of such a high order is because our cabinet-makers take more than a merely mechanical interest in their work.

Every one possesses artistic skill to a high degree and is permitted an individual freedom in working, which gives every piece the stamp of individuality.

The TOBEY Furniture Co.
Fifth Avenue at 53d Street

This Six-40 Seven-Passenger Chalmers—$1450 Detroit



$9,000,000 of these Six-40 Chalmers have been bought by persons who had intended paying $2,000 for a car.

They took one look; were surprised a car of such size could be obtained for the money; drove around 10 miles in her—and bought.

They laid down the astonishingly small sum of **$1450** plus the freight, and mentally noted a saving of **$550.**

For the men who are driving the Six-40 Chalmers today are the kind who have been thinking motor cars in terms of $2,000.

They have had more surprises than the price, too. They have found the Six-40 Chalmers to possess more room than any seven-passenger car of the day under $2500.

Most persons are pretty particular about room. I do not know just how to express the ROOM in this car.

Dimensions in inches do not tell the story. I simply spell the word in capital letters. Then you find later I have understated the case.

Surprise No. 3 that will stir your emotions is the great big subject of color options.

Now in these days when most cars resemble hearses in their soberness, or the "back drop" in a new musical comedy in their color excitement, here comes something refreshing.

You can get a Six-40 Chalmers in any of these colors:

Oriford maroon or Valentine green with hoods to match.

Meteor blue with black hood.

Just think that over. And remember this is the only car under $2,000, so far as I have ever learned, that provides for you a color range like this.

Colors are getting just a little more important every day. I find most men, and particularly most women, have their own ideas about color—just like the decorations in a library or a living room.

Now there's one more big item about the Six-40 Chalmers. It's too bad I can't set that down as Surprise No. 4.

Some secrets cannot be kept. Nearly everyone knows what a fine beast she is on the road. She certainly can perform.

They know that her real name is Six-40 Performance Chalmers.

She has a reputation on a hill like Caesar had with his armies.

She has a reputation for responsiveness that every traffic cop in America is well aware of.

She has, like a great baseball pitcher, "everything on the ball." She is good at low speeds, good at high speeds, good on the hill, good on the long march, good on the short haul.

She's a fine animal. As fine as any you'll ever run across in 10 parasangs.

I drive her myself. She's my preference. But the big thing, of course, is that men with clear minds and rare judgment have laid down $9,000,000 on her. If you are wise you'll never question success—a success like the Six-40 Chalmers.

Ask me about Chalmers service inspection coupons, negotiable at all Chalmers dealers everywhere. This system is a most important consideration in buying your car.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Thompson's Auto Garage.
Babylon, L. I.—Sammis & Downers Co.
Bayonne, N. J.—Thiele, J. A.
Bayshore, L. I.—De Martini Auto Shop.
Centre Moriches, L. I.—Centre Moriches Garage.
College Point, L. I.—Reilly Engineering Company.
Croton, N. Y.—Croton Garage.
Cutchogue, L. I.—Morrell, Ernest W.
Danbury, Conn.—The Pillow Auto Co.
Easthampton, L. I.—Edward, C. S.
East Islip, L. I.—Atsbergen, Frank X.
Elmhurst, L. I.—Hart & Loscalso.
Englewood, N. J.—McKinney, Stanley L.
Farmingdale, L. I.—Otten Bros. Garage.
Flushing, L. I.—Flushing Auto Co.
Forest Hills, L. I.—Forest Hills Garage.
Freeport, L. I.—Columbian Garage.
Glen Cove, L. I.—Red Spring Garage.
Great Neck Station, L. I.—Smith, C. W., Garage.
Hackensack, N. J.—Ortiani Garage.
Harrison, N. J.—Martin, Henry.
Hempstead, L. I.—Main Street Garage.
Hicksville, L. I.—Broadway Garage.
Hoboken, N. J.—Lackawanna Garage.
Huntington, L. I.—Sammis & Downer Co.
Jamaica, L. I.—Franklin Garage.
Lawrence, L. I.—Moschera, P., & Son.
Lynbrook, L. I.—Jake's Garage.
Middletown, Conn.—Caulkins, F. L., Garage.
Mineola, L. I.—Lander's Motor & Supply Co.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Michel-Schneider Garage, Inc.
New Brunswick, N. J.—New Brunswick Garage Co.
New Canaan, Conn.—Blue Arrow Garage.
Newfoundland, N. J.—Newfoundland Garage.
New Hyde Park, L. I.—The Long Island Seed Co., Inc.
Newton, N. J.—Kishpaugh, J. M.
Newark, N. J.—Paddock Zust Motor Car Co.
New Haven, Conn.—White Motors Co.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—Saxon Tracy Co., Inc.
Nyack, N. Y.—Whipfalls Garage.
Oyster Bay, L. I.—Blue Ribbon Garage.
Ossining, N. Y.—Ossining Garage Co.
Passaic, N. J.—City Hall Garage Co., Paterson, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.—City Hall Garage, Inc.
Peekskill, N. Y.—Auth-Stiehl Co., Inc.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Perth Amboy Hardware Co.
Plainfield and Elizabeth, N. J.—Stryker Motor Car Co.
Pleasantville and Chappaqua, N. Y.—The Foster Company.
Point Pleasant, N. J.—Gross & Harvey.
Port Chester, N. Y.—Howatt's Central Garage.
Port Washington, L. I.—Stannard's Garage.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Van Benschoten, John.
Red Bank, N. J.—Van Dorn, Fred H.
Richmond Hill and Kew-Gardens, L. I.—Richmond Hill Garage.

George Stowe, Manager.
Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, Inc.
Broadway at 50th Street, New York.
Bedford Ave. & Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
2527 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Riverhead, L. I.—Cornwall & Morrell.
Southampton, L. I.—Southampton Garage.
South Norwalk, Conn.—Vaast Brothers Garage.
Stamford, Conn.—Hezamer Motor Co.
Torrington, Conn.—Perkins Electric Co., A. E.
Totienville, Staten Island, N. Y.—Totienville Garage.
Weehawken, N. J.—Krause & Marshall.
West Hoboken, N. J.—Smythe, George A.
West New Brighton, S. I.—Castleton Motor Car Co.
White Plains, N. Y.—E. A. Stubblebine, 21 Orawaupum St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Rose & Ribbard.
3400 Concourse, cor. W. 166th St., Bronx, N. Y.—White Bros.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

"Anniped" Shoes Clearance Sale

These well known, exclusive De Pinna shoes, designed from long experience in furnishing footwear for young people, are of a character not usually found in a sale.

The shoes described below are all from the regular "Anniped" stock—for young men, boys, misses, girls and children.

FOR YOUNGER GIRLS AND CHILDREN

Children's and girls' tan calf, black kid, white canvas and black patent leather shoes. Sizes, 7 to 10½ and 11 to 2.
Formerly up to $6.00
Sale Price, $1.95

Children's and girls' tan Russia calf and black patent leather Oxfords; 7 to 10½ and 11 to 2.
Formerly up to $4.00
Sale Price, $1.95

Children's and girls' white buckskin and canvas, tan calf, black kid and patent leather ankle ties.
Sizes 5 to 10½.
Formerly up to $3.00
Sale Price, $1.25

Sizes 11 to 2.
Formerly up to $3.75
Sale Price, $1.95

Children's white canvas and black kid button or lace shoes; sizes 5 to 8.
Formerly up to $2.00
Sale Price, $1.25

FOR MISSES

Black and tan calf, black patent leather and white buckskin pumps, sizes 2½ to 7.
Formerly up to $6.00
Sale Price, $2.95

Black and tan calf, black patent leather and white canvas Oxfords, sizes 2½ to 7.
Formerly up to $5.00
Sale Price, $1.25

Black and tan Russia calf and black patent leather Oxfords, sizes 2½ to 7.
Formerly up to $6.00
Sale Price, $2.95

Tan Russia calf, bronze kid and black calf shoes, with tan cloth uppers, 2½ to 7.
Formerly up to $7.50
Sale Price, $3.75

Tan and black Russia calf, patent leather, white canvas and buckskin button and lace shoes, 2½ to 7.
Formerly up to $6.00
Sale Price, $2.95

FOR BOYS

Black and tan Russia calf and black patent leather Oxfords, 2½ to 5½.
Formerly up to $6.00
Sale Price, $2.95

Tan and black Russia calf and black patent leather button and lace shoes, sizes 2½ to 5½.
Formerly up to $6.00
Sale Price, $2.95

FOR YOUNG MEN

Tan and black Russia calf and black patent Oxfords, sizes 6 to 9.
Formerly up to $7.00
Sale Price, $3.75

Tan and black Russia calf and black patent leather shoes, sizes 6 to 9.
Formerly up to $7.00
Sale Price, $3.75

As all these styles are not in a complete range of sizes your early purchase is advisable.

Many styles not enumerated above are included in this sale.

No goods credited or sent on approval.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

AUTO MAKES RECORD IN RUN FROM PACIFIC

E. G. Baker Comes from Los Angeles in 7 Days 11 Hours and 52 Minutes.

TWICE BEATS THE MAIL

Motorist Lowers His Own Previous Best Time for 3,471-Mile Trip by More Than 3 Days.

New York City and Los Angeles were brought three days nineteen hours and twenty-three minutes nearer by automobile yesterday. E. G. Baker, accompanied by W. F. Sturm, an Indianapolis newspaperman, completed the cross-continent run in front of THE TIMES Building, Times Square, at 2:43 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in seven days eleven hours and fifty-two minutes. The distance covered was 3,471 miles. Baker, who has made six trips across the continent, four times in automobiles and twice on motor cycles, broke his own record yesterday, made last year in eleven days seven hours and fifteen minutes in a Stutz. The car used this year was a standard eight-cylinder Cadillac roadster.

A special ferryboat transferred the car from Weehawken to West Forty-second Street in close to three minutes. Three traffic policemen on motor cycles cleared the way along Forty-second Street. The dust-covered car with its two travel-stained passengers riveted the eyes of pedestrians, and a crowd cheered the wind-up at THE TIMES Building.

Baker, with eyes red from loss of sleep and the dust of the road, said of the trip:

"Our best day's run was 567 miles. We would have averaged over 500 miles a day if it hadn't been for the bad roads we struck in Missouri, from Kansas City to St. Louis. It took us eighteen hours to drive that distance, about 300 miles, and it was rain and mud all the way. It took two hours to do ten miles, and at one place I pulled out into the field around five autos stuck in the road."

A postal card was handed to Baker.

"We beat it here," he exclaimed. "That postal was mailed to me just after we passed through Emporia, Kan. We beat it by nearly an hour. This is the second time on the trip that we got in ahead of the United States mail. Six hours before we left Los Angeles a letter was mailed to me at Dodge City, Kansas. We arrived in Dodge City Wednesday two hours in advance of the letter, having covered about 1,900 miles. We left Los Angeles at 12:01 last Monday morning, and arrived in Kansas City, Mo., at 7:30 Thursday evening. We covered the distance from Kansas City to New York in 3 days 17 hours and 25 minutes. For several days our run was better than 550 miles. Our fastest time was between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, sixty-eight miles an hour.

"Did you stop to sleep on the trip?" asked one of the reporters.

Baker ran over his fingers. "Nineteen hours, all told," he answered. "I can't tell yet what our actual running time was. I'll have to figure it out after I get some sleep, but we did not waste much time by the way. About all we did was to give the car 'gas' and oil and drive it to the limit. We drove eighty-four hours without going out of intermediate gear. We only made thirteen tire changes. The worst was through the Mojave Desert, where the thermometer stood at 120 degrees. We had to make five tire changes in that run, two in the first eighty miles. It looked as if the heat would fairly melt the rubber, and I had to reduce the usual pressure fifteen pounds. We came through without an accident, except while on the Mojave Desert an oil pipe became detached and we lost our entire stock of lubricant. I left Mr. Sturm in the car, and walked three miles to a station and obtained a gallon from a passing tourist, which was great luck.

"It takes twenty-two locomotives to make the trip we did in the car. I looked it up, and the distance by rail is shorter 3,240 miles. The regular railroad schedule between Los Angeles and New York is approximately ninety hours. The train runs over smooth tracks, and as we had to contend with deserts, mountains, and boggy roads, we think the auto did pretty well against the locomotive. Our route from Los Angeles was through Flagstaff, Ariz.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Trinidad, Col.; Dodge City and Emporia, Kan.; Kansas, Mo.; St. Louis, and thence to Indianapolis, Ind., through Columbus, Ohio, and via Wheeling to Pittsburgh, and then to Philadelphia and through Trenton to Jersey City.

Mr. Baker drove the car himself all the way. In computing the new coast-to-coast record three hours in time was substracted because of the difference between Eastern and Pacific time.

500 TO LOSE CITY JOBS.

Atlantic City Commissioners to Discharge Riddle's Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 15.—About 500 city employes are said to be slated for dismissal at the initial sitting tomorrow of the new City Commission. The axe will fall in the police, fire street, water, and other departments upon the heads of the employes having taken the side of Mayor William Riddle at the commission government election last Tuesday. The candidates on the so-called citizens ticket, which won over the ultra-liberality executive, urged the men in the municipal service to divorce themselves from politics and remain "neutral." Many, however, were active at the polls and will lose their jobs.

Chief of Police Malcolm B. Woodruff, who has only six months more to serve before being entitled to half pension, may be lowered to the rank of patrolman. It is charged Woodruff attempted to force the entire department out in the interests of Riddle. It is not unlikely that half the police force will be discharged.

TELL OF PARK FUNDS.

Officials Say Commissioner Has Money to Repair Morningside.

Park Commissioner Ward has sufficient funds at his disposal to correct many of the abuses at Morningside Park, it was said by city officials yesterday. It was shown that, in addition to an appropriation of $3,800 made by the Board of Estimate to be expended in 1916 and $18,500 appropriated from corporate stock for the construction of a fence around the park, in the 1916 budget there was an allowance for $5,000 for improvement and money for eight workmen to be kept at work 366 days, an extra day for leap year.

The Board of Estimate allowed the appropriation of $18,500 last Fall, when it approved plans and specifications for a wrought iron fence to be placed around the park. This fence was to prevent people from cutting across the park and destroying the lawns.

Widow, Injured, Gets $20,000.

A jury, sitting with Justice Mullan in the Supreme Court, Bronx County, yesterday, brought in a verdict of $20,000 in favor of Mrs. Marcel Akalitis, 38 years old, a widow, and mother of eight children, living at 130 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, who was injured by a fall from a Central Railroad of New Jersey train on March 1, 1914. Mrs. Akalitis sued the road for $50,000. She alleged she was thrown from the steps of a car when an engine bumped the train. She was carried to the witness stand at the trial.

COURT GIVES MORE INCOME.

Wife of Lieut. Fitzgibbon of British Navy Gets $1,000 Increase.

Justice Delehanty of the Supreme Court yesterday granted the application of Mrs. Georgette Folsom Fitzgibbon, wife of Lieutenant Robert Francis Dillon Fitzgibbon of the British Navy, for an increase in her income from the estate of her aunt, Margaret Winthrop Folsom from $3,200 a year to $4,200. The estate of Miss Folsom is worth about $2,000,000, having doubled in value during the last ten years. She is 74 years old and is both blind and an incompetent. For more than fifty years she has been an inmate of the McLean Sanitarium at Waverly, Mass.

Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, with his wife's sister, Mrs. Helen Satterlee, supported the application of Mrs. Fitzgibbon for an increase in her income. He had obtained a leave of absence from the English naval authorities to permit him to come here and give testimony before Phoenix Ingraham, who was appointed a referee to take testimony. Part of his testimony ran:

"When the great war was declared I was a member of the Emergency Reserve of the British Navy, and when I received word to mobilize I sailed for England immediately. My wife's income from her aunt's estate was $3,200 a year and my salary in the English Navy was about $2.75 a day. Out of this salary I had to pay about 50 cents for the income tax.

"My wife's finances went from bad to worse and I could not aid her, being on duty somewhere in the North Sea. Finally Mrs. Fitzgibbon was compelled to move from her pleasant home into a small apartment with no light or bath. I could not permit this to continue and upon her suggestion I obtained leave of absence and came to New York to devise a way out of her difficulties."

Mrs. Satterlee also received an increase in her income from the estate and a similar increase will be allowed all of her other sisters — Mrs. Margaret Winthrop Haight, wife of Charles Haight of United States Cavalry; Miss Ethelred Folsom, who is at school, and Mrs. Maud Christine Voorhees. Mrs. Frances Bigelow, and Mrs. Winifred Delafield.

BERTHS FOR 6,680 SAILORS.

Seamen's Church Institute Reports Successful Year.

The annual report of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York shows that the work done by the Institute in 1915 was greater and more successful than in any previous year. In the handsome fifteen-story building of the Institute at South Street and Coenties Slip 169,059 lodgers, or about 463 nightly, were taken care of. Religious services to the number of 453 were conducted in English, Swedish, Danish, Finnish, Norwegian, Lettish, German, and Spanish and 251,389 meals were served at the lunch counter and 22,480 in the officers' dining room.

The Institute has assiduously cultivated an appetite for soft drinks in its guests, and in the year registered 111,476 sales at the soda water fountain. Employment was found for 6,680 sailors. A large number of ambitious young sailors were taught some of the higher branches of their craft at the School of Navigation conducted in the Institute Building. The savings department of the Institute reported a total of $239,297.77 on deposit, placed there by 3,580 sailors.

TO CONTROL SPIRITS TRADE.

German Government Bureau Will Handle Output and Fix Prices.

Because of the rapid rise in the prices of distilled spirits as a result of a drop in production, the German Government has taken over control of the wholesale trade in spirits. Under an order of the Federal Council made public in the German newspapers of April 16, an Imperial Spirits Bureau was created to fix the wholesale prices of the products of the distilleries, all of which will be compelled to offer their output for sale to the Central Spirits Association. The order provided for a general census of the stock of spirits on hand.

The Imperial Spirits Bureau is composed of a Board of Directors and an Advisory Council, like the bureaus in charge of meat, potatoes, &c.

OBJECTORS ASSAIL WEST SIDE REPORT

Civic Body Leaders Say Port and Terminal Committee Fails to Meet Arguments.

WOMEN TO HOLD MEETING

Plan to Protest Against Moving of Tracks to More Than 100 Feet from the River's Edge.

Representatives of civic organizations and citizens generally who oppose the plans of the Board of Estimate's Port and Terminal Committee for improving the West Side by relocating the tracks of the New York Central Railroad are not satisfied with the committee's second report on the subject which sought to answer criticisms made at public hearings before the Board of Estimate during the last two weeks. Charles L. Craig, counsel for the West End Association, the principal objector to the plans, said yesterday he was studying the supplementary report carefully with a view to answering all the statements made.

"I have not yet received a copy of this report," said Mr Craig, "and until I do I cannot go into a detailed criticism of it. However, one thing that struck me most forcibly was the statement attributed to Charles W. Leavitt, the park expert, as to what can be done in the future with regard to the portion of the park outside of the railroad tracks.

"He said: 'The problem, therefore, seems to resolve itself into the question as to whether or not shrubs, trees and other plants can be planted about these walks and bridle paths and in proximity to them, so that such plants will grow and form a beautiful and natural appearance. I feel confident that there can be created a condition which will be superior to that now existing along the western portion of the present park and that there can be planted in this new portion all the vegetation necessary to make a park, with the assurance that it will grow and thrive and be satisfactory in every way.'

"It is idle to go into this matter, for there is no present provision for doing anything that Mr. Leavitt contemplates. What he thinks can be done in the future has nothing to do with the present plans. Nobody has put up any money for any such scheme. There is not a word in the plans, no resolutions, or anything else that makes any provision for beautifying the park in the manner Mr. Leavitt states. All talk as to how beautiful the park can be made after we are all laid away is utterly beside the point."

Favors 1911 Legislation.

Mr. Craig pointed out that the city could have made much more advantageous arrangements with the railroad company under the Legislative Act of 1911, which required that everything in the shape of relaying the tracks, &c., should be done at the railroad's own expense except the roofing over of the tracks in Riverside and Fort Washington Parks, which latter work could be made the subject of adjustment or trade between the railroad company and the city.

"All the other work under this act, such as putting the tracks over or under grade, street crossovers, &c.," said Mr. Craig, "was to be done at the railroad's sole expense. Compared with this plan, all talk about the city's saving money under the present scheme is beside the point."

A number of the civic organizations opposed to the Port and Terminal Committee's plan met yesterday afternoon, and after considering the supplemental report in detail, arrived at the conclusion that it did not meet many of the criticisms made by them. Dr. John P. Powers, Chairman of the Conference of Civic Organizations, said:

"In the first place, no account has been taken of the great franchise value of the additional license to run tracks over the city's streets and other public property. It is quite evident from the supplemental report that the city will be put to large additional expense in completing the park improvement in Riverside Park to the water edge and in completing the ultimately the improvement at the Manhattanville yard.

"Why shouldn't the city receive compensation for these valuable franchise rights it proposes to grant? The report does not at all answer the criticisms with regard to the Manhattanville yard. The city should reserve the right to cover this yard. With reference to the potential freight monopoly of the railroad below Fifty-ninth Street, the supplemental report fails to meet the criticism that has been made that by holding real estate in fee the railroad will block future sub-surface freight terminals for other roads, unless the city now reserves rights to have such sub-surface trminals.

Wants No Water Front Given Up.

"In the next place, the statement is made that the plans for the restoration of Riverside Park have been approved by the Park Department. So far as I know, the Park Department has not approved the present plans. Our reasonable request to have all plans with reference to park restoration and improvement subject to the approval of the Park Department should be granted. Nor is there any adequate reason assigned by the sub-committee for alienating part of the city's water front. It is one of the principles recognized by the city's administrations for the last fifty years that the city's water front should be preserved and recaptured where it has already been alienated. The Mayor in his recent report to the Committee of 107 assured the citizens of New York that this principle would be fully observed in the carrying out of the west side improvement, and that an uninterrupted marginal way would be preserved from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil. Yet this is not done now.

"We think the public has not been given adequate opportunity to consider these objections, and we think more time should be taken before the report of the Port and Terminals Committee comes up for final action before the Board of Estimate."

A number of women living on the west side, who believe Riverside Park will be endangered if the railroad tracks are relocated 100 feet east of the water's edge, have formed an organization to oppose the plans. They plan to hold a public meeting at the Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and Seventy-fifth Street, Friday evening at 8:15 o'clock, when the situation will be explained and action taken. Addresses will be made by Mrs. Charles A. Bryan, Chairman of the league for the Protection of Riverside Park; Charles L. Craig, and others who have studied the problem. The call for the meeting has been signed by Mrs. Charles H. Griffin, President of the Daughters of the Empire State, and Mrs. William R. Stewart, President of the Daughters of the Union.

GET OIL FROM BONES.

Germans Find a New Use for Slaughter House Refuse.

Bones, hoofs, and horns of slaughtered cattle must not be destroyed, but stored for delivery to the local German authorities, in accordance with a general order which went into effect throughout the empire on April 25 and is published in detail in the German press. The Imperial Chancellor is empowered to fix the prices to be paid for these articles, and the local officials are to arrange a system of gathering the accumulations. This arrangement is expected to increase the output of oils and fats.

Benefit for Hungary's Poor May 26.

The concert to be given under the auspices of the Amerikafalva Charity Committee for the benefit of the poor people of the Carpathian Mountains in Hungary will take place Friday night, May 26, at Carnegie Hall and not Sunday night as erroneously announced in Sunday's edition of THE TIMES. A symphony orchestra conducted by Armand Vecsey will play and the soloists will be Jolanda Meroe, pianist; Mary Zentay, violinist, and William Beck, baritone.

FEWER GERMAN PERIODICALS

War Has Resulted in 1,255 Going Out of Business in 1916.

Since the first of the year 1,255 newspapers and other periodicals published in Germany have gone out of business, according to the German Post Office list quoted by the Brunswick Landeszeitung of April 12. The total number of periodicals discontinued since the war began is 3,000, according to the report referred to in a recent issue of Commerce Reports of Washington.

These items justify the complaints voiced by the Association of German Newspaper Publishers some four months ago at a meeting in Berlin, following which the publishers issued a statement reminding the public that, although circulation had been increased by the war, the overhead charges had gone up enormously and there had been a tremendous falling off in advertising, while the price of paper was constantly rising.

Longshoreman Killed on Ship.

Three of a crew of fifteen negro longshoremen were killed yesterday afternoon in the hold of the steamship Paparoa at Pier 2, foot of Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, when a ton of steel broke from the hoisting crane and dropped upon them. A fourth man, who was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, is not expected to recover from his injuries. The roll of steel was made up from many strips of steel, 25 feet in length, which were part of the cargo to be shipped to the Allies by Norton, Lilly & Co., to be used in gun and rifle manufacture, it is said. The police were unable to fix responsibility for the accident.

Movies' Tribute May Be $500,000.

In hundreds of theatres throughout the country yesterday National Motion-Picture Tribute Day was observed, and a percentage of the receipts was set aside for the Actors' Fund. It will be several days before the returns are in, but last night Samuel L. Goldfish, Chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign to raise $500,000 for the charity within the motion-picture industry, said that he believed the results had equaled expectations.

In New York there were special features in some of the theatres. Screen stars appeared in person in the larger houses, going from one theatre to another.

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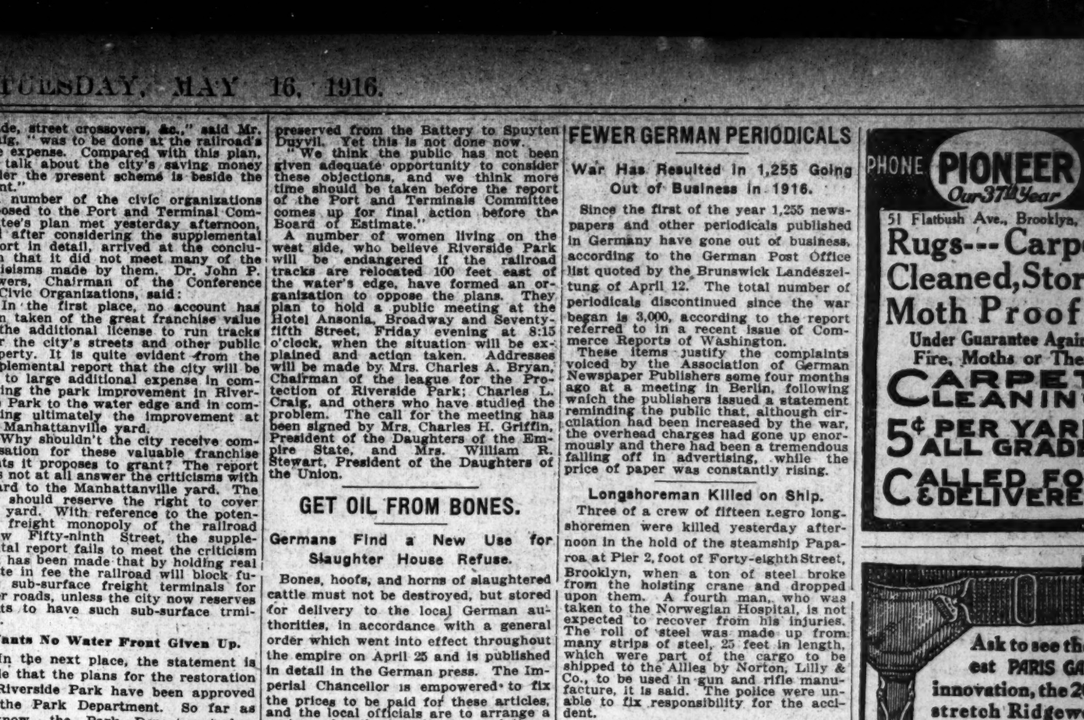

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				Ritz-Carlton	"

METHODISTS REJECT REPORT ON BISHOPS

Conference Recommits Proposal to Elect Seven, but the Committee Will Insist.

AMUSEMENT BAN TO STAY

Liberal Element Is Defeated by Committee, but May Take the Fight to the Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, May 15.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church today received and recommitted the report of the Committee on Episcopacy providing for the election of seven new Bishops. Thereupon the committee met and decided to "return the report as recommitted," with the additional suggestion that a Missionary Bishop be elected for Malayasia. None of the leaders would predict tonight what would happen tomorrow when the committee made its second recommendation for seven Bishops.

The decision to recommit was reached by the General Conference mainly on the ground of economy. The sentiment of the majority seemed to be that five new Bishops would meet all the requirements of the Church, which was the original opinion, also, of many of the members of the committee a week ago.

The Rev. Wallace W. Martin of Fort Wayne, Ind., one of those opposed to the report, asserted that the expenditures for episcopal supervision in the last four years had exceeded the receipts by $68,425.42, and he questioned the advisability of adding from $75,000 to $100,000 to the expenses of the Church.

"Whence comes the cry for more Bishops?" demanded Mr. Martin. "Are the Bishops we now have overlabored? Is it a cry from the Methodists we hear, or is it a cry from without?"

A motion was made to "recommit with instructions," but the words "with instructions" were dropped at the earnest request of the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, Chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy. Dr. Nicholson's speech created a profound impression. He reviewed the long deliberations of the committee before coming to the conclusion that seven new Bishops were necessary, and he admitted that he was one of those who thought earlier in the conference that five new Bishops would be enough. But deaths, retirements, and the requests for new residences pouring in from all parts of the United States had left no other course, in the opinion of the committee, but to recommend that seven Bishops be elected.

"We all realize that the day has come when the Episcopacy is on trial as never before," he said. "We realize that the Bishops must make good or go. Any Bishop who cannot do more than hold conferences and is unable to furnish constructive leadership should be retired without fear or favor."

The suggestion of the committee that Detroit and Pittsburgh each be made a new episcopal residence attracted much attention. Many of the delegates expressed the conviction that these two cities were too close together to require separate Bishops.

Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University made a plea in behalf of Singapore, asserting that this city was more deserving of a residence and a Bishop than the crowded parts of the United States. He said there was a great opportunity for the Methodist Episcopal Church in Malayasia and that a strong Bishop would win thousands of new communicants.

The Rev. James A. Hensey of Binghamton, a member of a minority group in the Committee on Episcopacy, asserted in an address to the delegates that the overhead expenses of the Methodist Episcopal Church were heavy enough already.

The United States, he said, was not suffering because of inadequate episcopal supervison, and the tendency to increase the number of Bishops continually was a matter of grave concern for those who had to pay the bills.

"There is no necessity on earth to add two new Bishops, and we ought not to do it," he insisted.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Albert J. Wallace of California agreed with Mr. Hensey and told the delegates that no more than five new Bishops should be elected.

The Committee on Episcopacy upon retiring to consider the recommitted report, voted on the advisability of recommending only five Bishops. Only 37 members of the committee out of a total of 210 voted in favor of it, however. Several other substitute propositions were introduced, but none of them was carried, with the exception of the one that recommended the election of a Missionary Bishop for Malayasia.

Members of the committee said later that they expected the report to carry despite the opposition, but other delegates to the General Conference predicted that it would be recommitted again, and this time with instructions. If not recommitted, they said, the number would be reduced to five on the floor of the General Conference.

The General Conference today decided upon an "interpretation" of the vote on organized labor taken on Saturday, whereby the entire report of the Committee on the State of the Church was retained, with the exception of the words committing the Church, as an employer, to a preference to union labor.

This placed the Church on record as friendly to organized labor, although not in position, at the present time, to give it preference in employment.

The Rev. Harry F. Ward, Secretary of the Methodist Federation of Social Service, leader of the fight for recognition of union labor, made the following statement, which, he said, was a "message to organized labor":

"Organized labor did not get from the Conference all that a very considerable section of the Conference thought it was entitled to. But consider what it did get.

"Consider what it means that for the first time in history one of the greatest ecclesiastical bodies, with the tremendous pressure of administration business upon it, should give almost two sessions to facing the needs of the great world of labor.

"Consider what it means that for the first time in history a world-wide church should decide what policy it would adopt as an employer of labor.

"As a result of the discussion the Methodist Episcopal Church says to those in charge of its publishing houses, its building operations, its offices: 'You must realize some form of collective bargaining; you must endeavor in every possible way to co-operate with organized labor in so far as its demands are just, and in so far as the rights of unorganized labor are not infringed upon.'

"This is a great step in advance and ought to result in much mutual benefit for both the Church and organized labor."

The Committee on the State of the Church today rejected the majority report of the sub-committee on amusements, proposing to eliminate from the Book of Discipline specific mention of "dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theatres, horse races, circuses, dancing parties, and dancing schools" as amusements not tolerated by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Committee on the State of the Church decided by a vote of 113 to 43 not to recommend a change in the Discipline.

The "liberals" gave notice of their intention to continue the fight when the majority and minority reports of the sub-committee on amusements are presented in the General Conference.

JOHN D. JR. TWITS MINISTERS

Stops His Y. M. C. A. Talk Until They Are All There to Hear It.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and Assistant Secretary of the Nay Franklin D. Roosevelt were speakers at today's sessions of the International Y. M. C. A. Convention here. Mr. Rockefeller spoke on "Every Christian at Work for His Fellowmen; How Shall This Be Accomplished?"

He told of welfare work being done in the mines of Colorado which are owned by the Rockefeller interests. He told the delegates how to organize a Christianity "trust" which he declared would sweep the forces of evil out of competition. He scored ministers who preach "flowery beds of ease" religion, rapped partisan denominationalism, and stepped outside his subject to take a fling at business men who are fattening their bank accounts on the war in Europe, declaring: "The selfish materialism of our country stands in marked contrast to the spirit of the men and women in Europe pouring out their all on the altar of devotion."

The City Ministers' Association adjourned its regular meeting to hear Mr. Rockefeller, whose speech was stopped as the ministers filed into the hall. Mr. Rockefeller twitted the ministers for coming late. "Evidently the ministers had a copy of my speech, and timed their coming to get in after I had finished talking about them," he said. The convention roared.

"Now I will start Round 2," said Mr. Rockefeller. "What we need in our pulpits today is more ruggedness and virility. We need men who can bring a response from strong men, waiting for something challenging to bring them into the active work of Christianity."

He outlined his "trust" plan by suggesting the appointment of a special International Secretary, to inaugurate an "Every Christian Man at Work" movement.

WANTS RAILWAY RECORDS.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co. Fights Oppenheim's Demands.

A motion to vacate an order obtained by Benjamin Oppenheim for examination of certain records of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was argued yesterday before Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court. Mr. Oppenheim, who has sued the company for $300,000 damages for what he alleged was a conspiracy to have him disbarred, contended that it was necessary for him to get at certain of the books and papers of the company in order to establish the facts. He also wanted to examine Henry H. Vreeland, Henry A. Robinson, D. C. Moorehead, Oren Root, Jr., Andrew F. McCabe, and Harry P. Whitney, officials of the company.

Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller and William M. Coleman appeared for the company and the individual defendants, and Edmund L. Mooney represented Mr. Oppenheim. Decision was reserved.

HUSBAND COMMITTEE AT WOMEN'S MEETING

General Federation of Clubs Will Look After the Comfort of Men Visitors.

CONVENTION HALL A GARDEN

Five Carloads of Smilax to Cover the Walls of the Seventh Regiment Armory.

"Our husbands are getting to be our equals," said a clubwoman solemnly in the rooms of the Biennial Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which meets in New York this month.

The managers of the convention are going to have a husband department of the Hospitality Committee. Mrs. Henry Meeker of Brooklyn is to be in charge of husbands, large numbers of whom, it is expected, will arrive from different parts of the country, accompanying their wives. The women in New York are looking carefully after every detail that will add to the comfort and happiness of their guests, and no wife need fear her husband will be a burden or that he will be lost while she is attending the convention. The special work of the Committee on Husbands will see that they are put up at different men's clubs.

Many of the men, it is expected, will be interested in a visit to Thomas A. Edison, which has been arranged for a certain number of the visiting clubwomen. On the day of the visit, May 23, the New Jersey State Federation will entertain the visiting State Presidents and distinguished guests at the Essex County Country Club at luncheon, after which Mrs. Edison will receive the party at Llewellen Park. The guests will meet Mr. Edison and will go through the works. Mrs. Frederick Joel Wright, who is celebrated for having pulled an oar for eight hours following the Titanic disaster, is Chairman of the General Hospitality Committee, of which the Husbands' Committee is one division.

The clubwomen will find themselves in a garden when the convention opens at the Seventh Regiment Armory on May 23. Stone walls are being put around the big drill hall, and five carloads of smilax will cover them, giving the garden effect. Seventy-five yards of bunting, fireproofed, will be used in the decorations, and the smilax is also to be fireproofed. Mrs. Elmer Black is doing the decorations on the inside of the building, and Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, Chairman of the Art Department, has arranged for tent flower gardens, eight of which are to be laid out along the front of the armory.

ASK DETAILS IN POWDER SUIT

Court Wants Particulars in $1,500,000 Case Against du Ponts.

TRENTON, N. J., May 15.—Judge Rellstab in the United States Court today ordered the Rockdale Powder Company, a Delaware corporation, to file a bill of particulars in its $1,500,000 suit for damages against the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company. The Judge directs that the Rockdale Company should "particularize its allegations of unfair trade practices and name the customers that have been served as witnesses."

The suit is similar to that which was brought some time ago by the Buckeye Powder Company against the du Pont Company, and which was nonsuited. The Rockdale Company alleges that the du Pont Company is endeavoring to drive it out of business, and claims the amount of damages sued for because of the unfair methods, as alleged, of the defendant company to accomplish this end.

TO END FEEBLEMINDEDNESS

Delegate to Charities Conference Would Prevent Parenthood.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 15.—There are 275,000 feeble-minded persons in the United States, and only 28,788 of them are in institutions devoted to their care, according to a statement made here tonight at the National Conference of Charities and Correction by Joseph P. Byers of Philadelphia, Secretary of the National Commission of Provision for the Feeble-minded.

"We know that two-thirds of feeble-mindedness is due to inheritance," said Mr. Byers, "so we see that the best way to stop two-thirds of the feeble-mindedness is to prevent parenthood among feeble-minded persons."

E. R. Johnstone, Superintendent of the training school at Vineland, N. J., and Dr. Taliaferro Clark of the United States Public Health Service were other speakers on the subject.

A resolution against preparedness was reported out by the committee with an adverse recommendation tonight and without a dissenting vote, the delegates killing it. More than a thousand of the delegates were the guests of Charles W. Fairbanks at a lawn fête this afternoon. There are nearly 3,000 in attendance.

ALLIES AND GREECE AGREE.

Settlement May Have Reference to Movement of Serbians Now in Corfu.

LONDON, May 15.—The Foreign Office announced today that the outstanding differences between Greece and the Entente Powers had been settled amicably, with the result that there would be no violation of the neutrality of Greece.

Greece has been at odds with the Entente Powers for several weeks on the question of the transportation to the Saloniki front of the Serbian troops which escaped from their country across Albania and were transported to the Greek Island of Corfu. These troops have now been refitted and reorganized, and the Entente Allies desire to use them at Saloniki.

Corfu lies off the western coast of Greece, near the Albanian border. The Entente Allies, desiring to avoid the delay and the danger from submarines incident to the transportation of the Serbians by sea all the way around Greece to Saloniki, requested the Greek Government for permission to send them across the country by railroad. Greece declined, and Germany protested to the Greek Government that the use of the railroads for such purposes would be in violation of neutrality. The Entente Powers persisted in their demand that Greece sanction their project, and it was reported from Berlin last week that the powers had decided to resort to force, if necessary, to move the troops across Greek territory.

FIGHTING ON MACEDONIA FRONT

Heavy Artillery Firing Reported—Bulgarian Camp Attacked.

PARIS, May 15.—Heavy artillery firing along the Macedonian frontier is reported by the Havas corresponding at Saloniki, telegraphing yesterday. No infantry fighting is in progress, however. The Bulgarian camp at Xanthi has been bombarded by French aeroplanes.

BELGIANS GAIN IN AFRICA.

Column from the Congo Takes a Capital Town in German Colony.

PARIS, May 15.—Further successes for the Belgian expedition which has invaded German East Africa were announced in the official statement issued today by the Belgian War Department at Havre.

The statement says that Colonel Molitor, in command of the southern column, occupied Kigali, capital of the German Province of Ruanda, on May 8. The Belgian troops have also captured the island of Kiviuivi in Lake Kivu, which the Germans took by surprise at the beginning of the war.

Kigali is in Northeastern German East Africa, about fifty miles from Lake Kivu, which forms the boundary here between the Belgian Congo and the German colony.

ROFRANO GIVES UP; TAKEN BY SWANN

Continued from Page 1.

try, Italy, or possibly Mexico, there to remain for many years to come.

Only his close friends seemed to feel that Rofrano would turn up to face the charge. Such was the gossip, especially in the Second Assembly District, where Mike Gaimari was shot as the result of the long and bitter political feud between Rofrano and Tom Foley. They looked for Rofrano's appearance after election, when District Attorney Perkins, with whose administration Tom Foley was supposed to have considerable influence, would have passed out of office. But months passed after election and Rofrano did not appear. Even some of his friends decided that he was afraid to come back.

The first authentic information that he was ready to surrender was brought not to the District Attorney's office but to Martin W. Littleton. Robert Rofrano came to Mr. Littleton's office on Friday and asked him to appear as counsel in the interests of his brother. Mr. Littleton said he could not act as counsel for a man that was not yet under arrest. In reply to this objection, Robert informed Mr. Littleton that his brother was ready to surrender. Arrangements were made whereby the surrender was to take place, as it did, yesterday afternoon at the southwest corner of Washington Square.

At about 2 o'clock Mr. Littleton came to District Attorney Swann's office, and told the prosecutor of Rofrano's intention to give himself up. In the midst of his conversation with the prosecutor Mr. Littleton received a phone message from his office, informing him that Michael Rofrano was waiting with his brother in Washington Square. District Attorney Swann and Mr. Littleton sped to the rendezvous in a taxicab. They alighted at the northeast corner of Washington Square, and walked over to the Fourth Street corner, where they were met by Robert Rofrano, who told them to wait there. In a few minutes District Attorney Swann heard the voice of Michael Rofrano from behind him.

"How do you do, Judge Swann?" exclaimed the fugitive, with an extended hand. "I'm awfully glad to see you."

Walking four abreast, the District Attorney, Mr. Littleton, Michael Rofrano, and his brother Robert strolled leisurely up to Ninth Street and University Place, where they boarded another taxicab. Not one policeman recognized them, and a dozen or more street cleaners seemed equally oblivious of the arrest of a former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner. Once in the taxi and on the way to the Tombs, Rofrano manifested a sudden lively interest in his surroundings, and made many casual remarks concerning the buildings which he passed. On passing the Italian Charities Building he pointed out one of the upper stories, where he had his office as Secretary of the Hospital Board.

District Attorney Swann, the prisoner appeared to be very pale and nervous. From remarks dropped between Rofrano and Mr. Littleton, the District Attorney was inclined to infer that the fugitive had been riding all night in an automobile. There was no mention, however, of places. To all outward appearances, Rofrano looked as he did when he fled in September, stout, ruddy, and clean shaven, having neither a mustache nor a bread to effect a disguise.

In a reply to all requests for an interview after he was locked up in the Tombs, Rofrano sent back a note stating that he had a "sick headache" but nothing to say. District Attorney Swann believes Rofrano himself will reveal the course of his flight during the past eight months after his arraignment on a charge of murder in the first degree, which takes place before Judge Delehanty in General Sessions today.

Gaimari Murdered in March, 1915.

The murder, which Rofrano is charged with having planned and procured for political purposes, occurred on March 8, 1915, when Mike Gaimari, Tom Foley's favorite lieutenant, was shot down and killed by Gaetano Montimagno, a young hired assassin, who is now in the death house at Sing Sing awaiting execution. Rocks Cornell and Frank Fennimore, two of Rofrano's henchmen in the Second Assembly District, were also accused of conspiring in the Gaimari murder. Cornell was convicted and sentenced to a term of twenty years in Sing Sing. Fennimore pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and received a similar term, but not until he had made a full confession to the District Attorney, in which he named Michael A. Rofrano as the man who arranged and purchased the murder of Gaimari in order to rid himself of a dangerous political opponent.

Fennimore, repeating his story to the Grand Jury, testified that he heard Rofrano discussing the advisability of killing Gaimari for a period of two years before the assassination actually took place. According to Fennimore, the price which the ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner offered to pay for the murder was $3,000. He was sent on the death of Gaimari, according to Fennimore, because Foley's lieutenant was active in causing young Italians of the district to desert Rofrano's leadership, after they realized that he had no real political strength and could not get them jobs.

Rofrano's Exciting Career.

Rofrano was born in the lower east side forty-two years ago. He was educated at St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute in Buffalo, according to his own statements, although his enemies have tried to prove that he obtained only an illegal certificate of graduation. As a young man he joined "Big" Tom Foley's Second Assembly District Tammany Club, and became very active in the politics of the district. He went into business as a contractor and became prosperous. In 1898 he started a Tammany club of his own, and in that year was arrested on a charge of having shot a three-year-old child, Lina Brienal, from the window of the club house on James Street. He was released, but subsequently paid damages to the child's parents.

Rofrano broke with "Big" Tom Foley in the 1913 campaign preceding Mayor Mitchel's election. The final breach occurred about the time of Mayor Mitchel's nomination, when, according to Foley, Rofrano sought the nomination for Congress to succeed Daniel J. Riordan. Foley said he laughed at Rofrano's ambitions and thus aroused his bitter animosity. Rofrano organized the Home Rule Democratic Club at 48 Madison Street in opposition to Foley's Downtown Democratic Club and the clubs have been the centre of fights between the two factions ever since.

In June, 1914, Rofrano was appointed by Mayor Mitchel to the position of Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner. There was great opposition to the appointment because of certain phases of Rofrano's record in the Second District feuds. The Mayor would not remove him, however. It was not until he was compelled to take the stand at the trial of Gaetano Montimagno to deny accusations made against him that Rofrano resigned.

Change is a law of life. Land Values change in every growing city.

This Company protects its clients against all changes. Its Guaranteed Mortgages on New York City Real Estate are the safest investment in the world.

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59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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Lexington Minute Man SIX

Big virile craft replete with tremendous power and stamina, and fraught with indefatigable service.

Its forte is its enduring stability.

Beauty of design is the finishing achievement that crowns its mechanical perfection.

Six Cylinders en bloc; 40 Horse Power; Moore Multiple Exhaust System; Five Passenger; Aisleway between divided front seats; Center Control; Genuine Leather Upholstering; 116 inch Wheelbase; Convex Mud Guards; Oversize Tires.

Price includes one-man leatherette top and boot, full ventilating windshield, speedometer, ammeter, and demountable rims.

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Columbus 1260 1840 Broadway, New York
THE LEXINGTON-HOWARD CO., MFRS.
Connersville, Ind., U. S. A.

Three Popular Sizes
3 for 25c—2 for 25c
10c Straight

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722 leading Independent Cigar Dealers in the metropolitan district of New York are willingly paying more for the—

ALEXANDER
HUMBOLDT
The Cigar Luxurious
than any cigar of the same character

WHY?

Because men who smoke HUMBOLDTS come back for *more*. They don't smoke them "off and on". They *stick* to them. Once get the HUMBOLDT flavor—nothing else will do. It's HUMBOLDTS—again.

MILD Havana Tobacco—properly aged and skillfully blended—Tampa hand-made—by the Spanish method.

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Marimba Records A Musical Novelty

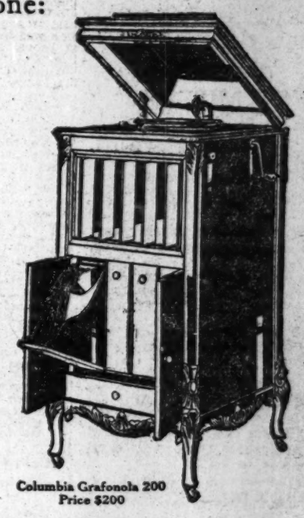
THE instant, widespread success of the first Columbia *marimba* records proved the popularity of this novel form of musical expression. The ringing clearness of the higher notes, the deep, booming bass of the lower, the tremendous resonance of this instrument gives a new and interesting quality to even familiar music. These records are splendid reproductions of the power of *marimba* tone:

A1936 10-inch 75c.	THE MODEST SUSANNA	Royal Marimba Band
	THE FLAG OF GUATEMALA	Royal Marimba Band
A1906 10-inch 75c.	NATIVE OF VIENNA WALTZ	Royal Marimba Band
	HERRERIN TWO-STEP	Royal Marimba Band
A1880 10-inch 75c.	JULIA WALTZ	Royal Marimba Band
	GUATEMALIAN GIRLS MARCH	Royal Marimba Band

Columbia Records are consistently *first* with the musical novelties and hits of the day.

You could hear the music of the *marimba* shortly after Hurtado Brothers *introduced* it at the Frisco Fair. And you can hear *today* at Columbia dealers the hits that are sung everywhere today. "All the hits while they *are* hits" is the Columbia policy.

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.
Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.
This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.



Columbia Grafonola 200
Price $200

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GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC
RECORDS

FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.:
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., 59 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co. 33 Chambers
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Empire Phono. Co., 246 Bowery
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston
Max Mandel, 61 Delancey St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Liberty Phonograph Co. 50 Canal St.

14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 W. 14th St.
Spear & Co., 253 Sixth Ave.
Columbia Commercial Co., 335 E. 14th St.
Weser Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Cort Sales Co., 230 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'way)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Lienett's Drug Store, Grand Central Sta.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 1983 Broadway
A. H. Mayers, 798 Ninth Ave.
H. Salstan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 913 Eighth Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 536 W. 181st St.
Audubon Piano & Phono. Co., 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 B'way
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
The Phonograph Shop, 2945 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. & 3rd Ave.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2936 Third Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
Louis Greenburg, 2391 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2721 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Grafonola Shop, 888 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
M. A. Smith, 136 E. Fordham Road
A. Grossbandler, 1837 Sou. Boulevard

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 534 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
F. Geist, 205 Bridge St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
James F. Mullin, 591 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1523 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. B. Evans, 739 Flushing Ave.
F. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 836 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 1099 Broadway
Otto Adler, 1674 Broadway
James M. Quinn, 384 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 B'way
J. Racow, 185 Grand St.
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hindermann, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherser, 703 Woodward Ave.
W. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 866 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave., 225 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1308 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
H. Levinson, 1759 Pitkin Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
H. Duckman, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St. 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 961 Columbia St.
John Lansaro, 321 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.
[illegible] Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
L. Galley, 197 Main St., Astoria, L. I.
Bowe's Lynbrook Pharmacy, Lynbrook, L. I.

YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Warburton Ave.

YONKERS (continued)
Goldburg Furn. Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway, 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 402 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarboines Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Barclay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 869 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 905-905 So. Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 585 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
John Mullins & Sons, 215 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furn. Co., 157 Springfield Ave.
Phono.-Cycle Co., 115 So. Orange Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Corvi's Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken
Horace Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken.
Horace Exchange, 610 Bergenline Ave., West New York
Andrew Brunton, 152 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Ruckstuhl Co., Inc., 372 Main St., Passaic
Homer E. Marshall, 266 Main St., Paterson
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
Marshall Music Store, 436 B'dway, Bayonne
S. Wolfson, 527 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. E. Estrin, 179 3d St., Elizabethport
B. Guetsettis, 82 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St., Plainfield
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack

OUT OF TOWN:
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mt. Vernon
A. Lasus, 276 Main St., New Rochelle
Phillip Prawder, 9 Lawton St., New Rochelle
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Pt. Rich., S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 506 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, 1136 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, Eltingville, S. I.
Jos. Tunick, 105 N. Main St., Portchester, N. Y.

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A Suggestion About Going to California

There is only one *best* way to get to California, and that without extra expense or any inconvenience.

If you travel on the BURLINGTON (C., B. & Q. R. R.) you go by way of Denver, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, the wonderful Royal Gorge and Salt Lake City—all in daylight.

You then see California — Yosemite National Park, the biggest trees in the world, the gigantic mountains, the famous beaches, and all the other points of interest, and then if you wish, you can take one of those magnificent new Great Northern Pacific Steamships—the finest on the Pacific—from San Francisco up to Portland, Oregon.

On your way back East you can stop at one of the great National Parks—Glacier, Yellowstone or Rocky Mountain.

I am here just to help you plan your Western trip. There is no expense to you if you make use of me. Tell me the amount of time you have to spend in the West, and when you want to go, and I will plan a trip specially fitted to your needs. I will also send, without charge, such pictures, maps and printed matter as will be an aid to you in your planning. Drop me a postal with your address if you cannot come in.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept. C., B. & Q. R. R., 1184 Broadway, New York. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

TAXICABS HIS UNDOING.

Hocart Leaves the Island Only to be Arrested Again.

When John H. Hocart, a dealer in books and antiquities in Goshen, N. Y., was accused in Night Court last night by Alfred G. Parker, a taxicab chauffeur, with having incurred a bill of $16.80 which he could not pay, Magistrate Corrigan asked:

"What's the trouble? Why did you ride so much if you couldn't pay?"

"Why," explained Mr. Hocart, an elderly, well-dressed man, "I have money. I have plenty of money in the bank in Goshen, and I can give a check for this bill, but the chauffeur won't accept it. I don't see what I can do. They never let me get a check cashed. I only got out of Blackwells Island at 4 o'clock this afternoon after spending five days there, for failing to pay a taxicab bill. That chauffeur had me arrested also.

"Now Mr. Parker comes along and has me arrested again. I took his cab as soon as I stepped off the prison boat, and of course I didn't have any money. This is getting to be a continuous performance. Every time I get off the Island I get arrested before I can get any money. This is the third time."

Magistrate Corrigan laughed, but added that Mr. Hocart would have to return to the Island if he couldn't pay a fine of $5, and the dealer in books and antiquities was led away, asking in a bewildered way how a man was to get money if he was constantly clapped into jail.

Cook's knows no other duty than to please you

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Imperial
Extra Dry
Champagne

For delicacy of flavor, wealth of life and supreme purity—

Say Cook's—
Order Cook's—
Get Cook's—

for *every* reason—including reasonableness.

Sold everywhere—Served everywhere

AMERICAN WINE CO.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

14 DIE IN EXPLOSION IN DU PONT FACTORY

Tri-Nitrotoluol Plant at Gibbstown, N. J., Blown to Atoms.

PROPERTY LOSS $250,000

2,000 Employes in a Panic—Cause of the Explosion May Never Be Known.

Special to The New York Times.

GIBBSTOWN, N. J., May 15.—An explosion that was felt over an area of many miles wrecked one of the buildings of the Refauno plant of the du Pont Powder Company, near here, today, killing at least fourteen workmen and injuring a score more. Other buildings of the plant many yards distant were wrecked, and explosions which occurred in one of them added to the casualties. The property loss is estimated at $250,000.

The first explosion was in the trinitrotoluol building, where materials for filling shells are manufactured. This structure was apart from the main plant. The acid pipe lines connecting the buildings conveyed the concussion, and buildings all over the 3,000-acre area which the plant covers were shattered.

The dead are:

LAWLEY, W. F., Assistant Superintendent of the plant.
MARSH, GEORGE, foreman.
RYAN, GEORGE W.
THEYNEY, LUKE.
REAM, FREDERICK.
VOLK, JOHN J.
HOELZER, CHARLES.
KELLER, BERNARD.
BAMBERNI, FRANK.
ETTINGER, ANDREW.
TWO UNIDENTIFIED MEN.

Fourteen workmen are missing. Many of the men were blown to pieces, so that identification is impossible.

Few of the injured men were seriously hurt. Most of them, who received cuts from flying glass, were treated by physicians at the powder plant and were sent home. The others were sent to Philadelphia on special trains. One of the employes, Frank Farnham, had his throat cut from ear to ear by flying glass in a building 200 yards away from the structure where the first explosion took place.

The 2,000 employes of the plant were thrown into a panic and the shops were closed for the day. Big turbine engines and boilers were hurled from their foundations and debris was thrown in every direction, injuring many. The concussion threw Walter Brinton off a wharf in Billingsport, two miles away.

Many of the dead and injured were outside of the buildings and were hurt by flying debris. One man was thrown several yards from a wagon and killed, and another man on the seat with him was badly hurt. Two mules drawing the wagon were killed.

The cause of the explosion may never be known, as all who were in the trinitrotoluol building at the time are dead. The chemical is not considered a great explosive risk, and officials of the company assert tonight that it probably caught fire before exploding. The first blast exploded a quantity of nitrobenzol in two buildings near by.

The Refauno explosion is only one of many recent explosions in du Pont plants. Investigations have failed to show that any one of them was the result of a plot. The most serious explosion was in the du Pont company's plant at Lower Hagley, near Wilmington, on Nov. 30, when thirty were killed. Three were killed on Jan. 10 at an explosion at the Carney's Point plant.

N. W. Harris Home, Ill.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 15.—Norman W. Harris of Chicago, President of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York, and N. W. Harris & Co. of Boston, arrived today from Japan, where he was compelled to cut a tour of the Orient as the result of a severe attack of heart trouble. Mr. Harris was taken to a hotel, where he will remain two or three days to recuperate for the journey to Chicago.

Aviators' Bodies Found.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 15.—The bodies of Charles A. Good, a student aviator, and Louis Krantz, a mechanician, missing from the hydroaeroplane H-7 after it was wrecked last Thursday by a plunge into the Potomac, were found in the river today near Indian Head, Md. Good's home was in Elyria, Ohio.

TELEPHONE CO. ASSIGNS.

The State Line Takes Action for Benefit of Creditors.

The State Line Telephone Company of 10 Wall Street, an independent concern with an exchange at Peekskill, N. Y., and operating under a franchise in Westchester and Putnam Counties, assigned yesterday for the benefit of creditors to Wayne W. Wilson of 31 Liberty Street and Paul Schmid of Peekskill.

The company was incorporated in September, 1908, with a capital of $600,000, which was increased to $1,000,000. Melville G. Wooley is President and Eugene H. Brock Secretary. It is said that the State Line Company is owned by the same interests that control the Great Eastern Telephone Company. The latter has for more than ten years been engaged in a bitter legal fight with the company controlling the conduit system of Manhattan and the Bronx for permission to use the conduits under a franchise granted to the New York Electric Lines Company in 1883 by the Board of Aldermen.

According to Elbert A. Reynolds, the Vice President of the State Line Telephone Company, the assignment was made to protect all creditors against a disputed claim for $3,500, which has been pending against the company for several months. The entire indebtedness of the concern, according to Mr. Reynolds, does not exceed $20,000, of which sum two or three men interested in the company have claims aggregating $17,000. These claims are not being pressed.

"The company is a going one," said Mr. Reynolds, "and we expect to adjust our affairs in a short time."

W. HOLDEN WEEKS BURIED.

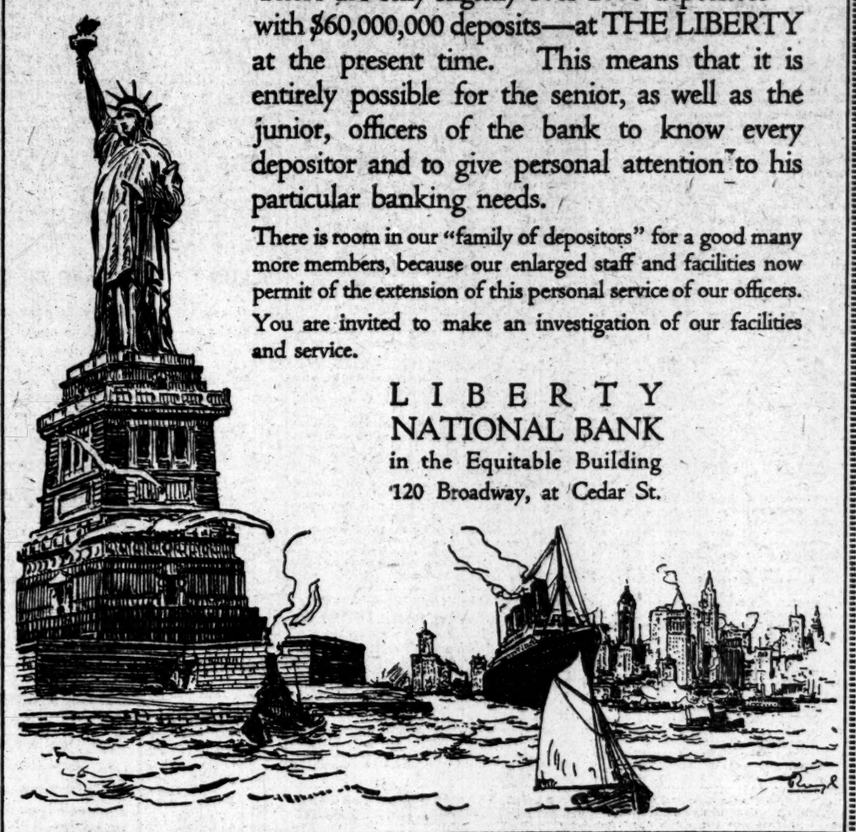
Mayor Among the Mourners for Deputy Fire Commissioner.

The funeral of W. Holden Weeks, Deputy Fire Commissioner, who died suddenly from heart disease on a Thirty-fourth Street surface car last Friday, took place yesterday afternoon at St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and was attended by Mayor Mitchel and a number of other city officials, many of whom accompanied his body to Greenwood Cemetery, where the interment took place.

Headed by a guard of honor of 100 men from the Fire Department, the Fire Department Band and the bureau chiefs of the city, the body of the late Deputy was taken in procession from his home, 780 Madison Avenue, to the church, where the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," after the benediction. The services were in charge of the Rev. William George, Chaplain of the Fire Department, and the Rev. Charles E. Cragg.

The honorary pallbearers included Fire Commissioner Adamson, Deputy Commissioner Richard H. Laimbeer, Secretary Clarence H. Fay, George E. Cogswell, Franklin Stetson, Willard King, Edward K. Crook, Rapelje Howell and Le Baron Johnson.

One of the conditions peculiar to the Liberty Bank which is much appreciated by the Depositor



There are only slightly over 2000 depositors—with $60,000,000 deposits—at THE LIBERTY at the present time. This means that it is entirely possible for the senior, as well as the junior, officers of the bank to know every depositor and to give personal attention to his particular banking needs.

There is room in our "family of depositors" for a good many more members, because our enlarged staff and facilities now permit of the extension of this personal service of our officers. You are invited to make an investigation of our facilities and service.

LIBERTY
NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW-WALKER

Climb! Climb up the front of this Shaw-Walker Steel Letter File. It takes more than that to hurt it. All drawers still run slick and smooth after such a test.

SHAW-WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

DRAWERS will run silent, smooth, speedy for 100 years, without repair or attention. Stay closed without superfluous mechanism—non-rebounding.

Strength and rigidity come from skyscraper steel girders, sills, etc.

Furthermore electric spot-welded into one-piece steel—no nuts—no bolts—no rivets—no rods—no screws.

Highest awards San Francisco and San Diego Expositions. Examine a Shaw-Walker File against your old equipment—you'll understand why. Money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned. 'Phone us to send you one. Franklin 2261.

SHAW-WALKER
60 Franklin St. New York

Complete Catalog of Steel Files, Wood Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for All Files, on request.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

United States 'Nobby' Tread Tires

'Nobby' Tread
One of the Five

'Nobby' Tread Tires On World's-Record Car

World's Transcontinental Automobile Record Run from the Pacific to the Atlantic Oceans Broken by "Cannon Ball" Baker in a Cadillac Equipped with 'Nobby' Tread Tires.

"Cannon Ball" Baker arrived in New York yesterday (Monday, May 15th) reducing the world's transcontinental record from 11 days, 7 hours and 15 minutes to 7 days, 11 hours and 53 minutes in a Cadillac car equipped with United States 'Nobby' Tread Tires.

Baker says "no other tires would have stood the test."

The superb showing made in this drastic, racking *real* road tire test proves the wisdom of the Cadillac Company in regularly equipping their cars with United States 'Nobby' Tread Tires.

The bull-dog grip of the knobs in 'Nobby' Tread Tires and the quantity of rubber on the tread are what give these "Aristocrats of the Road their continued supremancy."

This is the only authorized statement given out by E. G. Baker regarding the tires used on his world's record-breaking transcontinental Cadillac car. Baker used the standard Cadillac equipment of United States 'Nobby' Tread Tires on his trip.

Mr. Baker says no other tires than United States 'Nobby' Treads would have stood the test.

This drastic, racking real road tire test, made over all sorts of conditions, and under tremendous variations in temperature, is again a conclusive proof of the superb road efficiency of United States 'Nobby' Tread Tires.

United States Tire Company

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

KAVANAUGH KNIT

In Wall Street—

Business men demand comfortable underwear. Many of them buy

KAVANAUGH BALBRIGGAN

because it is the long wearing, satisfactory underwear that fits and feels well. We spin our own yarns and thread to secure uniform quality. 50c per garment. Ask your dealer.

Kavanaugh Knitting Co., Inc., *Makers*
Waterford, N. Y.

TEMPTING SNIPERS ON ARTOIS FRONT

Times Man Is Personally Conducted Through the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

IDEAL TRENCH DUGOUTS

Spacious Quarters for Officers—Boardwalks and Pumps Keep Soldiers Out of the Mud.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 1.—After a six days' trip to the British front in Northern France and Belgium one realizes why Britain is so sanguine of eventually putting the enemy to rout.

England, plunged unready into the war nineteen months ago, finds herself today powerfully intrenched along the battle front in the western theatre from which she has flung the foe. Britain now has the men and the munitions, they tell you at the front, and a prodigious army in the making. Her men at the firing line feel a growing power over the enemy.

How long it will take to beat the Germans back, after the "big push" comes, the British at the front line do not venture to say, but of victory for the British arms they are in no shadow of doubt. They hope the clash will come soon; they are sure it must occur before Spring is over.

We started out for the battle front, a party of three American newspaper correspondents—the first to go to the British firing line—on a mellow Sunday. It was like a Spring day in the warmth that came after the cold chill of the bleak days before. It did not look like a day of war. Originally our party was arranged for six American correspondents, but it was split into two because a cavalcade of motor cars, we were told, might be too tempting a target for the Germans, who are always bombarding roads within sight of their guns.

Before we left the Louis XV. château, near British headquarters, where we had put up, the Captain in command told us, with (I thought) a wicked gleam in his eye, that we were to see some "strafing," which meant that the Germans were to shell the spot to which we were going. He stuffed a package of field bandages in our hands, gave us each a gas helmet, and murmured, "Good luck," as though he never expected to see us alive again.

Out we went over the wonderful smooth cobbled roadway, through the fertile rolling fields of Flanders. We had gray motor cars with glass panes, like Fifth Avenue limousines. Somehow it did not seem like war, riding that way. In the melancholy but picturesque French villages back of the lines where the Germans had failed to penetrate the church bells were ringing. We saw pathetic streams of women in black, children with affrighted eyes, and bent old men on their way to church. The younger men were either at the fighting line or had given themselves up to the heroic sacrifice of war.

Our trip that day took us to the famous Hohenzollern Redoubt, near Loos, wrested by the British from the Germans in the push of last September. The redoubt, now the British front-line trench, is 50 yards, at its nearest point, 100 yards at its most distant, from the German first line trenches.

On the way we learned that the Germans had been fiercely attacking the British at Loos. They had exploded two mines only a day before, and the fighting for the craters was still on. The British had driven the Germans out of the craters, but the Germans were insistent on getting back. That is why there was "strafing" to be expected that day along the front from Loos to the west.

We stopped at an army division headquarters on the way to the lines, and the General in command, looking very much pleased, informed us:

"I've just had telephone word from Loos that we have thrown the Germans out of the craters to stay, and we have blown up a mine under their trenches as well."

War News Hot from the Wire.

Here we had war news right off the wire, before it had got to be a communiqué. The General assured us we ought to have a lively day of it. As he spoke we heard the bellowing of guns near Loos. The "strafing" was on.

Our trip toward the Hohenzollern Redoubt led us through Béthune, which the Germans, never having occupied, have been trying to smash with their long-range guns posted back of the lines. Beyond Béthune is an industrial village, which the Germans held early in the war, when they pushed their way with heavy guns in the vain effort to reach Calais. This village, battered by shell fire, shows the frightful desolation of war. It is a blur of ruin.

Through a violent gunfire noise we came to Vermelles, a mile to the west of Loos, which used to be a mining community, but is now only a shattered memory with ghostlike wrecks where houses used to be. Here the French and Germans fought fiercely through the streets in the early stages of the war and again last September.

Huge slag heaps rising out of the low-lying plain round Vermelles are now targets for German guns. The air quivered with the whirring shriek of German ten and twelve inch shells, that landed with a roaring "K-r-u-m-p-p" all around the fields ahead of us. We were now in the thick of it. With the others I crawled to a spot commanding a survey of the environs. Beyond was Loos with two gaunt iron towers silhouetted against the sky and the outline of battered houses near by. These twin towers are all that is left of Loos's biggest mine. The Germans, when nothing else is on, try to crumple them, but their shells make nothing but dents.

The British lines, on a ridge running from Loos toward the west and north of Vermelles, could be plainly seen through field glasses, something like a mile away. Beyond the ridge were the German trenches.

As we sat [deletion by the censor] with German shells grinding down with that crunching "K-r-u-m-p-p" all around to the north a British battery spotted a German observation balloon a mile off. [Deletion by the censor.] "Boom!" thundered a British gun somewhere back of us. [Deletion by the censor.] I watched the "sausage" and saw the shell plow up the earth just behind it.

[Deletion by the censor.]

Another shaking explosion, a whirr—and the next moment the gas bag dropped. [Deletion by the censor.]

Everywhere German shells were dropping all over ruined Vermelles. They fired one every other minute, but for every German shell the British fired three. It was not that way ten months ago. [Deletion by the censor.]

We left our motor cars at the outskirts of an orchard and went afoot into the jagged blot the Germans have made of the village. As we were leaping over a reserve trench far back in the lines we saw emerging a General who had just been up on a morning's jaunt to the front line trenches at Loos. He happened to be one of the first to enter Loos in September.

Shell Bursts Thirty Yards Away.

The General, his boots caked with mud after his stroll through the trenches, stopped to show us with his walking stick how the British made the advance in the face of German shell fire. He dug litle dents and scratched lines in the chalk-like mud to indicate his points as he went on. Suddenly that jarring, delirious shriek of the whizz-bang sounded in the air. The shell exploded thirty yards away, and a harsh-looking chunk of shrapnel hit the skeleton of an iron framework ten feet from us with a sharp clank. We moved on—only "move" is not really the word.

Our motor cars had now come up, and we jumped into them to ride to a place near by for luncheon. The road we were forced to take was under fire, and one felt a bit nervous riding along with shells flopping on each side of it. Somehow the Germans—if they were aiming at our cars—managed to miss every time, not only the cars, but the road itself.

We saw men off duty from the trenches dart quickly, when in walking along the road, they emerged from the shelter of a ruined house and into the open. These men, who face a volcano of fire in the trenches every day, do not go about deliberately looking for trouble.

If one could see a trail of smoke or anything else of the German shell as it comes his way, it might not be so bad, for he would imagine he had a chance to dodge. But all the warning one has is that churning shriek in the air, intensified as the shell gets closer, with no way of telling how near it is until it strikes.

"If one strikes near us," cautioned an officer while we were walking on the exposed ground, "lie flat on the ground, and if you are lucky the flying shrapnel will not get you."

That is—if you are lucky. But if you are not?

One day last Autumn I heard Key worth, N. C., since killed in battle, say to a throng of prospective recruits at Trafalgar Square: "I tell you fellows, if your name is not written on the bullet it won't hit you."

I thought of that as the ugly snorting shells flew around that day.

[Deletion by the censor] we had lunch in what used to be a house, but now is only a mangled part of one. We had grilled fish—something we hardly expected to find at the battle front; but we could not keep our minds on grilled fish with shells flopping into the back yard, shaking the house like an earthquake every time. We did not know if any of the shells might be named after us. The German had stopped a little of the "strafing" for the lunch hour. But they had a few guns still working energetically.

After lunch we feebly seized our field bandages and gas helmets, took deep breaths, and plunged on toward the first line trench—that Hohenzollern redoubt. As we emerged [deletion by the censor] into a lane opening toward the communication trenches we saw a fleet of British aeroplanes whizzing overhead. On they sped, one after another, until twenty-six had passed us.

"On their way to bombard Don to give 'em hell for air raids on our lines," explained our Captain.

The aircraft, sailing a mile up, had just got over the German lines—now less than a mile away from us—when "bang! bang! bang!" barked the German anti-aircraft guns. Everywhere around the British aeroplanes in the clear, sunlit sky popped the white, fleecy puff balls of the German guns. From where we stood it looked as if the British airmen were simply ignoring the fusilade. But our Captain assured me that they were probably having a hot time of it.

The British aviators got over the German lines without one of the twenty-six machines being hit. Two days later an unimpassioned British communiqué had it that twenty-six machines had "attacked German military depôts and stores at Don successfully" and got back safely.

"Watching Out" for Snipers.

Afterward we walked with thumping hearts half a mile along a lane exposed to German magazine gunfire. Our Captain kept telling us to keep our heads low and not walk too closely together. Pointing to a ridge that looked altogether too near, he exclaimed "The Boche guns are there. Watch out!" We ducked soon into a communication trench leading up to the old Hohenzollern redoubt. Now the German heavy gunfire had slackened so that only a desultory "k-r-u-m-p-p" split the air.

British Tommies popped out of their dugouts as we trod through the trenches or squeezed themselves against the hardened clay walls to let us pass. It was half an hour's job getting to the redoubt.

That British Tommy as you see him in the trenches kindles in you the profoundest admiration; his face shows him to be one who knows the grave work carved out for him, but who does not fear to die in the doing of it; he has the grim resolve and the light hope of one inspired.

Now we are in the Hohenzollern redoubt. On the way up we have walked through trenches six feet deep, solidly built, with sand bags piled at the top of the parapet and narrow slatted board walks fitted snugly in. With the sand bags the trench is just over seven feet from bottom to top, so that, without jumping up, you cannot see over it. We didn't jump.

In the early days of the war the British didn't have these trench boardwalks. Those were the days when Tommy Atkins stood up to his knees in water. Now he can keep his feet dry, for he not only has the slatted walk, but works the pumps to get the water out.

The Hohenzollern redoubt was the German soldier's ideal. He fashioned it mostly of solid concrete and put in electric lights for his officers' dugouts; and when it was done it seemed an engaging spot to keep until the Germans, as they hoped, could push on to the French coast. When the British took the redoubt they found even the luxury of rocking chairs in it.

In this amazing redoubt the Germans had made their officers' dugouts ten to fifteen feet deep, protecting the roof with iron and adamant. When the British went in they found that their heaviest shells had failed to penetrate these roofs. I went into one of them down a flight of wooden steps. It was surprisingly roomy, easily housing eight officers, with bunks for all, and a large table in the middle of it. Huge wooden stanchions supported the heavy roof. It was lighted now with candles, the British guns having wrecked the electric lighting plant and the Germans having taken the wire off in their flight. The dugouts for the men are in the walls of the trenches, open on one side, and not nearly so ornate, with just room enough for two to squeeze in to sleep.

Under Machine Gun Attack.

We had not been long in the Hohenzollern Redoubt before the Germans had been battered somewhat by shell fire. The bullet from the German sniper missed his periscope, but passed through his cap, grazing his head. That shows how alert the snipers are; they will patiently wait for days for a head that may suddenly pop up.

One soldier related how, soon after the British had taken the redoubt, the British snipers used to try their marksmanship on an old door lying half-way to the German trenches. One day they found a German sniper unusally active. His bullets seemed to come from the mutilated door.

The British popped a magazine gun at it, but the bullets left a queer mark and bounced off. The Tommies were mystified. At night a lookout crawled to the spot, and found that the Germans had craftily replaced the wooden door with a sheet of metal, painted to look like the discarded one. The British carried it back to the redoubt.

At one point in the redoubt, German shells had just made a cave-in so that the trench was filled almost to its top. We had to crawl on our hands and knees to get past. To show ourselves over the parapet, which rose only a few inches above us, meant something from the unerring German sniper.

The British magazine guns were working briskly over our heads as we went along, and the Germans were coming back with a fire just as hot. The soldiers in the trenches who were not engaged in training the mortars and magazine rifles were simply standing about as though they had nothing in the world to do. Occasionally they peeped at the enemy through the periscopes to see if the parapet were being mowed down.

Through the periscopes we saw British shells throwing up chunks of whitish clay around the German parapets. Occasionally we could see shells dropping plump into the trenches, although that required an eyesight that, we were told, would have to be "a bit keen." This hammering of the trenches went on for an hour—or the whole time we were walking through the redoubt.

I recall a queer contradictory sense of safety in the depth of the trench, together with perpetual expectation that any moment a shell might drop in and end the trip right there. The British mortars banging shells out to the German lines gave a thrill of security; the German shells exploding around us impelled one to wonder if it was really a safe spot, after all, and if the Germans might not suddenly pounce in upon us.

In all the day's "strafing" the Germans did little else than tear up gaping holes in the earth. Most of the shells went far afield. But they had not used gas; our helmets were not worn.

Then as we clambered out of the trenches near Vermelles, not a German gun was to be heard. Except for the occasional growl of a British gun the battle front was silent.

Advises Divorce from P. A. Warner.

Phoenix Ingraham yesterday filed his report with the Supreme Court in the suit of Mrs. Helen Potter Warner for a divorce from Philip Augustus Warner, a stepbrother of Mayor Mitchel's wife. The report was in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. and Mrs. Warner were married May 13, 1911, and separated by mutual consent in October, 1914. Mr. Warner is a civil engineer in the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company. No alimony was asked. Mrs. Warner is rich. She owns considerable property at Rye, N. Y.

GET THREE ON ORPET JURY.

Farmers Try to Evade Serving at Trial of Student for Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—From a court-room of farmers, fretting to get back to their fields, and Zionites, whose religious scruples would prevent them imposing the death penalty, there were chosen this afternoon three of the men who will try William Orpet, University of Wisconsin student, charged with ending his love affair with Marian Lambert by murdering her.

Perhaps the most disinterested, and yet the most important, figure among them was the defendant himself. His face blanched by confinement in jail, he sat huddled between the figures of his father and mother.

The 20-year-old prisoner paid little heed to what went on about him until twelve men took their places in the jury box and States Attorney Dady began to examine them. Efforts of several to evade jury service aroused amusement in which the defendant shared. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lambert, parents of Orpet's dead sweetheart, sat toward the rear of the room with a few friends about them. The face of the father of the girl was stern. Mrs. Lambert, who took to her bed the day the girl's body was found in Helms Woods with the burns of cyanide crystals on her lips, appeared thin and weak.

Judge Donnelly will decide tomorrow whether Orpet's attorneys can see sixty love letters which passed between their client and Miss Lambert.

DILLON TO TEST SAND DIET.

Commissioner Will Study Effects on Chickens—Hearing Continues.

An experiment to find out the effects of a diet of red pepper, Portland cement, pebbles, and other weighty things upon chickens will be conducted by John J. Dillon, Commissioner of Foods and Markets, in his investigation of the methods used by dealers to make money out of the poultry trade.

Jacob Adler of 138 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, told the Commissioner yesterday that Harry Baff and the "Chicken Trust" had threatened to drive him from the business. Two other men had neard the threat, Adler said. Baff's reason was that Adler was too smart in the business and would get out as poor as a church mouse, according to the Brooklyn dealer's story.

Others testified of the efforts to drive small dealers out, and Samuel Fleck said that unless something were done thousands would quit and prices would then be forced up.

ROOSEVELT MEN WIN.

Table a Resolution After Long Debate in Republican Club.

The Republican Club, at its regular monthly meeting last night, voted to table a resolution placing the club on record as urging the nomination at Chicago of a "tried and true Republican only." Aside from a lengthy preamble, the language of the resolution was virtually identical with that of a resolution adopted by the Republican State Committee at its meeting in April, and which was frankly directed against Colonel Roosevelt without mentioning his name. It was said that the vote stood 37 to 33 in favor of laying the resolution on the table.

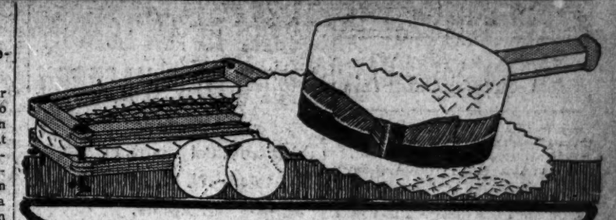
Unusual secrecy was preserved regarding what took place at the meeting. James R. Sheffield, President of the club, declined to make public the text of the resolution or to announce the vote by which it was tabled or the names of those who spoke for and against it. The debate lasted three hours.

A majority of those who opposed the resolution did so on the ground that it was not the province of the Republican Club to dictate to the Republican National Convention in the matter of nominations, and that the club should not place itself in any position where it could not support the nominee of the convention, no matter who it would be.

"We think it may be taken for granted that the Republican National Convention will nominate only a Republican, and that the Republican Club will stand always as the exponent of Republican principles and in support of nominating Republicans to places on the Republican ticket," said Mr. Sheffield. "Under the circumstances it appeared unnecessary to pass any resolution on the subject."

Juvenile Police on Parade.

The Juvenile Police of the Fifteenth Precinct, 350 strong, paraded yesterday afternoon, marching from the station at Fifth Street and First Avenue north to Fourteenth Street, then through many of the streets of the east side and back to the station, where they were reviewed by a committee composed of Dr. Saul Kaufman, organizer of the force; Louis Diamond, Dr. Jacob I. Steinberg, Dr. David Schorr, and Charles D. Harris. About twenty-five of the boys wore regulation police uniforms, though of home-made manufacture. They have arranged a benefit performance for tomorrow afternoon in the Thomashefsky Theatre, and it is hoped enough money will be obtained to buy uniforms for all.



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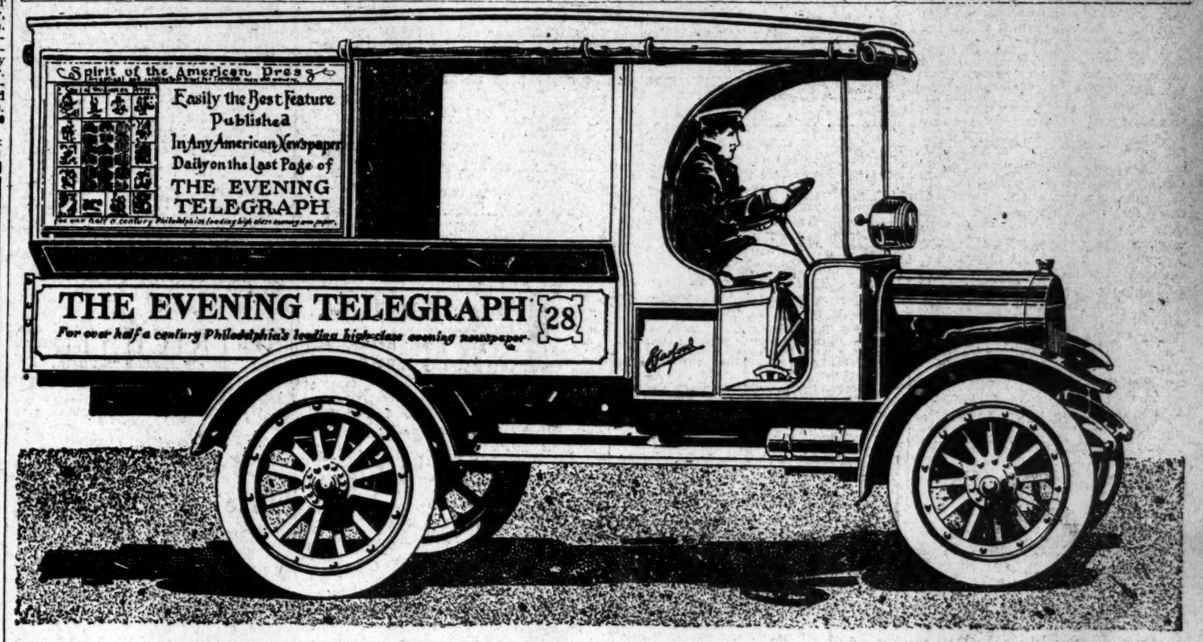
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MARIE TEMPEST IN AN ENGLISH FARCE

Expert Comedienne Appears at the Maxine Elliott in "A Lady's Name."

A NOVELIST'S ADVENTURES

Made Into a Pleasant and Mildly Diverting Trifle by the Author of "A Pair of Silk Stockings."

A LADY'S NAME.—A comedy by Cyril Harcourt. At the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Franklin	Mrs. Sybil Frisby
Mabel Vere	Miss Marie Tempest
Flood	John Sharkey
Maud Bray	Miss Lillian Cavanagh
Gerald Wantage	Rex MacDougal
Adams	Stanley Harrison
Noel Corkoran	W. Graham Browne
Mrs. Haines	Miss Daisy Belmore
Margaret	Miss Ruth Draper
Emily	Miss Beryl Mercer
Kennedy Bird	Harry Lambart
Sam Bentley	Algernon Greig

The perennial Marie Tempest appeared at the Maxine Elliott last evening in the first New York presentation of "A Lady's Name," a new play in three acts by Cyril Harcourt, the English actor-playwright, whose "A Pair of Silk Stockings" ran all last season at the Little Theatre. There are few comediennes on the English-speaking stage quite so expert and so unfailingly entertaining as Miss Tempest, and it is pleasant to be able to record that her new rôle, while scarcely measuring up to her powers, is in a fairly diverting trifle that has many amusing moments. Her own performance is delightful from beginning to end. Of course, it would be.

"A Lady's Name" wavers all evening between comedy and farce, with decided leanings toward the latter. Its somewhat uninspired title suggests one of those familiar English plays blown along by the breath of scandal, but it is a very faint breath this time and does not seriously disturb the lady in question, a novelist who has set forth on a mad quest for copy. Nowadays whenever a playwright feels the urge to have one of his puppets do anything particularly reckless, he presents him or her as a novelist or playwright on a not particularly still hunt for copy. So it is with Mabel Vere.

Mabel advertises in a London paper for an attractive man of marriageable age, signs the advertisement Miss X., and waits to see what happens. Many things happen immediately, and among the experiences that befall her she lives to be called Exie by a blandishing young wastrel among the applicants. Another is a butler, who invites her to a dish of tea below stairs in the household of still another applicant.

This trip to the kitchen, strongly reminiscent of life below stairs at Mr. Nupkins's, has a dreadful effect on cook, who goes into a strong case of hysterics when she finds matrimony in the butler's mind, and leaves the lady novelist to prepare the dinner. Miss Vere is peeling the potatoes and discussing 'All Caine with the kitchen maid (a perfect grampus at tea) when the master of the house comes down and so engrosses her in his efforts to help that the dinner is sadly burned, and it is really several days before she becomes engaged to marry him. This is a presumably happy ending, as he spends much of his time, it seems, in climbing the Halps and the Imalayas, and is, according to his own cook, as pleasant a gentleman as ever she cooked a meal for since she first peeled a potato.

Mr. Harcourt has a gift for happy phrases; he writes brightly and with such a knack that he makes a good deal here of pretty scanty material. His play has the immense advantage of growing more amusing as the evening wears on.

As Miss X., Marie Tempest has not much to do and does it to perfection. She is as perky and as alert as always, and that famous twinkle of the eye, wherewith in a delightfully confidential manner she invites the audience to be amused with her, is as engaging as ever. When, on one of her several appearances in town this season, she sang for us at the Palace there were lamentations, not because she had lost the art which first brought her to these shores, but because her audiences very properly resented any abeyance of the Tempest twinkle and the equally famous Tempest chuckle. They both brighten "A Lady's Name," and her closing scene with Graham Browne is as delicious a bit of playing in comedy as you would be likely to see in a complete round of the theatres.

Mr. Browne does his part as the Alpine swain, and some of the others do well. Daisy Belmore, for instance, is excellent as cook. Harry Lambart and Algernon Greig help out. Beryl Mercer, the slavey with a weakness for Mr. Caine, is capital as a little smutty-faced sister to Mr. Edgard's Drinkwater, and Ruth Draper is amusing as the parlor maid languishing in unrequited love of the head of the house. Miss Draper, who is a granddaughter of the late Charles A. Dana and has made a name for herself with her monologues, is now making her first appearance on the stage. Another personage in the cast is Lillian Cavanagh, who is good looking and apparently capable in addition to being the daughter-in-law of the joy of the evening—Marie Tempest.

Officers' Training Corps in Movie.

Motion pictures of the newspaper men's officers' training corps will be shown today at the Strand Theatre. The pictures were taken yesterday in front of the Sixty-ninth Regiment armory in Lexington Avenue by the Strand's camera car, an automobile equipped with a movie camera and recently installed by the theatre to photograph news events. Major Harrison Hall, who organized and trained the corps, and who has just been ordered with six companies of coast artillery to Plattsburg, and Lieutenant Robert Duncan Brown will be shown in the picture.

"Beau Brummell" Moves to 39th St.

Arnold Daly's revival of "Beau Brummell," made recently at the Cort, was transferred last night to the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. The change was made necessary by the booking of "Molly O," a musical comedy, for the Cort, the engagement to begin Saturday night.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

As the last scene of "The Feud Girl," a film for which Hazel Dawn acted the principal role, was thrown on the screen of the Strand last night the orchestra played the familiar waltz from "The Pink Lady" while simultaneously the spotlight singled out Miss Dawn, who was one of a party in a stage box. Then Carl Edouardo, the orchestra leader, handed Miss Dawn a violin, and she played the waltz just as she did when "The Pink Lady" was the reigning hit at the New Amsterdam.

The first performance of the new musical play, "Molly O," has been postponed from tomorrow to Saturday night at the Cort. The postponement was made necessary by some changes in the cast.

The Royal Miramba Band of Guatemala began a week's engagement last night at the Ziegfeld Danse de Follies above the New Amsterdam.

Marion Weeks, a Brooklyn high school girl, to whom President Wilson sent an autographed picture after hearing her sing recently in Washington, will appear on next week's program at the Palace.

Hedwig Reicher and Gladys Hanson have been added to the cast of the community masque, "Caliban, by the Yellow Sands." Some of the money raised by the auction sale of boxes at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre next Thursday afternoon will be donated to the Actors' Fund.

Dixey Girard made her first appearance in the Hippodrome show yesterday. She sang a new song by Irving Berlin and another by Raymond Hubbell.

Cecil B. De Mille, director general of the Lasky studios at Hollywood, Cal., arrived in New York yesterday after an absence of six months. While here he will talk over some photoplay productions with dramatists and authors.

Charles Dillingham has received word from London that "The Boomerang," which he produced there at the Globe in association with Alfred Butt, had met with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of press and public.

The special matinee of "Justice" announced for today by the Joint Committee on Prison Reform has been postponed.

"HELLO, NEW YORK!" HERE.

Columbia's Summer Show Marks the Passing of Old Burlesque.

The Columbia Theatre's Summer show arrived yesterday and the interest among burlesque patrons in this most important event of the year in this spnere was attested by audiences that filled the theatre at both performances. The entertainment is called "Hello, New York!" and Junie McCree is its author, while the music that does not consist of popular songs is credited to James Gorman.

"Hello, New York!" is interesting primarily because it marks the passing of the old burlesque show. During the last six or seven years this type of entertainment has been undergoing a gradual process of evolution till now it resembles more closely the musical revue than the burlesque of eight years ago. Gone are the double meanings of which only one counted, gone is the avoirdupois standard of beauty. Some of the jokes in yesterday's revue were old enough and some were stupid, but there was nothing vicious about them.

Visually no production the Columbia has ever housed was ever as satisfactory as this one. In the place of the usual tinsel and tawdriness were scenes artistically good. No Broadway musical comedy would have to blush for the ingenious lantern scene that opened the second act or the picture of pumpkin land, with its pumpkin-girdled girls.

Among burlesque comedians Lew Kelly is one of the most popular. His characterization of the sallow-faced Professor Dope is familiar to many. Mr. Kelly has an amusing method, but at present he lacks good material. There is a dearth of good comedy throughout, in fact, but this shortcoming will probably be rectified as the piece is whipped into shape.

The funniest feature of the program is furnished by a European team of clowns, who form a background for a cyclist, who performs some difficult feats. One of the comics, who works in pantomime, builds upon the methods of Joe Jackson and Marcelline with great success.

MACK WRITES ANOTHER.

Author Appears in His New Playlet at the Palace.

"An Eye for an Eye" is the name of a fairly interesting one-act melodrama written by Willard Mack and played by him for the first time in this neighborhood yesterday afternoon at the Palace Theatre. It is a little study in vengeance, wherein a doctor spends six years in tracking the betrayer of his sister, finds him, grapples with him, ties him to a chair, injects a deadly poison, and then throws him downstairs, so that the world will assume he died of a broken neck. Mack has done better than this, but it will serve for a while.

This is one number of an exceptionally gay program. There is Nora Bayes, who could play fifty-two weeks a year at the Palace without straining her popularity and who comes pretty close to doing just that. She has another new song, which is an impertinent syncopation of "Madam Butterfly," and she brought down the house yesterday afternoon with a mock impromptu interlude with Edmund Goulding, a pleasing baritone, who remained after his own act to sing a duet with Miss Bayes. Their joint effort was rewarded yesterday afternoon with the warmest applause of the season.

Then there is Violet Dale, a clever mimic, whose duplication of Nazimova and Mrs. Carter are wonders, but she really should not attempt Pavlowa. There are limits. The new program also has the services of the amiable Ernest Ball, singer-composer-pianist, and a small musical comedy, made amusing by Andrew Tombes.

FIRST FROLIC BOX, $3,000.

Friars Cohan, Collier, Berlin, and Three Others Give $500 Each.

The auction sale of seats for the Friars' Frolic will be held this afternoon at the Astor Theatre, but the enthusiasm of some members of the club is so great that a group of them, sitting in the grill room of the clubhouse last night, bought the first box for $3,000. George M. Cohan, William Collier, Irving Berlin, Ed Bruns, Joseph Hahn, and Harry Barth were the six purchasers, each of whom gave $500 for the privilege of having a seat in the first box sold.

A feature of the sale will be the selling of seats by an auctioneer 3,000 miles away. The auctioneer will be De Wolf Hopper, who will talk from Los Angeles over the long-distance phone. A megaphone will be attached to the receiver at this end, and it is thought the sound will carry so at least part of the audience can hear the comedian's efforts to inveigle his hearers into paying fancy prices for seats. In order to determine accurately and thus settle a wager whether Mr. Cohan or Mr. Collier elicits the most and heartiest laughs phonographic records of the proceedings will be made.

GRAND BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL
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At the Hotel Biltmore, Thursday, May 18, at 8:30 P. M.
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Headquarters for information and sale of tickets at Hotel Biltmore. Tickets also at Tyson & Co.'s, Tyson's, McBride's and all hotels. Permanent officers of Commission, Woolworth Building, New York.

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:20 Last Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
RIO GRANDE, Last Times
LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30 Last Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20 LAST 7 TIMES
THE HEART of WETONA
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evenings at 8. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday at 2.
Last Times—Sir Herbert Tree's Production of Shakespeare's
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ELSIE FERGUSON | TREE | LYN HARDING
Julian L'Estrange and Company of 100.
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Theatre MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15 Sharp Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
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GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) 2:30
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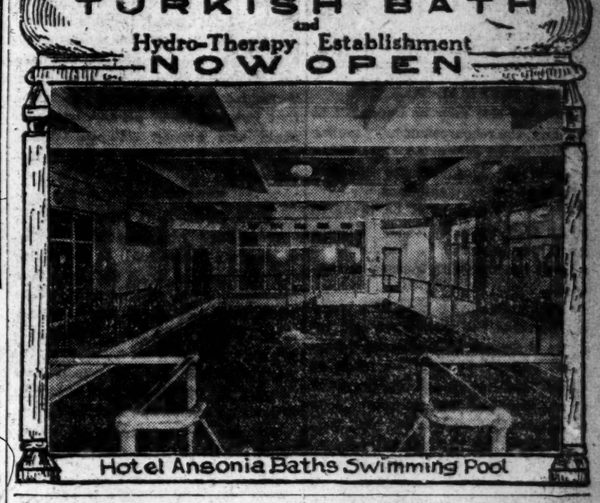
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1916.

THE IMPERIAL DILEMMA.

Whatever else may be imminent in Germany, the resources of her peculiar logic are about exhausted. The strain is too great. Consider the dilemma in its hopeless contradictions.

First, the world must be made to believe that there is plenty of food, else the enemy will be heartened to continue the war with increasing confidence.

Secondly, in order that the world may perceive the monstrous and inhuman character of England's "starvation policy" it must be made to believe that conditions in Germany are unendurable, that noncombatants are deprived of sustenance, and that babies perish for want of milk.

Thirdly, for imperative reasons, martial law will be declared over all means of German sustenance, that is, a "food dictator" will be appointed to control consumption and distribution in an arbitrary manner, with the authority of a commandant in a besieged place, and yet, in order that England's blockade may continue to be bitterly denounced as illegal, in that it causes the whole people to suffer, the pretense must survive that Germany is not besieged as Paris was when in 1870 the Prussians starved its civil population.

The news released by the Berlin censors reflects these hapless difficulties. Its character is governed by political imperatives which alternate in a most confusing manner. When it is desirable to build up the case against England's sea power and invoke the sympathy of neutral opinion the ban is lifted from pictures of German suffering, such as at another time would be sternly suppressed. Then suddenly all that sort of news is stopped, and in place of it the censors pass, or the Government originates, information of other import, and the picture then displayed is one of a well-fed people, able out of their own resources to go on making war interminably. The truth lies somewhere near the middle. When, if ever, conditions are so bad as in a mood of exaggerated self-commiseration the Germans represent them, the war will end on that account, without much parley as to terms. A nation will not starve. It will not be very hungry. On the other hand, if conditions were as good as in the mood of self-reliance they are said to be, MAXIMILIAN HARDEN would not now be advocating the appointment of VON TIRPITZ as Food Lord, with power to say how much and what each unit of the German race shall eat. That is a measure dictated only by great necessity.

It is quite possible that the Germans do not absolutely know themselves what the situation is. HARDEN says: "That we have necessary foodstuffs "for our actual limited needs has fre- "quently been stated from the highest "official places." He adds: "Know- "ingly false testimony here would be a "thousand times worse crime than "perjury at a murder trial. We must "believe that we have enough, then "finally take steps to secure a wise "and equal distribution." That has been the position of the radical Socialists. "The Government says there is "enough; therefore let the Govern- "ment see to it that sustenance be "made available on equal terms to "all."

So far there has been, not plenty, but enough. Evidence of increasing scarcity has not destroyed faith in the Government's assurances to its people nor in the accuracy of the statistics by which the experts prove their case; it has only caused louder denunciation of the food producers, or, as HARDEN says, "the peasants, cattle speculators, corn and coal kings," and of the Government also for its leniency toward them. It is somewhat of a relief to find human weaknesses in these people after all. The Imperial German Government accused of inefficiency! "No mis- "take that could possibly have been "made was avoided," says one of its critics, openly. That has an English sound. Even the German women are not spared. They are only women. They gave their gold rings for iron ones, but now the importation of corsets has to be forbidden by imperial ordinance. One wonders where the corsets came from. A ban is put on luxuries, from which some might argue that necessaries are not scarce. That by no means follows. Luxuries are not interchangeable with food in a land besieged. The case is artificial. People may be able to command luxuries and unable at the same time to provide themselves with food. They may be able to import corsets and unable to import wheat. That is the plight of Germany.

The people until now have relied implicitly on the word of the Government that the nation could be self-sustaining. Therefore they have a perfect right to say: "If there is enough, pro- "duce it. Compel those who have the "food to sell it. Our privations are in- "creasing. Either you are wrong or in- "efficient." One thing is clear. Never so bad nor yet so good as they have been alternately represented, conditions now are worse. What if the Government has been wrong? The fear of that is heard for the first time. The expression of it is allowed to pass the censor. Why?

There can be no positive answer. Uncertainties lie in every assumption. Under stress of emotion the German mind behaves in a singular way. Its interpretation of the world's public opinion has been almost infallibly wrong. And, besides, there is the constant probability that the whole structure of false reasoning which has been reared upon the war, culminating in REVENTLOW'S metaphysical conclusion that Belgium never existed, will suddenly and utterly collapse. These may be the portents of that momentous event.

THE GOOD OLD DOCTRINE.

From Cape Disappointment to Tatoosh, from Horse Head to the cloudy cap of Hozomeen, from Wahkiakum to Okanogan, from Whatcom to Walla Walla, through Echo, Three Devils, Wind Pass, and Salt Lake, from Nighthawk to Mount Tum Tum, pass the glorious word! The Republican State Convention of Washington utters it without mitigation or remorse of voice:

> We ask for the party's return to power, with the firm conviction that therewith will be vouchsafed to the people that individual, State, and national prosperity which they have always enjoyed under Republican rule.

Prosperity is Republican. Hard times are Democratic. Therefore whatever—and there is altogether too much of it—of prosperity the United States seems to enjoy under a Democratic Administration is a mirage, is really adversity. The nation, the State, the individual, prospers only when pitying heaven and the ballot boxes "vouchsafe" Republican rule. Then the cornucopia scatters its gifts over a rejoicing people. Then, from the Tariff Tree, whose roots are in earth, whose head is lost in the sky, the manna drops into the mouth.

Prosperity is Republican. Prosperity is high protection. The old grow young as the words of wizardry fall. The Home Market Club and the American Protective League levitate to the empyrean by the straps of their boots. In the dim dormitories of the Sacred Ark of Protection Pig Iron KELLEY and ROSWELL G. HORR stroke their beards, not yet grown through the table, smile, and return to happy dreams.

AMUSEMENTS OF FAVORITE SONS.

The Favorite Sons seem to be nursing the illusion that they are something more than masques or lay figures. A pool of four or five of them is said to have been formed. They are to combine their majestic forces to suppress a real and formidable candidate. To the Favorite Son who turns out to be the Favorite of Fortune goes the Chicago prize. The story is "well found," be it fact or not. If the Chicago Convention were to be on a par with a "popularity contest" at a village fair, its honors might be so allotted. But these insubstantial balloons of the primaries, flying for their brief hour, are but toys.

The Democratic Party has so far shown itself to be more loyally and truly American, no matter what putty-kneed kootooers to Kaiserism it contains, than the Republican Party. Its record in Congress on the assertion of American rights is better. Mr. WILSON'S Americanism has earned him the honor of bitter alien opposition. He is steadily buffeted by the German-language press, by those persons of German birth or descent whose allegiance is to Germany every time and all the time. It happens that the Germany-over-all men are largely Republicans. It happens that the Favorite Sons of the Middle West have either weakly complied with German, and given up American, patriotism, or are prudently afraid to call their souls their own. CUMMINS, LA FOLLETTE, SHERMAN, BURTON may appeal to "genuine German" votes; they do not to American. The excellent FAIRBANKS, he of the tall and awful form, does he utter the thoughts that arise in him? This might be 1912 for any contemporary wisdom to be pumped from him.

If this is still an American country, the "available" man is he who can get the larger number of American votes. Most of the Favorite Sons are clearly out of the question, even if they were not the screens behind which the masters of the show, working with the uninstructed delegates, will produce the grand transformation scene; and the instructed delegates are only waiting to throw away their instructions.

One's heart is tender to the Favorite Son; he is a curious and an amusing survival. Does it not occur, however, to the Kaiserite Favorite Sons that it would be a little too much to expect the Chicago Convention to satisfy the Rooseveltians, Republican and Progressive, on Americanism and preparedness and then to name for President a hyphenophilist? That is too much of a Mesentian or Mazeppa "act" for even the most agile-straddling rubber-jointed political acrobat.

AWAKE FOR DEFENSE.

Signs multiply of the vast extent of the influence exerted by New York's splendid preparedness parade. All over the country there has been a demand for preparedness, but it has not been articulate in every neighborhood. The voice of the people who are anxious to have our means of defense extended so as to assure permanent peace has now been heard. Chicago is preparing for a great parade which will express the sentiment for preparedness in the Middle West. St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Cleveland will be represented in the line of marchers. There are to be parades for defense in Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, and other cities. There can be no reasonable doubt that a large majority of the American people are of one mind in regard to our immediate need of stronger defenses, of an adequate mobile army formed without weakening the forces of our coast artillery or the garrisons of our outlying possessions, of a force of citizen volunteers controlled by the War Department. We note that Mr. HAY of Virginia does not believe that the demonstration for preparedness will have any immediate effect on Congress. Perhaps no expression of the will of the people will have any effect on Mr. HAY, but there are still Congressmen who view this matter in a different light.

The men and women who paraded in this city last Saturday have no intention of resting from their efforts in the national cause. On the contrary, a new league for defense has grown out of the demonstration. The time is ripe now for such bands of citizens, inspired by motives of highest patriotism, to exert their influence as it has not been exerted before. Movements for defense have become general. A call for a convention to demand preparedness, to be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., June 2, has been signed by nearly 100 Mayors of Southern and Western cities. While Congress was pottering over the military bill which has turned out so badly, it was feared that the volume of conflicting opinion as to the precise requirements for defense might have a deterrent influence. But Congress has done almost its worst and the voices of the majority for adequate defense should be raised in a mighty chorus.

Our Mexican experience has shown what our plight would be if we were attacked when we had an insufficient force of trained troops, and the European war has proved that an attack may come almost without warning. Remember that the provisions for maximums and "emergency maximums" in the unspeakable apology for a military bill are meaningless. In the event of its acceptance we would get only the minimum. In case of war the maximum might include all citizens able to bear arms. We need the Federal volunteers. And our crying need of a formidable, well-directed navy will be supplied only if the nation's demand is vehement and unmistakable.

THE WEST SIDE IMPROVEMENT.

The second report of the committee in charge of the west side improvement is a reply to criticisms, and therefore gives more of each side than here, tofore has been obtainable from a single source. Among the most effective of the criticisms has been the charge of monopoly through the concession to the New York Central of an elevated right of way which it would be impossible for other carriers to cross if they sought to do so. South of Canal Street the New Jersey railways would meet no obstacle of that sort. Between Canal and Thirtieth Streets they could use any cross street except two for any arrangement which they might make with the city. There is an express reservation of a right to cross on the street, or above or below it, or at the grade of the proposed improvement. At all points south of Fifty-ninth Street where the city may build a parallel line the Central gives a right to cross. A wider reservation of right to cross might be desirable, but it is difficult to imagine how it could be given. It is surplusage that the New Jersey railways show a "persistently indifferent attitude" on the subject. The beneficiaries of the criticism are not those who make it. No New Jersey railway is interested in any elevated west side terminal.

Some critics have complained that the New York Central gets a terminal so far south as Canal Street, and others that the new terminal ought to go further south. Also it is said that if there is any southerly terminal it ought to be a common facility for all applicants. Yet the committee shows that this terminal is its own idea, and that it is supplied at the sole expense of the Central by purchase of a right of way in order to take the structure off the north and south streets. A single New Jersey railway has a pier terminal of double the Canal Street delivery station's capacity, and wants no more accommodation. But it would be a great thing to cripple a competitor by putting obstacles in the way of an improvement of general interest.

No doubt the greatest popular interest lies in the park features of the plan. That may account for the earnestness of the charge that the parks along the line would be ruined, and that the work should be done by the tunnel method, to save the trees. It might not be an answer to say that the added cost, through the Inwood tract alone, would be $2,000,000. It might be worth it. But the committee shows, by way of instance, that the trees here are affected with the chestnut blight, and that there are only nine of good size which will have to be sacrificed to the tunnel through Inwood Hill. It was objected that the Manhattanville yard is left uncovered, and it is admitted that it is a pity. But the outshore soil there is silt, and the piers are afloat on piles in the mud. Where the piers settle it may be imagined what would be the cost and difficulty of building steel and concrete structures carrying soil above and heavy trains below. The charges and counter-charges of loss to the city and gain to the railway by the exchanges of real estate and waterfront property must be left where they rest on the opinion of experts. No one else is entitled to an opinion worth resting an argument upon. If all the gains were to be the city's, and all the costs were to be the railway's, there could be no agreement at all. A better plan may be dreamed of. It is doubtful that any better plan can be had. It is not yet sure that this plan is certain of execution. Contemplation of its possible failure and the indefinite postponement of the improvement will give a frame of mind useful for weighing the criticisms and the reply.

ADMIRAL FISKE'S POSITION.

It is a modest request that Rear Admiral BRADLEY A. FISKE, whose services to his country as a naval officer have been illustrious, makes to the United States Senate. A letter written to Secretary DANIELS by Admiral FISKE, in his capacity as Aid for Operations, as long ago as November, 1914, was lately produced in the Senate by its order. Mr. DANIELS denies that he ever saw that letter, although it was duly placed on file in his department. Admiral FISKE has said that the Secretary read the letter at the time it was written. The Admiral's veracity has been questioned by the Secretary of the Navy. No naval officer should be forced to endure such an implication without an opportunity for defense.

The Admiral asks the Senate to investigate the facts touching the writing of the letter and its receipt at the Navy Department. It is not at all unlikely that Mr. DANIELS had forgotten the letter. It dealt solely with the need of naval development and improvement for the sake of defense, a matter with which the Naval Secretary has not commonly charged his mind, which has been occupied with so many benevolent activities. But it was not right for him to place Admiral FISKE in the light of a fabricator. Admiral FISKE did not "butt into" the recent naval controversy. He had been called upon to give testimony and his testimony was valuable. It is only fair that he should have an opportunity to prove the absolute truth of his assertions in regard to this letter of advice and warning. The matter, moreover, concerns the whole country.

It would be much simpler for President WILSON to use his influence with Congress without delay to improve the plans for military defense than to await the passage of the imperfect Hay bill and then return it with his veto, thus, perhaps, delaying action for many months. Surely, he could not consistently sign this bill after announcing that an army of 250,000 men would be "very small" for a nation of 100,000,000 and after all he has said in the last six months about our need of stronger military defense. He has gone before the people to urge preparedness. He cannot accept this miserable half-loaf.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

On Leaping to Arms Over Night.

Pacifical people in whose minds there still lingers any remnant of the Bryanian delusion as to the possibility of raising a million soldiers over night in case of need may well ponder—if capable of any mental activity whatever—the amount of hard work and the number of men that were required for producing Saturday's parade. Some 200 were engaged on the task for six weeks, and it is no reflection on their competence as organizers or on the quality of the success they achieved to say that what they did and what they had to do was little indeed in comparison with the gathering of a real army of equal size, ready in training and equipment to take the field for active service against a real enemy.

It was one thing, and not a small one, to plan efficiently for the marching of 130,000 men and women over a few miles of well-paved streets, under the eyes of spectators for the most part approving and in no part to be feared. It would be quite another thing to turn as many civilians, not to speak of the million so glibly mentioned by the pacifists, into the well-taught professionals who alone could escape immediate slaughter otherwise than by precipitant flight, if an army worthy of the name were encountered.

It must be remembered that the marchers only put themselves on record as believing in military preparation. The great majority of them were well aware that of that preparation itself they had none at all, and that, in spite of their patriotic devotion, they would have been helpless if attacked by men properly lessoned for military service. And, for the reason that "the wolf does not stop to count the sheep," such assailants would not have had to make even a careless comparison between their own numbers and that of antagonists without training.

"Leaping to arms over night" is a pretty phrase, and in other ages it meant something, though there never was a time when experience did not count in war as in everything else. But now nobody can leap to arms. There must now, however, be a slow progression, accompanied with much toil by teachers of military arts.

Flying in War and Peace.

Just what, and just how much, would be done toward the advancement of aviation in the United States by the establishment of an annual race across the continent for a trophy and large money prizes, is something to be determined only by a trial of the plan. About the importance of the aeroplane as an instrument of war, however, there is as little doubt as of the lack by both our army and navy of anything like a sufficient number of these instruments, as well as of men competent to use them.

This is only one phase of our general condition as to preparedness, but it is in a way more mysterious than most of the other phases because the heavier-than-air flying machine—the only flying machine of demonstrated value for the purposes of either peace or war—was invented and perfected to practicability in this country. Here, for the first time in all the ages, men made for themselves an efficient substitute for wings and really navigated the air. That was an achievement of what had been the admittedly impossible—one supposed to be attempted only by madmen—and we were excited enough about it for a while. An inexplicable indifference soon settled down on us, however, and it was abroad that the aeroplane came to be something more than an "attraction" for expositions and county fairs.

Far too much of our aviating was along the line of doing unnecessary things and taking needless chances, and in the long list of fatalities among our aviators there may lie the explanation of our present negligence. A yearly race like that proposed by the Aero Club of America at the suggestion of Mr. RALPH PULITZER promises a revival of interest in this beautiful art, and the cross-country flying it would encourage is both far more useful and far less dangerous than the aerial circus "stunts" of which we soon tired. It should not be forgotten, however, that between the military aviator and the civilian aviator there is a great difference, and that a mere increase in the number of the civilian fliers, while it would be highly desirable from a military point of view, yet would not meet the needs of the army and navy for men trained to work in military conditions.

ART NOTES.

Charles E. Locke's Old China, Pewter, Books, and Prints on View.

At the American Art Galleries a very large collection of early English, French, German, and Anglo-American china, also old pewter, books, prints, and furniture, and a few pictures, belonging to Charles E. Locke, will be on view until the dates of sale, May 17 and 18. The lower gallery is rich with the blues of Staffordshire, this section of the exhibition containing a large number of rare and fine examples. American history can be followed somewhat in the Anglo-American plates, which show the principal buildings and not a few of the principal events of their period.

The old Bennington ware possesses a heavy charm, due chiefly to the harmony between form and color in most of the pieces, and Staffordshire ornaments, including "Queen Victoria" and "Diana Vernon," add their picturesque attractiveness to the collection. There are also Spode and Derby, Davenport and Liverpool, Rockingham, Leeds, and Mason, names that make all the connoisseurs in china prick up their ears. An hour with such a collection is enough to bring one under the spell of the deep, fine color, the practical shapes, and the naïve decoration. The mind instinctively evokes the appropriate environment with old pewter, old furniture, dignified architecture.

The American wares are sparsely represented, but to a certain group of collectors will prove the most interesting, as they only recently have come into their own. Dr. Edwin Atlee Barber, in his exploration of second-hand and junk shops, dug up an earthenware plate that led to the discovery of many facts concerning the Pennsylvania Dutch potters, who were the first white settlers in America to make decorated pottery, and since then the Pennsylvania slip ware and sgraffito have had a well-deserved vogue, the energy of their simple designs comparing favorably with the imported wares.

Inscriptions frequently appear on these Pennsylvania pieces designed for intimate use and the imagination plays with some intensity about the decoration of a pie-plate with a line in yellow slip reading "Cheap for Amelia."

In the section of books and prints many early views are found of New York City and State, among them nineteen of the "Hudson River Port Folio," engraved by I. and J. Hill and I. R. Smith after paintings by W. G. Wall. There are only twenty views in the complete set, the "New York from Governors Island" being the one plate lacking. A set so nearly perfect seldom comes into the auction rooms.

Alternatives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do not the Germans surrender, if your correspondent is correct in his assertion that the Germans cannot evacuate Germany? The Parisians, in 1871, thought it better than to die of starvation. There is nothing dishonorable about an honorable surrender. General Townshend has just accepted that alternative at Kut-el-Amara, and Captain Turner of the Lusitania would have gladly done so had the commander of the German submarine extended that courtesy. Accepting, however, your correspondent's contention that the Parisians missed their opportunity to evacuate Paris, how would evacuation have helped matters for them? Leaving their homes to such tender mercies as the Germans bestowed upon Liege and Louvain of recent memory, the Parisians would have become merely refugees upon the charity of the world, postponing but not eliminating the last phrase. JOY WHEELER DOW.

Summit, N. J., May 13, 1916.

A Use for Riker's Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted, and without surprise, the opposition of the people of Staten Island to an effort to build a garbage incinerator plant on that island. It has been a surprise to me that this island has not had better growth, owing to its beautiful location, and no doubt this is largely due to the nuisance caused by the copper smelters and oil refineries at Bayonne. To add to the burdens of the residents of this borough would certainly be wrong and a great detriment to its future growth.

There is an excellent location for the incinerator plant, convenient to all four boroughs, in the newly made island called Riker's Island.

JOSEPH D. HOLMES.

New York, May 10, 1916.

THE HAGUE IS READY.

It Awaits Messieurs Asquith and Bethmann Hollweg.

Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y., May 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Imperial Chancellor has told the German Parliament and the German people and the world in general what he would say to Mr. Asquith if he were to meet that official, seated on the other side of a green table.

Mr. Asquith has told the British Parliament and the British people and the world in general what he would answer to the Imperial Chancellor if he were to meet that official, seated on the other side of a green table.

The good intentions and the willingness to sit on one side or the other of an official green table seem to be present.

For this we are all profoundly grateful.

It now remains to provide that table.

Will THE TIMES kindly remind Messieurs Bethmann Hollweg and Asquith that we have no end of green tables in The Hague and that they are all most eagerly at the disposal of the belligerents who wish to discuss the terms of a possible understanding. The fare from London and Berlin to The Hague is $10.17. If the depleted condition of the respective treasuries does not allow the wasting of so much money we shall be only too delighted to advance this sum. We are willing to make further sacrifices. We have all got more than enough of this horrible war.

The table is ready. The inkstands are filled and blotting paper has been provided.

Please come!

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

Conrad Goessmann's Logic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Adolphe Cohn argues that because there was starvation among the population of Paris in the war of 1870-71, therefore the Allies are justified in trying to starve Germany into submission in the present war. But a little thinking will demolish this argument as effectively as German artillery demolishes anything that happens to oppose it.

In the war of 1870 German armies were completely victorious. After the battle of Sedan victory for France was an impossibility. Therefore France should have at once submitted and accepted German terms of peace, which, by the way, would have been much easier than those subsequently exacted. By choosing to shut up the remnant of her armies in Paris and continuing a vain resistance, France, not Germany, brought the population of that unfortunate city to the verge of starvation.

In the present war the situation is quite different. German armies have again been completely victorious. The triumph is hers, and she has a right to gather the fruits of her victory. For the Allies to hold out at the present time is as vain as it was for the French to hold out in the former war. Sooner or later German terms of peace must be accepted. Therefore any prolongation of the war, through methods that result in the starvation of civilians or otherwise, is chargeable, not to Germany, but to her opponents. The fact that in one case the enemy population starved, while in the other case the German population is starving, does not alter the argument at all. In both cases the suffering took place after Germany had won the war and was brought about by the folly of Germany's enemies.

CONRAD GOESSMANN.

New York, May 11, 1916.

Carelessness in Making Flags.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The parade badges yesterday misrepresented the flag of the United States. In a correct flag the blue union or field does not rest upon a red stripe, but upon the white, the symbol of peace. Does not the spreading of the red (typical of the life blood of our country) over the lower part of the union in this small representation seem inauspicious in these days of "wars and rumors of wars"? The blue of the flag typifies truth, the honor of the country. Yet nothing could be more untrue than a flag portraying forty-seven stars. Not only has the correct flag since July 4, 1912, shown forty-eight stars, but there was never a date when forty-seven was the correct number. New Mexico and Arizona became States in 1912—the former on Jan. 6, the latter on Feb. 12—and their stars were added to the flag on the following Fourth of July, previous to which time the flag had borne forty-six stars after the admission of Oklahoma, in 1907. Never has an authorized portrayal of the flag shown nine stars in the top row, as misrepresented in the flag before me on the badge of an aid of the Insurance Club.

The commonest form of disrespect shown the flag is in its misprinting. A map is required to be accurate. Verbal pictures of persons and events are regulated by law to avoid the libelous. What lies back of this carelessness in picturing the flag? Our care of the material flag and our accuracy in its representation symbolize our understanding of that which it typifies. The flag signifies a national entity. It is a representation or symbol of the United States.

Mrs. C. B. NELCAMP,
Ohio State Chairman D. A. R. Committee "to Prevent Desecration of the Flag."

Brooklyn, May 14, 1916.

Mr. Hay's Constituents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest and approval an editorial article in THE TIMES, entitled "Ten Unfortunate Counties," and touching on the position of James Hay as related to the matter of military preparedness.

I want to say that there are many of us in the Seventh Virginia District who feel regretful and humiliated because of the attitude taken by Mr. Hay, the Representative of this district. While I am not a member of the same political party as Mr. Hay, I, together with many other Republicans, would have been gratified and proud to have seen our Representative a leading figure in the movement for national safety, and for the protection of national integrity. We do not rejoice over any partisan advantage that may accrue to us from his failure to place his country's safety above his own petty interests, and what he believes to be his own political welfare. We realize that the question involves more than matters of partisan advantage. JOHN PAUL.

Harrisonburg, Va., May 13, 1916.

Copper Instead.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the use of the words penny and cent, the fact remains that the use of penny, meaning cent, is absolutely incorrect, whether or not we like it. If one has trouble in making himself understood why not use the old-fashioned word "copper"?

ANOTHER BOSTONETTE.

East Orange, N. J., May 11, 1916.

WAR HORSES.

They go unwillingly to face the sight
Of wanton warfare. In their eyes
The acrid clouds of battle smoke arise,
Distorting weirdly with their treacherous light,
Till every form is outlined to affright.
Man is their master. Not the man of old,
To whom their brute allegiance was told
When every day was calm, and every night
A time of comfort. Now both spur and rein
Bespeak a fiend who sits in mastery.
There is no surcease, now, of cruel pain—
Each weary hour but adding misery.
A kindly bullet speeding at the end
Cuts short their sufferings and makes death their friend.

LURANA SHELDON.

THE GROUND OF JAPAN'S DISPLEASURE.

An Official Statement of the Racial Discrimination Perceived in the Burnett Immigration Bill.

By KENZI OGOMORI,
Editor Japanese-American Commercial Weekly.

New York City, May 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The press of Japan attaches a great deal of significance to a statement dictated by J. Sakata, Chief of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs of the Foreign Department, in which he explained on behalf of the Government, it is construed, Japan's ground for the protest recently lodged with the United States Government against the anti-Japanese provisions of the Burnett Immigration bill. Making public of what the Government is contending for in an issue at a foreign capital through such a statement as this by a high governmental official is regarded by some papers even marking a new note in the diplomatic history of the country. In the hope of making clear where Japan stands in the immigration question, so far as it is elucidated in Mr. Sakata's statement, I have made the following translation for THE TIMES.

KENZI OGOMORI.

The Translation.

The Burnett Immigration bill which has been passed by the House some time ago and is now being considered in the Senate is, save some minor revisions, of practically the same nature as the one that came up during the last session of Congress. The bill contains the following four points which importantly affect our country:

(1) That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: * * * Hindus and persons who cannot become eligible, under existing law, to become citizens of the United States by naturalization, unless otherwise provided for by existing agreements as to passports, or by existing treaties, conventions, &c. * * *

This provision is an attempt to establish a fundamental principle, with a proviso to the effect that those aliens otherwise provided for by special agreements, treaties, or conventions are to be exempted from general exclusion. Under this provision Japanese may enter into the United States by virtue of the existing commercial treaty and the special agreement as to passports with that country, despite the fact that Japanese are not, according to the decision of the United States Supreme Court, eligible to become citizens by naturalization and therefore fall into that class of aliens who are to be excluded. But, as the fundamental principle this exclusion clause aims at setting forth is to bar out aliens who are not accorded the right to naturalization, we cannot refrain from being displeased.

(2) That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to wit: * * * All aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who have resided therein continuously for five years, and who have in accordance with the law declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, &c. * * *

In the literacy test freedom is granted to each alien to designate the language or dialect in which he may desire the examination to be made. A Japanese will be permitted to take up the examination in the Japanese language. So far we have no objection to such test. President Wilson vetoed the Burnett Immigration bill last year after its passage through both houses, the main reason being that educational test was not the right method of securing a laborer of the best quality and character. The enactment of such requirement may prove a serious stumbling block to Italians, Portuguese, and Russians, but no effect to speak of to Japanese. The only exception we are compelled to take is to the proviso which exempts from this requirement those aliens who have in accordance with the law declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States. Inasmuch as Japanese are denied the right of naturalization, and therefore cannot be expected to declare their intention of becoming citizens, we are constrained to take that proviso as granting European people a specially favorable exemption and a discriminatory treatment against our people.

(3) That aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens and alleges returning after a temporary absence to an unrelinquished United States domicile of seven consecutive years may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor. * * *

The first clause of this provision is also, we construe, discrimination against Japanese.

(4) Whenever an alien * * * shall have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, and said wife and any of said minor children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, such wife or minor children shall be held, * * * shall not be either admitted or deported, * * * and if it shall be determined that they can be admitted to land without danger to other persons, they may * * * thereupon be admitted.

This provision also accords European immigration a very favorable treatment whereas those Japanese who are affected with a contagious disorder are positively forbidden to land on the ground that they are ineligible to become citizens.

All these four provisions constitute, in our interpretation, a discrimination against Japanese, and the Imperial Government has called the attention of the United States Government to the matter. On the eve of the passage of the Burnett bill by the House the following additional provision affecting Japanese was included:

That whenever * * * he may deem such action necessary, the Secretary of Labor may * * * detail immigrant inspectors or matrons of the United States for duty on vessels carrying immigrant or emigrant passengers * * * between ports of the United States and foreign ports.

Our Government has brought the additional provision also to the notice of the Washington Government.

MR. MILLER'S QUESTIONS.

Disputed Rights Between the City and the New York Central.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, attached to the last report of the majority of the Port and Terminal Committee, referred to in your paper of this morning, on the settlement of the New York Central freight question. Of the four questions which I am supposed to have raised and which he proceeds to answer, one of them I never raised at all.

I perfectly agree with him that the city acquired its first rights in Twelfth Avenue under the opening proceedings of 1869 and not by filing of the map of 1807. I did, however, ask him how he could hold that after that street opening proceeding, to which the railroad was a party, it still retained the right to use the land in the avenue.

My first question he states correctly, i. e., how the decision in the case between the railroad and the city could apply to land north of Fifty-ninth Street. His answers it, however, it is submitted, incorrectly in that he appears to consider the franchise of the railroad synonymous with title to the land. I wanted to know how the railroad acquired a right to use the land, and the Corporation Counsel cites an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, when admittedly the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund could alone dispose of the city's land.

My question as to the ordinances of the Board of Aldermen, which were not submitted to the court in the case between the city and the railroad above cited, he seems to consider answered by showing that they might have been so submitted; as the case was not ejectment before a jury, it is submitted that even below Fifty-ninth Street the question is not settled, in spite of the very defective presentation of the city's case.

As to the fourth alleged question, I stated that the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was defective in that it did not specify the terms and conditions under which the grants were made to the railroad, so that the city was incurring great possibilities of litigation in the proposed settlement. I showed at the next meeting that in the two largest transfers of land by the railroad to the city the railroad had given back contracts which imposed a lien upon any further acquisitions of land under water, and that the city by going into the proposed settlement would incur liabilities under those contracts. Whether these contracts constitute technical reverters is an academic question, they should have been referred to in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel at all events. It is impossible to judge of the appraisals without knowing the titles.

J. BLEECKER MILLER.

New York, May 15, 1916.

For Refugees of the Aisne District.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me to make an appeal to the generous hearts of your readers in behalf of the refugees from the district of the Aisne? At the beginning of the war I was residing in this picturesque and flourishing region, and witnessed the pitiable exodus of the inhabitants, suddenly bereft of their homes and property. Later, in Paris, I had ample opportunity to observe the splendid efforts of the "Aisne Relief Fund," headed by Comtesse Guy de la Rochefoucauld, Baronne Maurice de Marce, Comtesse d'Gory, Madame Salanson, Princesse Poniatowska, Comtesse Jacques d'Arsmon, Baron de Tretaigne, &c. But there are still many thousands of these unfortunate refugees who, formerly well-to-do, are now practically destitute. Daily their need is increasing, and the alarming lack of funds impels me to invoke once more the American spirit of sympathy which has so often responded with noble generosity to the call of suffering.

Any information or particulars concerning the many distressing cases among the widows and orphans thus left destitute will be readily furnished upon request. Contributions of money or clothing (either new or second hand in good condition) will be gratefully acknowledged, and should be sent to Baronne Maurice de Marce, 184 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, or to Mlle. Maud Rey, care Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, American Girls' Aid, 330 Fifth Avenue, City.

MAUD REY.

New York, May 13, 1916.

NEVER HEARD OF FEMINISM.

A Man Who Doesn't Know That Women Want to Do These Things.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wherefore these countless girls and women, jammed together with the laborers and men of affairs, filling the subways, elevated trains, and street cars, morning and night? Is man less fit and capable of supporting the weaker and gentler sex than of yore, or is it just because of the restlessness that overshadows our nation? Are a few extra dollars to be exchanged for all the womanliness, gentleness, refinement, and tenderness of womanhood? Are these to vanish altogether in the maelstrom of commercialism? Is home no more a place of interest and attraction?

Can you see the picture? Mothers, daughters, sisters, wives, swaying with the troubled masses, drudging in the dimness of the factory, screaming at the election polls, cheap and scanty meals in crowded restaurants, lost in the everlasting grind of office routine and "efficiency." Should all this be? Must all this be?

It is true that thousands of women—wage-earners—are such by sheer necessity, because they have no one to care for and support them. These are to be respected and their efforts are admired. Alas! a vast number of positions withheld from our army of unemployed are in the hands of young girls who are willing to expose the standard qualities of their sex to the contamination of the imbroglio of the "business world" for a few dollars less than the salary their employers would be obliged to part with were these positions filled by men.

It is surprising, however, that in this highly developed stage of efficiency this fact should have been overlooked: that skirts and trousers side by side in an office accomplish little and work many blunders. Many a man has neglected the shaping of his career because of a pretty face near by, out for fun, and eagerly awaiting the day of remuneration, when she will be able to get a hat a little neater than her rivals. Had Solomon lived to see these days, surely there would have been another "evil" and "vanity" added to the book of the Ecclesiastes.

The foregoing is not written in the interest of the unemployed men, but as a little reminder for our sisters that the downtown office is not the proper place for them. Men have not the time nor the opportunity to treat them with due consideration and respect while the "rush hours" are on. Our sisters are

MISS TREVOR, BRIDE OF J. COUPER LORD

St. Bartholomew's Decorated with Pink Roses and Purple Lilacs at Their Nuptials.

SISTER IS MAID OF HONOR

Bridesmaids of Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor Are Dressed Alike, in Light Blue.

One of the largest of the Spring weddings was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, when Miss Louise Stewart Trevor, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, became the bride of James Couper Lord, the only son of Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, by her first husband, the late James Brown Lord. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector of the church.

The color scheme of the church decoration differed widely from the white and pale tones at other nuptials, for deep pink roses and purple lilacs were tied to each pew, and pink roses vivified the altar.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a short frock of white chiffon having a panel back and front of net embroidered in pearls, the chiffon side draperies forming the full overlapping pointed flounces bound with satin. The neck was cut low and square with a straight line from the top of the corsage to the skirt's hem unbroken. The long, flowing tulle sleeves were edged at the wrists with pearls, and the bottom of the chiffon and net skirt was fringed by them. The long satin court train was held to the shoulders with pearls, and she carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. Her old point lace veil was her grandmother's, Mrs. John B. Trevor's, and is an heirloom in the family. An end of it was brought up in a straight plait that stood up loop fashion at several inches above her dark coiffure; a pearl band crossing the coiffure and forehead held it in place. She wore a string of pearls and a chain of diamonds and platinum with a round pendant of diamonds set in dark blue.

Miss Margaret E. Trevor was her sister's maid of honor, and the other attendants were Mrs. Eric S. Winston, Mrs. William Baylis, Jr., Mrs. W. Gill Wylie, Jr., the Misses Phyllis Rice of Boston, Emily Winthrop, Cecily A. McKim, and Helen L. S. Trevor, another sister. They were dressed alike in light blue taffeta veiled, with straight, full skirts of mauve tulle laid in deep tucks. The low corsages had the bodies of folded blue taffeta, the entire upper part and flowing bishop sleeves being of mauve chiffon finished with picot edges.

The bishop sleeves flowed out into a deep, narrow cape collar that covered the back to below the waist, the corsage front was embroidered in crystals and crystals bordered the open necks.

They wore large, light, mauve straw hats with mauve satin crowns banded with blue ribbons, and carried masses of rich-toned sweet peas and sunrise roses. The maid of honor wore a smaller hat of mauve tulle.

Mr. Lord's best man was Courtlandt Nicoll, his cousin, and the ushers were William Baylis, Jr., George S. Trevor, Winston Kendall, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., George F. Baer, Hamilton Swinburne Sherwin, Robert Sedgewick, Jr., Stewart Waller, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, and Gerald D. Boardman of Boston.

The reception was held at 28 East Fifty-second Street, which was decorated with roses, lilacs and many choice Spring flowers from the conservatories and hothouses of Glenview, the country estate of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. John B. Trevor.

Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, who received, wore a mauve chiffon frock embroidered to match, topped by a flat mauve hat, and Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, who also stood in the receiving line, wore a frock of cream lace flounces and dull blue silk, topped by a hat to match. After a motor trip through the South Mr. and Mrs. Lord will occupy an apartment at 575 Park Avenue, but will spend considerable time at Southampton this Summer.

Mrs. Lord made her début two years ago, and that Winter she sang the title rôle in "Sylvia," the Junior League entertainment of that season. She is a skilled tennis player and has won several tournaments. She is a great-granddaughter of the late Lispenard Stewart, a niece of Mrs. Frank D. Witherbee, William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Grenville L. Winthrop, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, Mrs. C. Bower Ismay, and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, and is a grandniece of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, and a granddaughter of Mrs. John B. Trevor and the late John B. Trevor, a leading banker of his day. Mrs. Lord's maternal grandparents were the late Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin.

Mr. Lord's father was a well-known architect, and he is the nephew of Benjamin Nicoll, DeLancey Nicoll, and Mrs. William M. Hoes. The engagement was announced last March.

MRS. NAT WILLS INJURED.

Her Auto Turns Over on the Edge of the Palisades.

Mrs. Nat Wills, wife of the Hippodrome comedian, was on her way in her automobile to the West Shore Ferry from her home, in Woodcliffe, N. J., at about 10:30 last night, when one of the springs snapped. The car turned abruptly, ran over a sidewalk, and turned over against a fence along the Boulevard at the top of the Palisades.

Mrs. Wills and her chauffeur, Alexander Froone, were thrown under the car. They were helped out by other motorists who came along, and were found to have escaped serious injury. They were taken home, where a physician attended them.

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JULIA SANDERSON TO WED.

Musical Comedy Star Will Marry Lieut. Bradford Barnette June 6.

Julia Sanderson, musical comedy star, is engaged to marry Lieutenant Bradford Barnette, head of the New York branch of the United States Hydrographic Bureau, 78 Broad Street. Announcement of the engagement was made yesterday, and the wedding will take place Tuesday, June 6, the week following the close of the engagement of "Sybil," in which Miss Sanderson is appearing at the Liberty.

Miss Sanderson met Mr. Barnette about five years ago when she was playing in "The Arcadians" in Boston. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, of the class of 1904, and at the time was on one of the battleships stationed near Boston. Last Summer the actress had a cottage at Deal Beach, and Lieutenant Barnette was often seen at the resort with her. Miss Sanderson was married to Tod Sloan, the jockey, in 1907, and in 1913 she obtained a divorce. She will not give up the stage.

Lieutenant Barnette is the son of the late Rear Admiral W. G. Barnette. He was prominent in athletics at the academy, having rowed on the crew and played in some of the tennis championships. For a number of years he has been engaged in coast survey work for the navy.

MISS KENDALL ENGAGED.

Youngest Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kendall to Wed A. E. Gross.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Beals Kendall of 41 West Eleventh Street announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Elinor Whitney Kendall, to Andre E. Gross, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. M. Gross of 25 East Thirtieth Street.

Mr. Gross was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1911, and is at the head of the bond department of the Newark, N. J., office of Post & Flagg, brokers of this city. His mother was Miss Mary L. Miller of Cincinnati, a daughter of Henry James Miller, the first President of the Cincinnati Gas and Coke Company, and his paternal grandfather, Andrew Gross, who came here from Strassburg, Alsace-Lorraine, built that section of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad that runs from Dayton to Toledo, Ohio.

Miss Kendall, who came out three years ago, is a granddaughter of the late R. H. Whitney of Boston, a sister of W. Floyd Kendall, who married Miss Marion Douglas; of Mrs. Archibald Denny of Pittsburgh, Penn., and of Mrs. Maitland Kirkbride of Pasadena, Cal., widow.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Adams to Wed R. K. Hay.

The engagement of Miss Dorothy Adams of New York and Boston, a daughter of Henry C. Adams of Braintree, Mass., and R. Kingsland Hay, the son of James R. Hay of Nutley, N. J., is announced. Miss Adams is a granddaughter of the late William Adams and a direct descendant of John Quincy Adams. Her mother, now dead, was Miss Clara Walton Corlies, a daughter of the late J. Edward Corlies, and she is a niece of J. Dunbar Wright of this city, and a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright. She is also a niece of Mrs. William C. Delanoy of 357 Park Avenue, and of Mrs. John Hussey of Plainfield, N. J.

Mr. Hay is a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Philip Cortlandt Hay of Newark, a great grandson of Silas Condit, also of Newark, and a direct descendant of Colonel Samuel Hay, a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Butler-Rossire Wedding Plans.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Benjamin Rossire have sent out invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Rossire, to George Prentiss Butler, Jr., on Thursday, June 1, at 4 o'clock in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Miss Rossire's only attendant is to be Miss Harriet Allen Butler, and Mr. Butler's best man is to be his brother, John Crosby Butler. The ushers selected are his two brothers, Allen Macy Butler and Anrew R. Butler, Phelps Barnum, Robert Herrick, and Donald Bellows. The Rev. Charles R. Erdmann of Princeton, N. J., is to perform the ceremony, and the reception will be held at 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, and after the first of November Mr. and Mrs. Butler will occupy their new home at 108 East Eighty-second Street.

Mr. Butler is a son of Mrs. George Prentiss Butler of New York and Yonkers, and was graduated from Columbia University in 1915.

Garden Party for Junior Auxiliary.

A garden party is to be held for the Junior Auxiliary on Saturday afternoon, May 27, at Fair Oaks, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Agar at New Rochelle. There is to be music and dancing and moving pictures are to be made of the guests as they are greeted by Mr. and Mrs. Agar. Pictures will also be taken of special dances in which the audience and dancers will both play their parts. Among the members of the Junior Auxiliary who are most actively interested in the entertainment are the Misses Rita Watson, Helen Flake, Anna O'Gorman, Marie Farrelly, and Harriet Lummis. Miss Estelle Mulqueen is in charge of the tickets.

Chancellor Brown at Lake Mohonk.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University, who was confined to his home for a month owing to overwork and the grip, left yesterday with Mrs. Brown for Lake Mohonk, where they will spend several weeks.

Freund-Walton Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Walton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman A. Walton of Chicago, and Dr. Ernst Freund, Professor of Law in the University of Chicago, took place quietly last Saturday noon at the Hotel Plaza, New York, in the presence of about thirty relatives.

NAMES NEW POSTMASTERS.

President Nominates Men for Long Island Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—President Wilson sent to the Senate today the nominations of the following to be postmasters:

New Jersey—Richard M. Crawford, Westville.

New York—Benjamin B. Tooker, Centre Moriches; John Lemmon, Churchville; Florence L. Johnson, Elmsford; Richard J. Gilmer, Kings Park; Wilbur W. Wilcox, Laconia; Timothy D. Mulcahy, Lawrence; L. G. Quackenbush, Onedia; Frederick M. Welsh, Patchogue; Lewis O. Davis, Port Jefferson, and Richard F. Hayes, Ticonderoga.

College Mates Dine McCormack.

John McCormack was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night in the music room of the Hotel Biltmore by his former college mates at Summer Hill in County Sligo, Ireland. Mgr. Henry Brann, W. Bourke Cochran, and Judge McGuire made brief speeches, and Mr. McCormack sang whatever songs his guests called for. A long-distance telephone connection was made with St. Augustine, Fla., and the tenor sang several ballads over the wire to Bishop M. J. Curley, who was born in the same town as Mr. McCormack.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 13th, averaged, and follows: Domestic Beef, 13.75 cents per pound.—Advt.

VAST CROWDS HONOR SHOLEM ALEICHEM

Funeral Cortege of Yiddish Author Greeted by Throngs in Three Boroughs.

MANY DELIVER EULOGIES

Services at Educational Alliance Include Reading of Writer's Will and His Epitaph.

A hundred thousand people of the east side, with sadness in their faces, lined the sidewalks yesterday when the funeral procession of Sholem Aleichem, (peace be with you,) the famous Yiddish humorist, whose real name was Solomon Rabinowitz, passed down Second Avenue and through East Houston, Eldridge, and Canal Streets, to the Educational Alliance, where services were held before the body was carried over the Williamsburg Bridge to Mount Nebon Cemetery in Cypress Hills.

In many places the crush threatened to develop into a stampede, but extra precaution by the police prevented a repetition of what occurred at the funeral of Rabbi Jacob Joseph. It was with great difficulty that 200 policemen under Inspector O'Brien managed to get the long procession of vehicles and persons on foot through the congested thoroughfares without casualties.

Similar conditions prevailed around the home of Sholem Aleichem, 968 Kelley Street, the Bronx, when at 9 o'clock in the morning the procession started to go to Ohab Zedek Synagogue in East 116th Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues. The hearse was stopped long enough for Rabbi Joseph Rosenblatt, cantor of that synagogue, to chant "El Mole Rachemin," a hymn for the dead.

Singers Led the Cortege.

The honorary escort was made up of representatives of Jewish organizations. The arrangements for the funeral were made by the Kehillah of New York, which appointed as a committee Rabbi J. L. Magnes, Chairman; A. Lubarski, David Pinsky, M. Ruttenberg, S. Abel, and J. Gordon.

The procession stopped before the home of the New York Kehillah at Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue, where another large crowd had gathered, and there Rabbi Rosenblatt chanted the hymn for the dead a second time. Largely augmented by new delegations the cortege then started down Second Avenue to the Educational Alliance, arriving there through a police lane at 2 o'clock.

At the head of the procession were more than a hundred children from the Hebrew National Orthodox Synagogue, singing the Psalms. Two lines of fifty policemen marched with them. Following the children came the honorary pallbearers, including writers and actors, among whom were: Shulem Ash, Abraham Cahan, editor of the Forward; Dr. S. Levine, Dr. F. Melamed, editor of the Jewish Chronicle; S. Lubarski-Debalta, in charge of the press representatives, and Dr. Schitletsky.

About the Educational Alliance was drawn a still stronger cordon of police, who had the greatest difficulty in keeping back the immense crowds, estimated at 15,000, which overflowed Seward Park and its tributary streets. All were eager to gain admittance to the Educational Alliance, but only 600 to whom tickets had been issued were permitted to enter the auditorium.

Among those on the platform were Jacob H. Schiff, Leon Sanders, ex-Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Dr. Singer, Dr. Tarlow, Mr. Lewin-Epstein, the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, A. Lubarski, H. Gluskin, and S. Scheinkin, both from Palestine.

Eulogies of the Writer.

When the coffin was borne into the auditorium Dr. J. L. Magnes read a selection from the Jewish ritual, and eulogied Sholem Aleichem.

The will of Sholem Aleichem, written on the day after Yom Kippur, following the loss of a son, was then read. Among other things it provided that the heirs should set aside 10 per cent. of such proceeds as might come of the publication of Sholem Aleichem's works to establish a Jewish Literary Fund for the assistance of struggling writers. Sholem Aleichem requested his friends not to erect any monument to his memory, because he preferred his writings to be his only monument. His epitaph was written by himself, and in part read:

Here lies a plain man
Who wrote in plain Yiddish,
And to readers he was known
A humorist, a writer.
He laughed all through his life,
He fought the whole world;
But all the world was the gainer
And he only the loser.
And while the world was merry
And saw in him but gladness,
Poor man, he suffered on the quiet,
God knows, but no one else did.

In his will, the Jewish humorist said he would leave the world confident that the people would not neglect his wife and children. His last injunction to his children was "to protect mamma, to beautify her old age, to make her bitter life sweet."

"Do not weep over Sholem Aleichem, because Sholem Aleichem did not want us to weep," said Dr. Israel Friedlander of the Jewish Theological Seminary. "We have not lost Sholem Aleichem, because his works will live. If we weep it should be for the loss of what he still might have contributed to Jewish literature."

Eulogies were delivered also by David Pinsky and Z. Masliansky. The services at the Educational Alliance were concluded with Rabbi Joseph Rosenblatt chanted again a hymn for the dead.

At the cemetery further tributes were paid to the memory of Sholem Aleichem before the body was placed in a vault, there to await removal to the writer's native town, Kieff, Russia, probably after the war.

ELECTION ROW AT COLUMBIA

Illegal Voting Charged in a School of Journalism Contest.

Charges have been made that there was illegal voting in the election of the Columbia School of Journalism's candidates for the University Board of Student Representatives last week. When "Spectator," the Journalism School's daily, appeared on Saturday morning, after the student polls had been open three days, it did not carry the full-page story of the election with pictures of the victorious candidates, as in other years. Instead it had the announcement in bold type on the front page that "the results of the election for the 1917 Student Board have been held up owing to the fact that the legality of some of the votes cast has not been established. Pending further action of the Student Board, the results of the voting of the past three days will not be announced."

Students in the School of Journalism assert that there is a determined move by the eight fraternity men on the retiring Board to quash President Butler's ruling that women students may vote in student elections, so that Morris Ryskind, who was elected by a small margin, might be defeated. They believe, too, that there is an effort to remove J. W. Danahy, the 'Varsity debater, another Journalism student.

Others on the campus say the political powers are dissatisfied because four of the six men elected do not belong to fraternities, while the board has always had a Greek majority. Then there are many other reasons assigned among them allegations that race and religion have had their part.

On the campus satisfaction was expressed with the list of candidates elected. William T. Hooven is President of the junior class in Columbia College; Howard Miller is quarter back of the football team; E. V. Littauer is full back; Ray L. Perkins wrote the music for "Peace Pirates," the 'Varsity show; J. W. Danahy is a 'Varsity debater, and Morris Ryskind is editor-elect of Jester, the humorous weekly, and a contributor to Jewish and other magazines.

Meantime the staffs of Challenge and Dynamite are getting ready to attack Spectator—and the Student Board will hold another meeting today to investigate the complaints of election juggling. There were several political conferences last night.

WILLIAM H. WALKER DEAD.

Ex-Superintendent of Public Buildings Who Fought Ahearn.

William H. Walker, former Superintendent of Public Buildings, and for many years widely known in Democratic politics, died yesterday at his home, 6 St. Luke's Place, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Ireland, and his parents dying when he was a boy, he came here while in his teens. He was educated here, and early in life became a contractor and builder, retiring more than ten years ago.

Mr. Walker was well known years ago as a Tammany politician. He had not been in the public eye, however, since he was Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Buildings under Borough President John F. Ahearn. Ahearn removed Walker from office, but he was reinstated by the courts. Later Ahearn himself was removed. Mr. Walker was an Alderman from 1888 until 1892, and served in the Assembly during 1892 and 1893. He was appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings in 1902 by the then Borough President, Jacob A. Cantor.

In 1907 Mr. Walker figured prominently in the investigation into Borough President Ahearn's office. It was testified that he had paid the rent for a place in Christopher Street occupied by a firm of carpenters who did a large percentage of repair work on public buildings. He was also charged with getting a "rake-off" on city contracts which, it was alleged, he gave to his friends and neighbors. The same year Mr. Walker was removed from office by Borough President Ahearn after he had been asked to resign and refused.

Mr. Walker took the case to court and on May 25, 1909, a jury before Supreme Court Justice Truax returned a verdict recommending his reinstatement and granting him $11,042 arrears of salary. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed the verdict of reinstatement, but decided that Ahearn was not liable for the back salary. The decision was an important one, as it went far toward protecting heads of departments and officers of the municipality from money judgments for arrears of salary where they have removed subordinates.

Mr. Walker was a member of the Tammany Society, the Tammany General Committee, the Jeffersonian Club, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Columbus, and the Clan-na-Gael. His wife, one daughter and three sons, one of whom is State Senator James J. Walker, survive him.

WILSON OF IOWA FOR ROOT.

Ablest Man in Country, Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—James Wilson of Iowa, who served sixteen years as Secretary of Agriculture—through the McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft Administrations—gave out a statement today indorsing Elihu Root for President. The statement given out by the Root managers, read:

"Former Senator Elihu Root stands today the ablest man in the Republican Party and, indeed, in the country. If nominated at Chicago he will be elected President. At all times, especially in these days of foreign muddles and crises and war taxes, in times of peace, the country needs the strong, tried man of experience to guide it through the dangerous channels that are looming up ahead.

"The people wanted a change four years ago. They selected untried, inexperienced theorists, and now they want to go back to the sound and safe principles that not only made them a people honored and respected the world over, but the most prosperous nation on the earth today. They not only realize the uncertain economic conditions that stand before them, but they are resentful of the manner in which our foreign affairs have been handled.

"I served for years in the Cabinet with Mr. Root. Mr. Roosevelt not only recognized him, as he said on many occasions, as an able and sound adviser, but when various crises or issues came up Mr. Root's advice was not only asked, but heeded. If he should be nominated and elected, I am sure he would prove the best man to head the American nation, especially at this time.

"Out in Iowa, as is the case in other sections of the country which I have visited, I found that the people were very much dissatisfied with the present Administration and are turning to the Republican Party to save them from domestic embarrassment and foreign complications.

"Mr. Root has a great many admirers and followers in the Northwest. I feel confident that the convention will not only be a harmonious affair, but will nominate a strong man who will lead the party to victory next November."

URGE ROOT ON DELEGATES.

Campaign Letter Says Ex-Secretary Is Serene, Sane, Efficient.

The Root managers are sending to all delegates to the Republican National Convention a circular letter urging them to support Elihu Root, on the ground that he is the man best equipped to grapple with the questions of national and international import which will confront the next occupant of the White House.

"The situation is big; it is too big for trifling," says ex-Congressman John W. Dwight, who signs the letter. "It calls for big men, acting in a big way to obtain the best possible results. Nothing less than our very best men should suffice us."

After calling attention to the questions that have already arisen between this country on the one hand and Japan, Mexico, the Allies, and the Central Powers on the other, the letter declares that dynamic and dangerous issues are sure to emerge from the turbulence of the dangerous war in Europe and that in view of this and in view of many troublesome questions that may arise at home, the decision of the Republican Convention in Chicago is bound to be an epochal one.

"Mr. Root's selection would at once command the respectful attention of every chancellery in Europe and in Asia and would insure at home a sane, intense, and forward movement for national preparedness, preparedness for peace and preparedness for war," the letter says. "The world would know and all our citizens would know that the welfare, in all respects, of the United States was under the guidance of a master mind; of a man serene, sane, and efficient for any crisis."

RAN AWAY TO SELL CANDY.

Mother Has Found Charles Renssler, Who Wasn't Murdered.

Fifteen-year-old Charles Renssler, who ran away from home on May 3, and whose brown suit of clothes was expressed home a few days afterward, terrifying his mother with thoughts that he must have been murdered, was safe at home last night, and the pants of that same brown suit covered a jungling youngster. Through playmates, who traced him after the police had failed, Mrs. Murray Renssler found her son Sunday afternoon peddling candy at Ludlow and Delancey Streets, pounced on him before he could run and led him back to 161 Belmont Avenue, East New York, where his father awaited him with a strap.

Young Charles, so his story developed, had had trouble in school, and an interview with his father and his razor strop loomed large in the youngster's immediate future. So he decided to run away. The return of his clothes was an afterthought, engendered by the fear that the police might recognize the suit and a wholesome respect for what his father might do if he discarded the clothing utterly.

Aside from real remorse at the terror he had occasioned his mother, and a disinclination to sit at meals, Charles felt pretty happy last night, for he proudly displayed $2.50 in place of the 15 cents with which he had left home. He had earned it peddling candy and enough more to support himself for ten days and to provide the suit of clothes which had displaced the telltale suit of brown. However, he has promised his mother not to run away again.

$3,425 FOR 13 PAGES OF THACKERAY MSS.

Two Rare Lots Sold in Auction of the Edwin W. Coggeshall Collections.

A PORTRAIT BRINGS $875

Letters and Portraits of Charlotte Bronte, Dickens, and the Brownings on Sale.

The sale of the second and concluding part of the Charles Dickens and William M. Thackeray collections from the library of Edwin W. Coggeshall of this city was begun yesterday at the Anderson Galleries. The total for the day was $15,846.75. The grand total thus far is $76,847.80.

Gabriel Wels paid the highest price of the session, $1,775, for catalogue No. 133, the complete original manuscripts of two of the sketches in Thackeray's "Our Street," entitled "The Lion of Our Street" and "The Dove of Our Street." They are written on six pages of large octavo size, inlaid, and are finely bound in blue crushed levant, gilt. Of all Thackeray manuscripts those of his "Christmas Books" are by far the rarest.

George D. Smith gave $1,650 for Catalogue No. 132, the complete original manuscript of "The Bumpshers" and the original draft of "Jolly Newboy, Esq., M. P.," with ending as originally intended by Thackeray. They are written on seven pages of large octavo size, inlaid, and are finely bound. The manuscript shows some important changes and alterations. It also contains two small pencil drawings in the script. Other items, with the catalogue numbers, sold as follows:

7—A long criticism of George Lewes's novel, "Rose, Blanche, and Violet," contained in an autograph letter written by Charlotte Bronte, addressed to W. S. Williams and signed "C. Bill," closely written on eight pages duodecimo, from Haworth, 1848; George D. Smith.....$155.00

8—Another letter of Charlotte Bronte to W. S. Williams, minutely written on mourning paper, seven pages, duodecimo, Haworth, 1850, and referring to Thackeray; George D. Smith..177.50

10—Two colored crayon portraits of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning by Lowes Dickinson, executed shortly after their clandestine marriage and the commencement of their life in Italy, signed by the artist and dated 1849-50; it is said that there are no finer life portraits in existence of these poets; Henry Malkan.....825.00

22—Original water color head of Charles Dickens, drawn and tinted by his friend, Walter Henry Watts, who was a miniature painter of ability and frequently exhibited at the Royal Academy; George D. Smith.....355.00

40—Full-length pencil drawing by Maclise of Benjamin Disraeli, afterward Lord Beaconsfield; George D. Smith..210.00

111—Life portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette, executed in Paris by St. Aubin on Lafayette's first return to France from America, at which time he was hardly 23 years of age; George D. Smith.....200.00

114—Theodore Martin's "Memoir of William Edmondstoune Aytoun," author of "The Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," first edition, with a letter from Thackeray to him inserted; George D. Smith.....210.00

116—An antique Italian shell-shaped silver reliquary with a lock of John Milton's hair and a lock of Elizabeth Barrett's hair; Milton's hair was given by Leigh Hunt to Robert Browning and was formerly owned by Dr. Robert Batty, John Hook, Samuel Johnson and Joseph Addison, and Miss Barrett's hair was presented by her to Robert Browning a few days before their marriage; she devoted one of her most charming "Sonnets from the Portuguese" to it; George D. Smith..810.00

125—Fine silhouette of Sir Walter Scott, Edouart, 1830, signed by the artist; M. Martin.....177.50

125—Manuscript of the first nine pages of Thackeray's "Lecture on George I.," as delivered on his American tour, dictated by Thackeray to his secretary, Charles Pearman, who accompanied him; George D. Smith.....310.00

130—"A Street View in Constantinople," executed by Thackeray to serve as the frontispiece to "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo"; George D. Smith.....320.00

131—"Our Street, by M. A. Titmarsh," first edition, with a page of Thackeray's original manuscript laid in; James F. Doske.....380.00

135—Large three-quarter length portrait of Thackeray, painted by Edwin D. Smith a year after the novelist's "Vanity Fair," signed and dated by the artist; one of the most pleasing likenesses of Thackeray; George D. Smith.....875.00

146—Autograph letter of Thackeray to Mrs. Macready, wife of the actor, Kensington, June 15, circa 1860, with regard to the reconciliation dinner with Dickens; J. M. Patterson.....505.00

148—"Lovel the Widower," first edition, with a page of Thackeray's manuscript laid in from the story entitled "The Black Sheep"; Charles Sissler.....410.00

The sale will be concluded today.

NEW HAVEN RAISES WAGES.

Railroad Offers 6.4% Increase to Clerks to Avert Strike.

A letter urging the clerks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to accept the offer of the company to raise their pay 6.4 per cent. has been written by C. L. Bardo, General Manager. The clerks have threatened to go on strike any time after 6 o'clock tomorrow evening.

The letter offered raises of 20 cents a day to clerks getting $2 a day or less; 6 per cent., with a minimum of 15 cents, to all men getting between $2.01 and $2.50 a day; 5 per cent., with a minimum of 15 cents, to men getting $2.50 a day or more. This would increase the company's payroll about 6.4 per cent., Mr. Bardo wrote.

Mr. Bardo also called attention to the settlement with men in the mechanical department, signal maintainers, and other employes upon a 5 per cent. basis.

Mrs. Meliscent H. Welling.

Mrs. Meliscent H. Welling, a descendant on both sides from the French Huguenot founders of New Rochelle, N. Y., died there last night, following an operation for the removal of a tumor, aged 85 years. She was the only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Lewis James Coutant, an Independent Methodist preacher, and Sarah Ann Lecount, and the widow of Samuel G. Welling. Mrs. Welling was one of the founders of the Huguenot Association of New Rochelle and of the local branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She was also prominent in the New Rochelle Hospital Association, the Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary, and the societies of St. John's Methodist Church. During the civil war she, with other women, made clothing and bandages for the sick and wounded Union and Confederate soldiers in the military hospital on David's Island, near Fort Slocum.

Mrs. Jessie F. S. Ford.

Mrs. Jessie F. S. Ford, head of the English Department of the Wadleigh High School and the wife of Preston Leighton Ford, died at her home in Hastings-on-the-Hudson, died on Sunday in a hospital here. She was born in North Grafton, Mass., and was graduated from Vassar College in 1880. After teaching at the Hayes College Preparatory School in Boston and the high school in South Weymouth, Mass., Mrs. Ford became Principal of the Academy at Sheffield, Conn. In 1897 she took the degree of Master of Arts at Columbia University shortly after joining the teaching staff of the high schools in this city. In 1906 Mrs. Ford was sent to England by the Board of Education to study the British educational system. She leaves her husband.

R. M. Petty, Paroled Banker, Dies.

WASHINGTON, N. J., May 15.—Robert M. Petty, recently paroled, who was convicted of wrecking the Washington National Bank, of which he had been President, died today at his home in Broad Street from tuberculosis. His health began to break when he was taken to the State prison at Trenton three years ago to serve a ten years' term. Mr. Petty was in his fifty-seventh year, and weighed 250 pounds normally. When he left the prison he had wasted away 135 pounds. Mr. Petty was a former Mayor of this place. He is survived by his wife and a son.

EX-MAGISTRATE CRANE DIES.

Once Interesting Figure in New York City Expires at Schroon Lake.

Ex-City Magistrate Leroy Bowers Crane, who was a striking figure in the city judiciary from the time of his first appointment in 1895 until illness, in 1909, prevented him from sitting on the bench, died yesterday at Schroon Lake in the Adirondacks, where he had spent the last ten months. He was 67 years old. He had never fully recovered from an attack of nervous prostration which he suffered in 1909, while on the bench in the West Side Court. His death was hastened by a stroke of paralysis which occurred a few days ago.

During his years on the bench, City Magistrate Crane was in continual controversies, arising from his outspoken attacks on laws, city officials, and interests which incurred his dislike. When he was not the centre of a heated political quarrel, Magistrate Crane was an equally interesting character on account of his unique method of handling some of the cases which came before him. When something in the history or bearing of a defendant before him took his fancy, he would sometimes sentence the defendant to pay a fine and then himself furnish the money to pay it. He would follow this up by helping the culprit in other ways and taking an active interest in his future.

Magistrate Crane occupied about the same position in relation to the McClellan administration that Magistrate Corrigan later held toward the Gaynor administration. Both on and off the bench, Magistrate Crane attacked Mayor McClellan. In dealing with attempts of the police to shut up the Sharkey Athletic Club and similar institutions, which managed to flourish under the protection of various legal artifices, Magistrate Crane said from the bench in 1909:

"If we had a real Mayor in the City Hall with a little brain and backbone instead of the little man now there, these clubs could not exist. But with that little man there, the politicians have a hold on everything and their pull controls the city.

"Commissioner Bingham is the best Police Commissioner the city ever had, but he has been so hedged around by politicians who hold the city in their grasp that all his efforts have been frustrated."

Magistrate Crane's impetuosity was severely criticised by the Appellate Division in 1906, when an opinion was handed down charging that, in committing Joseph A. Farley, a real estate dealer, to prison, Magistrate Crane had acted without any warrant whatever in law. Mr. Farley brought suit for $50,000, but the case did not come to trial.

Magistrate Crane held the position of Magistrate at the time of his illness in 1909 until the Spring of 1911, although he was suffering from melancholia during that period and was unable to take his seat on the bench. Inquiries by the Bar Association as to the propriety of his holding the office while he was incapacitated from serving, resulted in his retirement.

Magistrate Crane is survived by his wife, Mrs. Louise B. Crane, and his daughters, Mrs. A. J. Dueth, Mrs. E. R. MacKenzie, Miss Clara L. Crane, and Mrs. P. H. Parry. There will be funeral services at Schroon Lake today, and the interment will be in Kensico Cemetery tomorrow.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT SLATER is dead at his home in Pompton, N. J., at the age of 71 years. He was born in Orange, and lived in Pompton for the last thirty years, where he ran a fur hat manufacturing business. One son, Otis Slater, survives.

EDWARD E. GEDNEY, formerly a banker here, and once Secretary of the New York Athletic Club, died on Sunday at his home in Washington, D. C., in his seventieth year. He was born in Little Falls, N. Y., and had traveled extensively all over the world representing American banking interests. Mr. Gedney was a member of the Chevy Chase Club of Washington.

HENRY SILVERMAN, a lawyer living at 1,851 Seventh Avenue, dropped dead yesterday in his office at 309 Broadway while conferring with a client. He was born in England, and was in his forty-first year. Mr. Silverman had practised law here for eighteen years. He left a widow and two children.

WILLIAM H. POWELL, an art dealer of 983 Sixth Avenue, died on Saturday at his home, 129 West Fifty-sixth Street, in his fifty-first year. He was a son of the late William H. Powell, a historical painter, and was widely known among artists. Mr. Powell marched in the Preparedness Parade on Saturday, and suffered a stroke of apoplexy as he left the line at Fifty-sixth Street. His wife survives him.

HARRY B. BARRETT, head of the music house of Barrett Brothers, one of the oldest and best known in Southern New York, died on Sunday night at his home in Binghamton, N. Y., leaving two sons.

TYLER BAKER, one of the three owners of The Saturday Globe of Utica, N. Y., died yesterday morning at his home there, after an illness of five years.

SAMUEL WHINYATES, a retired carriage painter and prominent Freemason, died on Sunday at his home, 87 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Whinyates had been a resident of Brooklyn since his twenty-fifth year and became a member of Prospect Lodge, No. 354, F. and A. M. in 1873, of which he was made a life member a few years ago. He left a widow and four daughters.

Mrs. MARIA T. HANCE, 75 years old, wife of Charles Hance, died on last Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Meserole, 1,235 South Ward Street, Richmond Hill.

ARTHUR G. DEATLY, 31 years old, a stationer, died on last Saturday at his home, 1,500 Avenue D, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mr. Deatly was well known as a long-distance swimmer, and was a member of the New York Athletic Club. He is survived by his wife and two children.

Mrs. MARY CURRAN KENNY, wife of Michael Kenny, an accountant, died from heart disease on last Saturday at her home, 880 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 50 years.

CHARLES B. COLTON, a retired publisher of large atlases and school books, died on Sunday at his home, 123 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Colton was born in Hartford, Conn., but has been a resident of Brooklyn since his youth, living at his late residence for the last forty years. He was a member of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, a King of the Royal Arcanum. His widow, a son, Dr. Charles L. Colton, and a daughter, Mrs. Alice M. Ohman, survive him.

Mrs. JULIA CECELIA BRENNAN, 85 years old, formerly active in the work of the Church of St. John the Baptist and a member of all its societies, died on Saturday at her home, 505 Hart Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. She had lived in Brooklyn for the last seventy years, and was the widow of Peter Brennan, who was a Democratic leader in that borough and an official of the Highway Department. She is survived by three sons.

JAMES F. O'DONNELL, employed in the Register's office, died on last Saturday at his home, 862 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. He was a veteran of the civil war and a member of Rankin Post, G. A. R.

HENRY BAYARD WEST, a member of one of Brooklyn's oldest families, died at his home, 372 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born in that borough fif

GIANTS CONQUER CUBS, THUS GARNERING THEIR SIXTH STRAIGHT SUCCESS

GIANTS CONTINUE WINNING STRIDE

Take Their Sixth Straight Victory by Defeating Cubs in Hard Battle, 3 to 2.

PERRITT IN FINE FORM

Allows Chicago Only Five Scattered Hits—Mulligan's Blunder Aids New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Cubs battled hard this afternoon to stop the victorious march of the Giants, but it was futile. McGraw's men, endowed with a new fighting spirit, were not prepared to acknowledge a master and the sixth straight game dropped into the basket, this time by a score of 3 to 2.

The Giants played good baseball, but in a measure the victory was helped along by the gratuitous offering of Eddie Mulligan. Joe Tinker decided that it was time for him to take a day off and therein was a lapse in foresight. Mulligan was his substitute and Mulligan it was who showed a touch of real Samaritan work to the Giants. In the sixth inning this player thought the stand was the best place in the world for him to hurl the ball, and that wild throw, which was intended to stop somewhere near first to nail Pol Perritt for a double play, hurtled along like an express train and landed in the stand. Pol was not loath to take advantage of it and trotted around to second. Burns's hit a moment later completed the damage to the Cubs, for Pol came home with the run that was to win the game.

Perritt did mound duty for the McGraw team, and Pol was never in better fettle. He held the Cubs comparatively helpless, five scattered hits being the quota which the Chicago players could accumulate. On the other hand, Vaughn's curves came down to the plate at an enticing angle to the Giant batsmen, who banged out nine safeties, not all of which, however, were turned to good account.

Zimmerman in the second inning touched one of Pol's curves for a double that led to a run, and it proved of such good influence to the Cubs that another tally was marked up a few minutes later. These two runs, however, were all that the Cubs could gather in. As far as the work of Zimmerman is concerned, it was of somewhat negligible value to the Cubs. Not long after he crashed into the double which brought joy to the Chicago men he turned it all to a dull gray complexion by hooking a grounder, which allowed the Giants to tie the score.

The New York men were the first to count. In the second inning Benny Kauff retired without causing Vaughn serious trouble. Fletcher then singled and cavorted down to second almost before the Cubs realized that a steal was in progress. Merkle could not do better than fly out to Williams. But McKetchnie had a neat single waiting to be released. He popped the ball over second and Fletcher raced to the plate with the first New York run.

In the Cubs' half of the inning Zimmerman doubled for a starter and Saier strolled. Yerkes laid down a sacrifice and when Perritt was unable to handle Archer's roller, Zimmerman scored and Saier went to third. Mulligan's long fly to left put Saier over the plate.

Perritt fanned for the Giants in the third, and then came Zimmerman's boot of Burns's grounder. Robertson's sacrifice put the runner on second, and Doyle's single brought him home and the score was tied.

McKetchnie made his third hit in the Giants' sixth, but Doolin's fly to centre held him at first. Perritt's roller went to Mulligan, who nailed McKetchnie at second, but in trying to get Pol at first Eddie threw to the stand, the pitcher reaching second, from where he scored on Burns's hit a minute later. The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Schulte,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Flack,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Doyle,2b	5	0	2	1	6	Williams,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	0	2	Zim'man,3b	3	1	2	0	1
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	1	3	Saier,1b	2	1	0	12	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	2	16	1	Yerkes,2b	2	0	0	1	3
M'Kech'e,3b	4	0	3	1	1	M'Carthy,2b	0	0	0	0	2
Doolin,c	4	0	0	3	0	Archer,c	4	0	2	5	1
Perritt,p	4	1	0	1	4	Mulligan,ss	1	0	0	1	3
						Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	2
						aZwilling,	1	0	0	0	0
						bFischer,	1	0	0	0	0
						cMann,	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	3	9	27	13	Totals	29	2	6	27	12

a-Batted for Yerkes in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Mulligan in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Vaughn in ninth inning.
Errors—Robertson, Doolin, Zimmerman, Archer, Mulligan, Vaughn.

New York	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hit—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Fletcher, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Yerkes, Robertson, Flack, Zimmerman, Mulligan. Sacrifice fly—Mulligan. Left on bases—New York, 10; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 2; off Vaughn, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 9 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Perritt, 6 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Vaughn, 3. Wild pitch—Perritt. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 2 0 0 1 0 3—6	8	0
Rochester	0 0 0 1 2 0 1—4	3	3

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	13	1	.929
Richmond	10	5	.667
Providence	10	5	.667
Baltimore	11	6	.647
Montreal	6	9	.400
Rochester	5	11	.312
Buffalo	4	12	.250
Toronto	2	12	.143

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Richmond at Buffalo.

New York State League.

Utica, 2; Syracuse, 1.
Binghamton, 12; Scranton, 4.
Wilkes-Barre, 9; Elmira, 2.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 5; Memphis, 4.
New Orleans, 4; Nashville, 2.
Little Rock, 6; Birmingham, 4.
Chattanooga, 2; Mobile, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 6; New York, 4.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Washington, 6; Detroit, 5.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago at Boston.
(Postponed, wet grounds.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 2.
(Eleven innings.)
Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 4.
Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland	19	9	.679
Washington	16	9	.640
New York	13	12	.520
Boston	13	13	.500
Detroit	13	14	.481
Chicago	12	16	.429
Philadelphia	10	15	.400
St. Louis	8	16	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	13	8	.684
Boston	12	8	.600
Philadelphia	12	10	.545
Chicago	13	13	.500
St. Louis	13	13	.500
Cincinnati	12	15	.444
Pittsburgh	11	16	.407
New York	8	13	.381

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

REDS LOSE BY ERRORS.

Beaten by Phillies, 7 to 4, In Game with but Two Earned Runs.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Cincinnati's errors were costly and Philadelphia won the game here today 7 to 4. The visitors had three errors, two wild pitches and two passed balls, which were responsible for three of the local's runs. Only one earned run each was made off Toney and Rixey. Cravath got three hits and was hit by a pitched ball in four times up. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bancroft,ss	5	1	0	1	4	Groh,3b	3	1	1	0	0
Niehoff,2b	5	0	1	1	1	Neale,cf	3	0	1	7	0
Stock,3b	5	1	2	2	3	Herzog,ss	5	0	1	7	0
Cravath,rf	8	2	3	0	0	Chase,1b	4	1	1	11	1
Good,rf	1	1	0	1	0	Griffith,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Wade K.,lf	3	2	1	2	1
Paskert,cf	3	1	2	2	1	Louden,2b	4	0	1	3	4
Luderus,1b	3	0	1	9	1	Clarke,c	4	0	1	3	0
Wm.K'fer,c	4	0	0	8	0	Toney,p	0	0	0	0	0
Rixey,p	4	0	0	1	1	Knetzer,p	1	0	1	0	0
Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	0	Moseley,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aMollwitz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	7	10	27	11	bHuhn	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	4	9	27	14

a-Batted for Knetzer in third inning.
b-Batted for Knetzer in sixth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Cravath, Luderus, Neale, Herzog, Clarke. (2.)

Philadelphia	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4

Three-base hit—Groh. Stolen bases—Griffith, Wade Killifer. Double plays—Herzog, Chase; Paskert to Chase; Paskert, Bancroft to Wm. Killifer. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 12. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—off Rixey, 5; off Knetzer, 1; off Moseley, 1. Hits and earned runs—off Rixey, 9 hits 1 run in 8 1-3 innings; off Demaree, 0 hits 0 runs in 2-3 inning; off Toney, 5 hits 1 run in 3 innings; off Knetzer, 1 hit 0 runs in 3 innings; off Moseley, 4 hits 0 runs in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—by Toney, (Cravath.) by Rixey, (Wade, Killifer) (2.) Struck out—by Rixey, 4; by Knetzer, 1; by Moseley, 1. Wild pitches—Rixey, 2. Passed ball—Wm. Killifer. 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

PIRATES SCALP BRAVES.

Heavy Hitting by Both Teams, but Pittsburgh Wins, 8 to 7.

PITTSBURGH, May 15.—Pittsburgh won from Boston today by a score of 8 to 7. Both teams began scoring in the first inning, five hits apiece, giving each four runs. Cooper and Harmon were hit hard, but the Braves were able to do little with Mamaux. Rudolph was also hit hard during six innings, when he gave way to Ragan, who stopped further scoring. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	5	2	3	2	0	Mar'ville,ss	4	1	2	1	4
Baird,3b	5	1	1	0	1	Evers,2b	5	1	1	0	3
Costello,lf	4	1	2	3	0	Collins,lf	5	2	1	1	0
Hinchm'n,rf	4	1	1	2	0	Fitzpat'k,rf	4	0	2	4	0
Wagner,1b	4	0	0	7	1	Konetchy,1b	3	1	0	11	0
Knabe,2b	4	0	2	4	2	JCSmith,3b	5	0	2	1	1
J Smith,ss	4	0	1	2	2	Compton,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Wilson,c	4	2	2	6	0	Gowdy,c	5	1	3	4	0
Gibson,c	0	0	0	1	0	Rudolph,p	3	0	1	0	0
Cooper,p	0	0	0	0	0	aConnolly	1	0	1	0	0
Harmon,p	3	1	1	0	1	Ragan,p	0	0	0	0	1
Mamaux,p	1	0	0	0	0	bWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	8	13	27	7	Totals	41	7	14	24	9

a-Batted for Rudolph in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Ragan in ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, (2.) Hinchman, (2.) Baird, Knabe.

Pittsburgh	4	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	8
Boston	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

Two-base hits—Compton, Carey, Hinchman. Three-base hits—Maranville, Carey, Costello. Stolen bases—J. C. Smith, Carey. Sacrifice fly—Evers, Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 13; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off Mamaux, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 11 hits, 6 runs, in six innings; off Ragan, 2 hits, no runs, in two innings; off Cooper, 3 hits, 2 runs, none out in the first; off Harmon, 7 hits, 1 run, in six innings; off Mamaux, 4 hits, no runs, in three innings. Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; by Harmon, 2; by Mamaux, 3. Passed ball—Gowdy. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes.

White Sox Release Moriarty.

CHICAGO, May 15.—George Moriarty, veteran third baseman, is to be released to the Memphis Southern Association club by the Chicago Americans, it was announced today. He is slated to manage the club. His release will make room on the White Sox roster for Fred Mollwitz, Cincinnati first baseman, for whom negotiations were reported in progress last week, and for the return of Jack Ness, a first baseman released to Baltimore.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 4; Louisville, 2.
Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 0.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 1; Lowell, 0.

CLEVELAND AGAIN TOPPLES YANKEES

Pitching Talent of Both Teams Rudely Shocked, but Indians Win at 6 to 4.

Cleveland found the Yankees sluggish and indifferent at the Polo Grounds yesterday and won an easy 6 to 4 victory. The Yanks are finding it as difficult to take Cleveland as the Germans to take Verdun. Rare pitching talent was rudely shocked. Cleveland's star, Guy Morton, and the Yanks' valuable find, Cliff Markle, were both knocked out of the box. Morton delayed his exit, however, until the Indians had won the game.

Tris Speaker, as usual, covered centre, right, and left fields at the same time. He did a mean trick to Frank Baker in the fifth inning, when he deserted centre field and ran far over to deep right to cut down a sure home run drive to a double. In the seventh inning Baker got his revenge by banging a home run drive into the right field grand stand.

Ray Caldwell relieved Markle when he was taken out of the game after the third inning. Caldwell was doing nicely until th sixth, when Jack Graney hit a home run to left centre, sending Wambsgans home ahead of him. Maisel made a leap for the drive and fell on his shoulders. He broke his collar bone and Maisel is likely to be out of the game for four weeks. After the seventh inning Caldwell kicked so hard at Umpire Dineen's decisions that he was expelled from school.

This gave Slim Elmer Love the opportunity to make his metropolitan début. Love looks just like a stepladder dressed in a baseball uniform. He has a reach which looks twice as long as Jess Willard's. He is so tall that by standing on his toes he can almost see over the grand stand. Love pitched two innings and didn't allow a hit.

Morton was batted out of the box after the Yanks had scored a run in the eighth. Bagby came in and loaded up the bases, but in a pinch he held the mighty Baker down to a gentle grounder and saved the Cleveland troop, when a single would have tied the score.

In the first inning Markle didn't appear to throw the ball fast enough to break tissue paper. Graney singled and Turner walked. This is the same Terry Turner who has been playing ball since shortly after the civil war, and he still has plenty of speed. Tris Speaker sacrificed and both runners scored on Smith's three-bagger to centre, which was misjudred by Maisel. Howard's single sent Smith home. Turner and Speaker both singled in the third and Smith sacrificed. Turner counted on Gandil's sacrifice fly.

The Yankees scored in the same inning. Morton got as wild as a Fiji. With one out, he walked Gilhooley and Magee went out as easily as he has been going out for some time. Maisel got a pass and Baker an infield hit, filling the bases. Morton's philanthropy was unbounded and he walked Gedeon, forcing in a run. Pipp had a chance to clean up, with the bases full, but all he could do was to force Gedeon at second for the third out.

In the fifth, with two down, Baker's double and Gedeon's single gave the Yanks another run. Graney delivered his home run in the sixth and sent Wambsgans along on the through trip. Baker added another for New York with a home run into the stand in the seventh.

The Yankees got after Morton hard in the eighth. Peckinpaugh singled and so did Nunamaker. Love popped out and Gilhooley singled, scoring Peckinpaugh. Bagby then relieved Morton and passed Magee, filling the bases. High rolled to Turner and Nunamaker was forced at the plate. Baker squelched all hope by grounding out to first. The score:

CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	5	2	2	0	0	Gilhooley,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Turner,3b	2	2	1	3	2	Magee,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Speaker,cf	3	0	2	3	0	Maisel,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Smith,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Baker,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Roth,rf	1	0	0	0	0	Baker,3b	5	2	3	2	2
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	12	0	Gedeon,2b	3	0	2	0	3
Howard,2b	2	0	1	1	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Wamb'sgs	3	1	1	3	1	Peckg'ph	1	0	1	1	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	0	7	1	Nuna'ker,c	4	0	2	1	0
Morton,p	4	0	0	2	0	Markle,p	0	0	0	0	1
Bagby,p	0	0	0	0	0	Caldwell,p	3	0	0	0	3
						Love,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	8	27	13	Total	38	4	11	27	11

Errors—Wambsgans, O'Neill, Gedeon.

Cleveland	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4

Two-base hits—Baker, Nunamaker. Three-base hit—Smith. Home runs—Graney, Baker. Stolen bases—Baker, Gedeon, Howard, Gandil. Sacrifice hits—Baker, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Gandil. Left on bases—New York, 13; Cleveland, 10. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Markle, 2; off Caldwell, 3; off Morton, 1; off Bagby, 1; off Love, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Markle, 5 hits, 1 runs in 3 innings; off Caldwell, 3 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings; off Love, no hits, no runs in two innings; off Morton, 11 hits, 4 runs in 7 1-3 innings; off Bagby, no hits, no runs in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, (Speaker.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; by Love, 2; by Morton, 4. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes.

SYRACUSE DOWNS MICHIGAN.

Slater Wins His Own Game with Double That Scores Two Runs.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 15.—The Syracuse University baseball team scored a victory over the University of Michigan, by a score of 7 to 5. Slater, who pitched for Syracuse, won his own game with a double when two men were on bases.

Yankees Announce Releases.

The New York American League Club announced last night the release of Pitcher Urban Shocker to the Toronto club of the International League, and Outfielder Luther Cook to the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast League. Negotiations are also pending for the release of Pitcher Piercey and First Baseman Mullen.

YALE PLAYER INJURED.

Donald Blodgett Has Leg Broken in Football Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15.—Donald Blodgett of Bridgeport, substitute end rush on the Yale eleven last year, today broke his leg in the first scrimmage of the Spring practice. Blodgett has been on the Yale squad three seasons. He was injured in trying to break up Varsity interference.

Four elevens were placed on the field, and the same number will scrimmage again tomorrow. Fully an hour was devoted to a practice game, the most severe work ever ordered in Yale Spring football practice.

MOWREY BREAKS UP GAME.

His Freak Hit Gives Dodgers 4 to 2 Victory After Eleven Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—The Dodgers played a hard up-hill game today and defeated the Cardinals in an eleven-inning contest by a score of 4 to 2. The break came when Mowrey's drive down the first-base line took a bad hop and went over J. Miller's head when three men were on bases and two out. The hit permitted Myers and Daubert to cross the plate with the winning runs.

Remarkable fielding by Zack Wheat saved the game for Brooklyn. In the sixth the Cardinals bunched three hits, which, with a sacrifice, gave two runs. Bescher came up with Betzel on second and two down. He drove the ball to deep left field. Wheat was playing back, and took the pellet two steps from the fence.

In the seventh Hornsby hit to within five feet of the fence, and again Wheat came through with a horse-thief catch.

The game was a pitching duel between Lee Meadows and Sherrod Smith. The Cardinals failed to hit the ball out of the infield up to the fifth. The sixth proved Smith's undoing. His chance of a no-hit game was knocked out when Corhan got a single to left. He took second when O. Miller threw low to first, and scored on Snyder's single. Meadows fanned. Smith sacrificed Snyder to third. Betzel put one in left for a base, and Snyder scored. Then came Wheat's great catch of Bescher's drive.

Robbie's men got one run in the second, when both Cutshaw and O'Mara singled. The score was brought up to a tie in the ninth, when Daubert walked, and scored on two outs.

In the eleventh, Cheney, who had relieved Smith, was called out on strikes. Myers dropped a single into right and Daubert was safe when Hornsby threw late to second trying for Myers. Stengel flied to Smith and Wheat was purposely passed. Then came Mowrey's double, which won the game. The score:

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Myers,cf	5	1	1	3	0	J.Smith,cf	5	0	0	5	0
Daubert,1b	4	2	2	20	0	Betzel,2b	5	0	0	4	4
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Bescher,lf	5	0	0	1	1
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Hornsby,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Mowrey,3b	5	0	2	0	1	Miller,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Cutshaw,2b	5	1	2	1	5	Wilson,rf	4	0	0	2	0
O'Hara,ss	4	0	1	2	5	Corhan,ss	3	1	1	2	7
O Miller,c	2	0	0	2	1	Snyder,c	2	1	1	5	1
aJohnston	1	0	0	0	0	Gonzales,c	1	0	0	2	1
Meyers,c	1	0	0	1	1	Meadows,p	2	0	0	1	1
S. Smith,p	3	0	2	0	2	Ames,p	0	0	0	0	0
bGetz	0	0	0	0	0	cButler,	1	0	1	0	0
Cheney,p	1	0	0	1	2						
Totals	39	4	11	33	19	Totals	37	2	4	33	16

a-Batted for Miller in eighth inning.
b-Ran for Smith in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Ames in eleventh inning.
Errors—Mowrey, O. Miller.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Cutshaw. Three-base hits—Wheat. Cutshaw. Stolen base—Daubert. Sacrifice hits—Stengel. Double plays—Corhan and Snyder; Betzel and J. Miller. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Meadows, 1; off Ames, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith, 3 hits, 1 run, in seven innings; off Meadows, 1 hit, 1 run, in eight innings, (none out in ninth;) off Cheney, 3 hits, 1 run, in four innings; off Ames, 3 hits, 3 runs, in three innings. Struck out—By Smith, 2; by Meadows, 3; by Ames, 2. Wild pitch—Meadows. Passed ball—Meyers. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

PLANK FACES ATHLETICS.

Former Clubmates Hit Him Hard and Browns Are Defeated, 5 to 4.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Eddie Plank, pitching against Philadelphia, his former club, today was hit hard by the Athletics, who defeated St. Louis 5 to 4. Plank was in excellent form until the seventh inning, when Lajoie and Stellbauer singled and Pick was hit. Schang then tripled, and this, combined with a passed ball, sent four runners home and won the contest. Bush had two bad innings, the first and fourth, but in the last five innings not a hit was made off him. Manager Mack today sent Pitcher Weaver to New Haven and Pitcher Ray to Newport Newa. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	2	0	2	1	3	Shotten,lf	4	0	1	1	1
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	3	1	Johnson,ss	3	1	1	2	4
McInnis,1b	4	1	0	7	1	Miller,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Lajoie,2b	4	1	2	4	2	Sisler,1b	3	1	1	8	0
Walsh,rf	4	0	2	0	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	0	5	4
Pick,3b	2	1	1	2	3	Marsans,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Stellbauer,lf	3	1	1	4	0	Deal,3b	3	1	0	3	1
Meyer,c	2	0	0	4	1	Hartley,c	3	1	0	7	1
Schang,c	1	1	1	5	0	Plank,p	3	0	1	0	1
Bush,p	3	0	0	0	2	aTobin	1	0	0	0	0
						bBorton	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	5	9	27	13	cAustin	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	4	4	24	13

a-Batted for Deal in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Hartley in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Plank in ninth inning.
Errors—Witt, Lajoie.

St. Louis	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	..-	5

Two-base hits—Miller, Plank. Three-base hits—Schang, Witt. Stolen bases—Shotten, Sisler, Marsans. Sacrifice hit—Johnson. Sacrifice fly—Marsans. Double plays—Plank, Johnson and Sisler; Pratt and Johnson. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—off Plank, 2; off Bush, 5. Hits and earned runs—off Plank, 9 hits 4 runs in 8 innings; off Bush, 4 hits 2 runs in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—by Plank, (Pick.) Struck out—by Plank, 6; by Bush, 6. Passed ball—Hartley. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and O'Loughlin.

JOHNSON TO THE RESCUE.

He Is Called to Hold Tigers, Senators Winning in Eleventh.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Detroit was defeated 6 to 5 in an eleven inning game here today. Washington knocked Coveleskie out of the box in the seventh, when they scored three runs and tied the score. Five pitchers were used, Johnson and Dubuc finishing. The score:

WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Morgan,2b	5	0	1	0	6	Bush,ss	6	1	1	2	6
Foster,3b	5	1	0	1	0	Vitt,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Milan,cf	4	2	1	3	0	Cobb, cf	3	0	2	3	0
Rondeau,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Veach,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Judge,1b	5	1	1	9	2	Heilman,rf	5	1	2	3	0
Shanks,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Burns,1b	5	1	0	16	0
Henry,c	3	1	1	7	0	Young,2b	4	1	1	1	3
McBride,ss	4	0	1	2	9	Stanage,c	5	0	0	3	1
Boehling,p	0	0	0	1	2	Coveles'e,p	3	0	2	0	2
Ayres,p	1	0	0	1	1	Dubuc,p	2	0	0	1	2
Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	0						
aMoller	0	0	0	0	0						
bWilliams	1	0	1	0	0	Total	43	5	10	c32	17
Total	38	6	8	33	20						

a-Batted for Boehling in third.
b-Batted for Ayres in seventh.
c-Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Vitt, Coveleskie, Morgan, (2.)

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	6
Detroit	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5

Three-base hit—Coveleskie. Stolen bases—Veach, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Veach. Sacrifice fly—Shanks. Double play—Dubuc, Vitt, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Washington, 4. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 3; off Dubuc, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 6 hits, 4 runs in three innings; off Ayers, 2 hits, no runs in four innings; off Coveleskie, 7 hits, 3 runs in six innings, (one out and two on base in seventh;) off Dubuc, 1 hit, 1 run in five innings; off Johnson, 2 hits, no runs in four innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Johnson, 6; by Dubuc, 2. Passed ball—Henry. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

U. S. G. A. IS DEFIED BY WOODLAND CLUB

Refuses to Take Ouimet, Sullivan, and Tewksbury Off the Handicap List.

BOSTON, May 15.—The Woodland Golf Club will not comply with the order of the United States Golf Association to remove the names of Francis Ouimet, J. H. Sullivan, Jr., and Paul Tewksbury from the handicap list of the Massachusetts Golf Association, it was announced today.

In thus taking issue with the national body on its recent ruling that these players were ineligible to compete as amateurs because of their business activities the club assumes the position that the United States Golf Association has no jurisdiction over the lists of State organizations.

Whether the club will question the national body's ruling as it affects the players' eligibility to compete in the national amateur tournament has not been determined, according to President L. B. Folsom of the Woodland Club.

"The matter is still open," he said. "We may carry it further."

When informed last night of the

FAVORITES VICTORS IN WOMEN'S TENNIS

Play for Metropolitan Championship Draws Big Field of Contestants to Forest Hills.

MISS BJURSTEDT A WINNER

Titleholder Experiences Little Opposition in Two Matches—Fine Exhibition by Miss Guthrie.

Play in the first of the titular tennis events hereabouts started yesterday at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, when sixty-six contestants took part in the opening round of the women's metropolitan championship in singles. Keen competition was evidenced in many of the matches, but none of the favorites—and there are several in this year's tournament—experienced difficulty in gaining the upper hand. Three rounds of the event were completed, though in reality it amounts to little more than two rounds, for the first, by reason of the draw, had only two matches, and one of these was defaulted. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was to play Mrs. E. Hirsch, did not compete.

Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt, holder of the title from last season, is again a contestant, but Mrs. Barger-Wallach, runner-up a year ago, was not entered. Miss Bjurstedt played in two matches yesterday and won both of them handily. In one she defeated Miss E. Kahn at 6–1, 6–1, and in the second round scored a victory over Miss Helene Pollock at 6–0, 6–1. Miss Pollock had in the first round won a remarkably easy victory over Miss Hazel Gardiner, line set going to her at 6–0, 6–0, and on the basis of this it was anticipated that she might be able to put up a good showing against the Norwegian.

Miss Bjurstedt Shows Finish.

Her play, however, was utterly inadequate to meet the slashing drives of the titleholder. She played a soft game against Miss Bjurstedt and drove repeatedly to the Norwegian's forehand, so that there was no hope for her. 'Although Miss Bjurstedt did not have to extend herself, it was plain to the onlookers that she will again be a formidable contestant for the premier honors. She showed more finish than in any of the exhibition matches which she played during the first week or two of the season. Her game was mixed with a strategy that completely baffled her two opponents. They seemed always to be drawn out of position, and then the Norwegian would place a powerful forehand drive that scored a clean ace.

The greatest strength lies in the lower half of the draw. Mrs. Edward Raymond, a former national champion, and Miss Marie Wagner both came through the third round in the lower half as did Miss Bjurstedt. Mrs. Raymond won her first match of the day through the default of Miss C. Delafield. In the second, which was played out, she defeated Miss T. Blum by the onesided score of 6–1, 6–2. Miss Wagner also played only one match. In the first round she gained an easy victory over Miss A. Deitsch at 6–0, 6–1. The latter played at times a strong game, but, being inexperienced in tournament competition, could not hold the pace against Miss Wagner. Should Miss Wagner and Mrs. Raymond win today they will be opponents in the semi-finals, and the indications are that the victor in this match will compete against Miss Bjurstedt.

Miss Alexander Wins Easily.

Miss Bjurstedt, however, has one hard match ahead before this can come about. Miss Helen Alexander, one of the best of the women tennis players in Philadelphia, will have to be passed, and should the match between these two eventuate, as seems likely, Miss Bjurstedt will have to show to her best to carry off the victory. Miss Alexander easily won both of her matches yesterday. In the first round she defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey, 6–1, 6–2, and in the second, which gave her the best line on her ability, she defeated Miss Caroma Winn 6–3, 6–0. It was not so much of a surprise that she should defeat Miss Winn, but that she was able to take a love set augured well for her ability. The thought was that if Miss Alexander could master Miss Winn's strong forehand she would not be so seriously bothered by the same stroke should she meet Miss Bjurstedt, whose chief asset is her forehand.

In the upper half of the draw Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh showed to advantage, and there were many who predicted that she would be one of the most powerful contenders for the championship. She defeated Miss S. J. Strauss in the first round at 6–0, 6–2, and then scored a victory over Miss Jane Rowson at 6–1, 6–2. Her matches were watched with interest, for it was recalled that it was Miss Guthrie who gave Miss Bjurstedt one of her hardest matches in the women's national championship a year ago. The Pittsburgh girl carried it to three sets before she admitted the supremacy of the Norwegian, and it is a noteworthy happening when Miss Bjurstedt is ever forced to three sets.

Mrs. Robert Le Roy was another to come through the third round, but her progress was not so free and easy as in the case of several of the other winners. In defeating Miss Ina Kissel in the first round she had a merry struggle for two sets. Miss Kissel took the first set at 7–5, but the superior steadiness of Mrs. Le Roy enabled her to run out the next set at 6–3, and the third was easy at 6–1. Mrs. Le Roy played Mrs. Ingo Hartman in the second round, and the latter took only one game in the match, the score being 6–0, 6–1.

Miss Taylor Beats Miss Ballin.

Miss Florence Ballin, who won her first match because of a default, tried conclusions with Miss Margaret Taylor in the second round. Recently in Washington Miss Taylor scored a victory over Miss Ballin, and the latter was determined to bring about a reversal of conditions yesterday. Perhaps it was a case of early season unsteadiness on the part of Miss Ballin, but at any rate the Washington outcome was repeated, Miss Taylor taking the first set at 6–4, and the second at 6–0. Miss Ballin's control of pace was not up to the mark. She was continually driving out, while Miss Taylor displayed cool judgment in her placement strokes to bring about just such an outcome.

Play in the singles will be continued today, and the doubles matches will also start. The mixed doubles will begin tomorrow. The summary of yesterday's matches:

Women's Metropolitan Championship Singles.—First Round.—Mrs. W. H. N. Voss defeated Mrs. H. Pennington, 6–1, 6–4; Mrs. E. Hirsch won from Mrs. John Jacob Astor by default.

Second Round.—Miss Martha Guthrie defeated Miss S. J. Strauss, 6–0, 6–2; Miss Jane Rowson defeated Mrs. A. M. Josephy, 6–3, 6–2; Miss Ruth Schwab defeated Mrs. H. B. Roswell, 6–0, 6–0; Miss Amy Harper defeated Mrs. C. R. Miller, 6–2, 6–2; Mrs. Ingo Hartman defeated Miss M. Richardson, 6–2, 5–7, 6–4; Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Mrs. R. C. Miller, 6–0, 6–1; Miss Florence Ballin won from Miss E. Bergheardt by default; Mrs. Edwin Shattuck won from Miss Adele Cragin by default; Mrs. G. de Gersdorff won from Mrs. Solist by default; Mrs. H. Halle defeated Mrs. C. M. Ramsen, 6–1, 1–6, 6–3; Mrs. W. Schiff defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6–4, 6–4; Mrs. M. B. Huff defeated Mrs. A. Sidenberg, 8–6, 7–5, 6–4; Mrs. E. Lichtenstein won from Miss Abbe Morrison by default; Miss Adele Bull defeated Miss B. Hooker, 6–3, 3–6, 6–2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss E. Kahn, 6–1, 6–1; Miss H. Pollock defeated Miss Hazel Gardiner, 6–0, 6–0; Miss E. Wallis won from Miss G. Dwyer by default; Miss Helen Alexander defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey, 6–1, 6–2; Miss Caroma Winn defeated Mrs. A. C. Chapin, 6–1, 6–2; Mrs. A. Deane defeated Mrs. F. Brainard, 8–6, 6–4; Miss D. Goodbody defeated Mrs. H. Carlebach, 7–5, 6–3; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss A. Deitsch, 6–0, 6–1; Miss F. Frankel won from Miss M. Snyder by default; Mrs. J. W. Jenkins won from Mrs. E. E. Smith by default; Mrs. Robert Rope defeated Miss E. Thayer, 6–4, 6–1; Mrs. Edward Raymond won from Miss C. Delafield by default; Miss T. Blum won from Mrs. T. Donaldson by default; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Ina Kissel, 5–7, 6–3, 6–1; Miss Miriam Blagden defeated Mrs. David C. Mills, 9–11, 7–5, 6–3; Mrs. E. Hirsch won from Miss M. Farrelly by default; Mrs. Manheimer defeated Miss D. Levy, 7–5, 6–4; Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Mrs. W. H. N. Voss, 6–1, 6–0.

Third Round.—Miss Martha Guthrie defeated Miss Jane Rawson, 6–1, 6–2; Mrs. G. de Gersdorff defeated Mrs. Edwin Shattuck, 6–3, 8–6; Miss Helen Alexander defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6–3, 6–0; Miss Marie Wagner won from Miss F. Frankel by default; Mrs. R. Pope defeated Mrs. J. W. Jenkins, 6–3, 6–0; Mrs. Edward Raymond defeated Miss T. Blum, 6–1, 6–2; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 6–0, 6–1; Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6–4, 6–0; Mrs. H. Halle defeated Mrs. W. Schiff, 10–8, 6–1; Mrs. E. Lichtenstein defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6–4, 6–4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Helene Pollock, 6–0, 6–1; Miss Miriam Blagden won from Miss E. Wallis by default.

Doubles Draw, Metropolitan Championship Women's Doubles.—Second Round—Upper half byes: Miss Jane Rowson and Miss Dora Goodbody vs. Helen Alexander and Miss Ina A. Kissel. Miss F. Brainard and Miss Adele Cragin vs. Miss Margaret Taylor and Mrs. Shattuck; Mrs. Strauss and partner vs. Mrs. George De Gersdorf and Mrs. G. Greene; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Molla Bjurstedt vs. Mrs. David C. Mills and Mrs. Albert Humphries; Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Pennington vs. Mrs. Edward Raymond and Miss Edna Wildey; Miss White and Mrs. Robert A. Pope vs. Mrs. H. Carlebach and partner; Mrs. W. Schiff and Miss Elsa Kahn vs. Mrs. M. B. Huff and Miss M. Farrelly; Miss Florence Ballin and Miss Martha Guthrie vs. winner of Mrs. Voss and Mrs. J. W. Jenkins-Mrs. Ingo Hartmann and Mrs. Percy Wilbourn match.

First Round—Mrs. Ingo Hartmann and Mrs. Percy Wilbourn vs. Mrs. W. H. N. Voss and Mrs. J. W. Jenkins.

Second Round—Lower half byes: Mrs. Rawson Wood and Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver vs. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. A. H. Chapin; Mrs. Manheimer and Mrs. Levy vs. Mrs. A. M. Josephy and Miss A. Dietsch; Miss T. Blum and partner vs. Miss Adele Bull and Miss Caroma Winn; Miss Ruth Schwab and Miss Ahlowitz vs. Miss Katherine Force and Mrs. Louis Gouverneur Morris; Mrs. Robert Le Roy and partner vs. Miss Oshman and Miss Rayser; Mrs. E. G. Deane and Miss Hazel Gardiner vs. Miss Deitsch and Miss Wall; Mrs. A. Sidenberg and Mrs. E. Lichtenstein vs. Mrs. J. E. Bailey and partner; Mrs. A. Alexander and Miss Barnes vs. Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Miss Marian Vanderhoef.

COLLEGES MEET AT NETS.

Williams and Wesleyan Lead in New England Tennis Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—Eight colleges were represented in the annual championship lawn tennis tournament of the New England Intercollegiate Association today on the Longwood courts, Williams and Wesleyan leading at the end of the first day's play, each with two and a half points. Bad weather prevented all the play scheduled on the card, and singles as well as doubles will be payed tomorrow. As the result of today's matches Trinity and Massachusetts Technology follow the leaders, with 1½ and one points respectively. The other competitors come from Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Amherst, and Tufts.

This season's draw includes none of the stars of other years, C. F. Cutler and R. F. Maynard of Williams and F. Cady of Amherst having graduated. The fact that the players slipped about considerably and that the balls soon became soggy affected the play, making it slow and erratic. All but one of the first round matches were finished. Jones of Wesleyan won the only second round match.

Most of the contests were won rather easily in straight sets, the exceptions being the three-set matches between Hofman and Blair and Stewart and Greeley, and the second round contest between Jones of Wesleyan and Rockwood of Williams, which was close and in places interesting. Both men played the net continually, and, although erratic and often failing to make the most of the opportunities, turned in a number of good rallies. The summary:

First Round—R. Maynard, Williams, beat S. B. Jones, Dartmouth, 6–2, 6–3. J. Hofman, Wesleyan, beat R. C. Blair, Amherst, 6–4, 4–6, 6–4. R. E. Woodbridge, M. I. T., beat B. W. Bartlett, Bowdoin, 6–1, 6–4. E. A. Niles, Trinity, beat B. F. Kraus, Tufts, 6–0, 6–0. Rockwood, Williams, beat J. S. McCloy, Amherst, 8–6, 6–2. R. E. Jones, Wesleyan, beat J. G. N. Mitchell, Trinity, 6–2, 6–2. H. R. Stewart, M. I. T., beat G. Greeley, Bowdoin, 6–1, 4–6, 6–3.

Second Round—Jones of Wesleyan beat Rockwood of Williams, 9–7, 6–3.

Eight teams are entered in the doubles, one from each of the eight colleges.

CRIMSON TAKES ALL SETS.

Hunter Presses Williams, but Cornell Is Blanked at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 15.—The Harvard lawn tennis players made a clean sweep of both singles and doubles in their annual match against Cornell this afternoon. All of the matches were decided in two sets, Cornell scoring only 37 games, whereas Harvard had a total of 63. Hunter of Cornell pressed Captain Williams of Harvard hard in the second set of their match, the Crimson leader having to play his best to win, 7—5. The summaries:

Singles.—Rand, Harvard, beat Benedict, Cornell, 6—3, 6—3; Pfaffman, Harvard, beat Thompson, Cornell, 6—4, 6—1; Caner, Harvard, beat Callahan, Cornell, 8—6, 6—1; Williams, Harvard, beat Hunter, Cornell, 6—3, 7—5.

Doubles.—Rand and Caner, Harvard, beat Callahan and Benedict, Cornell, 6—1, 6—4; Williams and Pfaffman, Harvard, beat Hunter and Thompson, Cornell, 6—1, 6—4.

VICTORY FOR KING SMITH.

Defeats G. M. Bodman in West Side Tennis Event.

Play in the men's Spring tournament at the West Side Tennis Club was continued yesterday afternoon. Several defaults marked the Class A Competition. The only match played in the first round brought together King Smith and G. M. Bodman, the former winning at 6—4, 6—2. In the second round Theodore Roosevelt Pell defeated Dr. Davenport in straight sets at 6—3, 6—4. The play was heaviest in the Class B and Class C sections. The summary:

CLASS A. Singles.—First Round—Cedric A. Major won from G. Carleton Shafer by default; J. C. Harrison won from Frederick B. Alexander by default; King Smith defeated G. M. Bodman, 6—4, 6—2.

Second Round—Theodore Roosevelt Pell defeated Dr. Davenport, 6—3, 6—4.

CLASS B. Singles.—First Round—C. J. Post won from W. D. Haskell by default; Kenneth Peck defeated W. E. Lowther, 7—5, 6—2; H. J. Henry won from Louis Gouverneur Morris by default; F. M. Loughman won from C. E. Dwight by default; L. M. Banks won from G. B. Buffum by default; R. B. Gatcomb defeated H. K. Sturdy, Jr., 6—3, 6—2; A. R. Dunham defeated W. Schniewind, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3; S. Hinman Bird defeated A. E. Ranney, 6—2, 6—2; Seymour Johnson won from R. K. Tomlin, Jr., by default; Harold Swain defeated G. T. Parker, 6—3, 6—4; H. P. Guller defeated T. Landers, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round—G. H. Bartholomew defeated L. Barker, 9—7, 6—3; L. M. Banks defeated F. M. Loughman, 6—1, 6—1.

CLASS C.—First Round—M. H. Grace defeated J. P. Carter, 6—1, 7—5; W. B. Chamberlin won from J. M. R. Lyeth by default; B. Huhn defeated K. M. Gibson, 6—0, 6—0; E. M. Jones won from H. B. Van Blinderen by default; A. C. Postley won from A. Bibbert by default; G. R. Kenyon defeated M. Shoot, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round—R. Paige won from R. D. Cooke by default; M. T. Garretson won from C. F. Roome by default.

LITTELL DEFEATS BEHR.

Gains Victory In Second Round of Harlem Tennis Tourney.

One surprise marked the play in the Harlem Tennis Club open tournament yesterday, when Dr. E. G. Littell scored a victory over Allan Behr in the second round of the event. The match was carried to three sets, Behr winning the first at 6—4. In the two following sets Littell showed entirely unexpected strength. His steady play kept Behr on the defensive much of the time and he won the sets at 6—2, 6—3.

Herbert W. Forster, a Yonkers schoolboy, came through the second round by defeating J. J. Brinckerhoff in another three-set match, at 6—3, 1—6, 6—3. William Botsford, Harry Steinkampf, and Benjamin M. Phillips reached the round before the semi-final through their victories yesterday. The double matches will start today. The summary:

First Round—Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Dr. R. C. Thomas, 6—4, 6—1.

Second Round—Dr. E. G. Littell defeated Allan Behr, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; Herbert W. Forster defeated J. J. Brinckerhoff, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3; James Saunders O'Neale, Jr., defeated F. Walsh, 6—2, 6—3; Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Ely Behar, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. Third Round—Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Lawrence Grinnell, 6—4, 6—2; Willard Botsford defeated Remsen Schenck, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5; Harry Steinkampf defeated Hugh L. Nehring, 6—4, 6—4.

Michigan Beats Brown at Nets.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15.—University of Michigan tennis players defeated the Brown team, 2 to 1, here today. Only three matches were played in singles, private indoor courts being used because of the weather.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURERS. Dress house will purchase quantities of serges and taffetas at a price. Address Box G 289 Times Downtown.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at misses', juniors' ladies' Fall coats, pile and cloth fabrics, 146 West 25th, 12th floor.

COATS, SUITS, and PILE FABRICS.—Placing orders. Call 120 W. 28th, 5th floor.

CONTRACTORS on popular-priced silk dresses; bring own Fall samples. 5th floor, 158 West 29th St.

CONTRACTOR, able to make wash, cloth skirts in large quantity. K 9 Times.

CONTRACTOR for dresses and Palm Beach suits. 440 4th Av., Room 1,807.

CREPE DE CHINE and GEORGETTE.—Open to buy large quantities for spot cash. Address Box G 288 Times Downtown.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Will buy 500 pieces at 70c spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

NOTION OR STAPLE for jobbers or Mail Order House.—Manufacturers' agents want additional lines, sole agency. M 174 Times.

PILE FABRICS, coats and suits. Rimslaver, care W. H. Walker, 220 5th Av.

PLUSHES.—Will buy from coat manufacturer any quantity for cash. King Milton Co., 1,133 Broadway, 3742 Farragut.

PLUSHES wanted; any quantity; will pay cash. Farragut 9810.

SILVERBLOOM CLOTH.—Will pay cash for all shades. Farragut 9810.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, street and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS.—Contractor able to make Palm Beach suits in large quantities; our materials and styles. K 16 Times.

SUITS, COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits, plush and pile fabric coats. Call all week, 1,270 Broadway, Room 602.

SUITS, FALL.—Western jobber looking at Tuesday, Wednesday. Room 1,123, 1,133 Broadway.

TAFFETAS.—Open for 100 pieces navy, good quality, cheap. Broder Co., 32 West 27th.

TAFFETA wanted, 36-inch plaid, about 75c. Madison Square 4360.

TENDER SILKS and Seconds in Velvets and Velveteens, will buy. M 164 Times.

WAISTS.—Resident buyer will place orders with manufacturers who can deliver $18 crepe de chine waists. K 14 Times.

WAISTS.—1,500 dozen, silk or cotton, jobs; cash. 530 Broadway, fifth floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

AMOSKEAG, 7002 navy serge, 25 p. c.; also checks; sell with old prices. 36 East 20th St., 5th floor.

APRONS.—Bungalow, elastic waistband, percale; immediate delivery. Orchard 9671.

ATTRACTIVE and complete lines of Summer dresses, waists, skirts, suits, and coats to be closed out; samples may be seen at Room 1,108, 49 East 21st St.; very unusual and special values. Phone Gramercy 1700.

BOAS of ostrich and marabou for immediate delivery. Deutsch, 591 Broadway.

COATS on hand for immediate delivery; poplins, coverts, velour, checks, chinchillas, large assortment. Sipkin & Gorschen, 22 West 21st.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out; smart styles, low prices. Talbot Company, 114 West 27th.

COATS, CORDUROYS, all shades; immediate delivery. Room 1,123, 1,133 Broadway. Farragut 3042.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out better grade, including sport suits. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st.

COATS AND SUITS.—500 for immediate delivery; newest styles. Slater, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—We have a great assortment of five-wire navy taffeta and Georgette crepe dresses. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—Silk and wash dresses, large quantities, to close before moving. Jacobus Brothers & Co., 34 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Silk jersey sport dresses; snappy styles; exceptional prices. Sam Englander, 32 Union Square. 3547 Stuyvesant.

DRESSES, cotton, for immediate delivery; excellent styles; very reasonable. Eagle Dress Co., 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES, Foulards linen, pongee; sacrifice price. Novelty, 116 W. 29th. Farragut 3194.

DRESSES.—Wash and silk; immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, cotton; jobs only; low prices. 5th Floor, 30 East 20th St.

ELASTIC BRAIDS for the manufacturing trade; satisfactory deliveries. G 285 Times Downtown.

FASTENERS.—Sonomor 0 white and 000 black, eight-fifty net. Tishman, Morningside 4530.

GABARDINE.—12 pieces of all wool gabardine, white and colored, sponged and shrunk; also 150 yards 45-inch tan cassock linen. Phone Greeley 6342.

SATIN MERVEILLEUX, Duchess, Taffetas, Messalines, Peau de Soies, Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

SERGE.—We have for sale, for immediate delivery, 800 pcs. of Arlington's Style 87 Serge, 56", in black, navy, green, brown, and Copenhagen; perfect goods, price 47½c, terms 2/10, 1/Eliss Ostroff, 10 No. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SILKS.—A few lots to close. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—1,000 on hand; mixtures, corduroy, and serges; $1.25 net cash. H. B. Schwartz, 15 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery. Greeley, 3606. Snap Fasteners Sales Co., 47 West 34th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported, for sale. United Mdse. Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

SUITS.—275 taffeta and cloth suits; newest styles; greatly reduced prices. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28-32 W. 27th.

SUITS.—300 silks, serges, gabardines, poplins, checks; also 200 coats; close out cheap. Rosen & Flower, 146 West 25th.

SUITS.—200 silks, serges, gabardines, poplins, checks; also 100 coats; close out cheap. J. Buchman Co., 36 West 25th.

SUITS.—100 Taffeta and poplin suits; also 50 coats; to close out at a price. Schwartz & Levine, 152 West 25th St.

SUITS.—350 better grade, close out $6.50. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th.

SUITS, 300, closing out; smart styles; low prices. Mittledorf, 23 West 32d St.

SUITS.—350 better grade, close out $6.50. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th.

SUITS.—Checks, 40, to close out cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

SUITS.—150 nice ones to close out. Kurlan & Bernstein, 63 West 36th St.

SUITS and COATS.—Better grade to close out. Alper & Schultz, 140 W. 22d St.

SUITS AND COATS to close out; cheap. Wolf & Mosholm, 12 West 32d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobs to close out. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

SUITS to close out; coats for immediate delivery. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...3@3¼ " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Call for Stripes.

There are factors in the silk market who express the belief that within a short time the call for striped materials will be as heavy from the entire country as it is now from certain sections. Buyers are especially desirous of getting stripes, and the wider they are the better they are considered. In parts of the country, chiefly certain retail centres on the Pacific Coast, the demand for stripes has become a craze. Some attempt has been made to push plaids, but these designs are decidedly in second place compared to the call for stripes.

Expect Demand Soon.

Among the selling agents in the dress goods trade the opinion prevails that the end of this month, or shortly after, will see renewed activity in the demand from the garment manufacturers for Fall piece goods. Not a few mill agents are willing to wager that the labor trouble in the cutting-up trade will be over within two or three weeks. Furthermore, the point has been brought out that no style difficulty confronts the smaller garment houses. As soon as their workmen come back they will be able to proceed with their Fall manufacturing without the customary wait to find out what the representative houses are going to feature.

Sheetings Sold Best.

The outstanding feature of the local gray goods market yesterday was the buying of 48-square, four-yard sheetings by the bag trade. Large lots of these goods were disposed of for May, June, and July delivery at 6¼ cents. The printcloth sales did not produce much to talk about, aside, possibly, from the business that was done on 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s, for delivery in June and July, at 6¼ and 5¾ cents, respectively. Prices were firm generally on this class of goods, as they also were on sateens, twills, drills, fine yarn goods and fancies. Closing printcloth quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7⅛c 38½-inch, 64-60s..5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....7c 38½-inch, 64-56s..5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....6¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s..*5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s...*4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..5c
38½-inch, 64-64s..5¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....3½c
*Asked.

Dry Goods Men to Meet Later.

Secretary E. L. Howe of the National Retail Dry Goods Association announced yesterday that the meeting of merchandise men of the country originally set for today to consider trade problems had been postponed to a date to be named early in June. Some two or three hundred prominent dry goods men were planing to attend the conference, but it was found that hotel accommodations were lacking. Mr. Howe said that the reservations made in advance for the members of various organizations, including the Federation of Women's Clubs, rendered the postponement of the dry goods conference desirable. The delay in holding the conference will, it was said, result in a larger attendance when it is finally held.

Duty on Beauty Pins.

Beauty pins, one of the latest Paris novelties, have proved a hard line of merchandise to classify under the tariff. These goods consist of ornaments in the form of bows and similar designs, in chief value of silk, and of cotton and artificial silk with metal clasp to fasten the same to the clothing. After several conferences with the customs officials, Collector Malone decided that the goods would have to stand duty at 60 per cent. as ornaments designed to be worn on or about the person, or attached to wearing apparel. The handlers here of the goods claimed that duty accrued at 45 per cent. as manufactures of silk, 30 per cent. as manufactures of cotton or at 20 per cent. as metal manufactures. The Collector yesterday passed the disputed classification along to the Board of General Appraisers for settlement.

Many Ships Building.

Among the industries which are especially active at present in this country is that of shipbuilding. On May 1 there were 368 steel merchant vessels building or under contract in thirty-two private shipyards, 221 of the vessels are for salt water trade. The biggest of them are of 8,374 tons gross each, and the smallest are towing boats of ninety tons. Cargo vessels head the list, their number being 109 of a combined tonnage of 464,654, and bulk oil vessels come next with sixty-seven in number and 459,000 tonnage. There are ten vessels designed for both passengers and cargo with a total tonnage of 55,978, and twelve colliers with tonnage aggregating 60,729. Molasses carriers, passenger vessels, ferryboats and towing vessels and miscellaneous craft make up the remainder. Some of the ships building will not be completed until the Spring of 1918.

Carrying Coals to Newcastle.

It will probably take "some" salesman to come closer to carrying coals to Newcastle than one man did when he went to a certain paint manufacturing concern to sell them an article they made themselves. And what is more, he sold it to them. The stuff in question is used largely for filling cracks in floors, and is made by the concern the salesman went after as a product subsidiary to paints, varnishes, &c. While used for the same purpose, the two products differed some both in composition and price, though they were practically on a par so far as the results produced were concerned. The difference in price swung on the side of the salesman, and this, coupled with his earnest arguments, induced the paint concern to stock some for use in their retail department. A second order for it, four times as large as the first, was placed recently by them.

Wide Use of Summer Furs.

There is no question now of the possibility of Summer furs running through the coming season. Not only is the vogue assured, but it is said that, from present indications, there will be a much wider use of furs by women this Summer than was the case a year ago. The manufacturers are doing all they can to stimulate it by offering attractive articles to the consumers, and as a result the retailers are looking forward to a large business on scarfs, stoles, capes, collars and collarettes of various furs. Not only do they look for a good demand for white fox pieces, but blue and cross fox, mole, ermine and Hudson seal are expected to figure largely in the season's business. A number of novelties are offered in the better grades of goods, some of which couple up a cape of one kind of fur with a collarette and ornament of another. The length and breadth of some of the stoles offered are said to be unusual enough to bring them into the novelty division, as are the decorations used on many of the cape effects.

Burlap Demand Improves.

The strengthening of prices in the local burlap market, largely as a result of firmer feeling in primary centres, seemed to stimulate the demand for spot and nearby goods in the last several days. Business on several varieties of these goods was better than for several weeks. Thirty-six-inch lightweight burlaps, which are not plentiful and which are said to be in a better price position than forty-inch stock, moved well in the vicinity of 6¼ cents. Better sales of forty-inch, eight-ounce burlaps were also reported, these fabrics being held yesterday at 6.75@6.80 cents, while 10½-ounce goods in the same width were priced at 8½ to 8.60 cents. Spot goods were held slightly firmer than those for nearby delivery. An improved demand for wide burlaps from the floor coverings trade is reported, now that it is possible to get the goods out under the Textile Alliance plan. Labor troubles, however will make it hard to get burlaps unless buyers are willing to take them, for the time being, in a more or less unfinished condition.

Weather Holds Back Fancy Cottons.

Secondary distributers of wash and white goods are beginning to show a little anxiety regarding the chances of doing the large repeat business on these fabrics this month that they banked on several weeks ago. There is no question about the initial movement of these goods being among the largest in recent years, but the coyness of Spring has for some time retarded their free sale over the retail counter. That the goods are "right" and that the buying public favors them was shown by the retail business done on them during the few warm days there have been so far, and this is one of the things that are making the jobbers "champ at the bit." They know that there is much business yet to be done, but they realize that practically all of it is dependent on seasonable weather during the next few weeks. If the consumer buying movement is held off too long by the lack of sunshine the result, they say, can hardly be anything less than a sharp cutting down of duplicate orders by the retailers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The beefsteak dinner and entertainment of the Silk Travelers' Association will be held tonight at the Aldine Club. It is scheduled to begin at 7 o'clock. There will be several well-known speakers, and many prominent men in the silk industry will be present as guests.

C. C. R. Shipley, merchandise manager for J. N. Adam & Co., Buffalo, is now in this market after goods with a corps of sixteen buyers. The headquarters are at 18 West Thirty-fifth Street.

M. Desenberg, Jr., Lansing and Kalamazoo, Mich.; the King Clothing Co., Flint, Mich., and Wasbutzky Bros., East Liverpool, O., are now being represented here by the Munzer-Lyon-Kahn Company, resident buyers, 1,133 Broadway.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MILLS & GIBB.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Mills & Gibb, wholesale dealers in white goods at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second street, by Eph. A. Karelson, attorney for these creditors: Wheelwright-Falk-Walker Co., $1,597; Hitzelberger, Tietenberg & Co., $34, and E. & Z. Van Raalte, Inc., $6. The act of bankruptcy alleged was the appointment of a receiver on May 12 in an equity suit because of insolvency. Liabilities are estimated at $2,000,000.

LOUIS ZUFLACHT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Zuflacht, a dealer in clothing at 134 Stanton Street. Judge Mayer appointed Francis Gilbert receiver, with leave to continue business ten days. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $3,000.

ROSENBERG & SUSSMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Rosenberg and Morris Sussman, composing the firm of Rosenberg & Sussman, men's furnishing goods at 392 Grand Street. Liabilities are $2,500 and assets $800. Judge Mayer appointed George S. Hall receiver under $500 bond.

HENRY C. HANSEN, confectioner of 268 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,444 and no assets.

H. KRAM & CO.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Harry Kram, trading as H. Kram & Co., manufacturer of braids at 295 Lafayette Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

ABRAHAM MONTAG.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Abraham Montag, jobber in clothing at 34 Orchard Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, half cash and half notes.

JOSEPH KOLARIK.—Judge Mayer has appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver for Joseph Kolarik, who did business as the Bohemian Publishing and Importing Company, at 400 East Seventy-second Street; bond $500.

PAUL MULLER, dealer in wines and liquors at 1,000 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,994 and assets $1,072, in stock and accounts.

CAULON PRESS, Inc., printer, at 241 West Thirty-seventh Street, has made an assignment to Thomas J. Shelley.

BENNO ROSENBURGH, dealer in Panama hats at 197 Greene Street, has made an assignment to Morris J. Lewin. He was formerly President of the Eastern Panama Hat Company.

MAX SCHWAB, grocer, at 1,982 University Avenue, has made an assignment to Joseph H. Schwarz.

LOUIS WECHSLER, dealer in hardware and house furnishing goods at 1,324 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Bert Weil.

THE STATE LINE TELEPHONE COMPANY, which has an office at 10 Wall Street, this city, which operated a telephone service at Peekskill and other points in Westchester and Putnam Counties, has made an assignment to Wayne W. Wilson of 31 Liberty Street, this city, and Paul Schmid of Peekskill. The company is a New York State corporation, incorporated in September, 1903, with capital stock $600,000, which was afterward increased to $1,000,000. Melville G. Wooley is President and Eugene H. Brock Secretary.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

ALFRED E. AARONS, theatrical manager, 214 West Forty-second Street; liabilities, $27,328; third time.

SEWARD L. BOWSER, 508 West 113th and 214 West Forty-second Street; liabilities, $144,460.

JAMES J. COCKERILL, contractor, 1,968 Broadway; liabilities, $41,535.

VAN NAME DRY GOODS COMPANY, Mount Vernon; liabilities, $40,268.

GEORGE R. ARNOLD, Poughkeepsie; liabilities, $28,127.

FRANZEN & WHITE, cafe, 16 Beekman Street; liabilities, $27,120.

HARRY HERNMAN, salesman, 3,495 Broadway; liabilities, $27,319 deficiency judgment.

AARON GOLDSCHMIDT, furs, 143 West Forty-sixth Street; liabilities, $24,828.

PAUL NOE, rooming house, 208 East Fourteenth Street; liabilities, $20,102.

CHARLES GIANNATTASIO, mason, 410 East 110th Street; liabilities, $20,101.

SIDNEY B. MILLER, salesman, 22 West Eleventh Street, formerly of Milwaukee; liabilities, $18,995.

MERCHANTS' PUBLIC MARKET COMPANY, 1,891 Bathgate Avenue; liabilities, $9,267.

FLORENCE VAN ALEN, INC., gowns, 29 East Forty-eighth Street; liabilities, $5,616.

GOVE S. TAYLOR, 49 Claremont Avenue, formerly as the Commercial Rubber Manufacturing Company.

WILLIAM A. SHEER, clerk, 836 Seventh Avenue.

MAX SCHPIRO, gloves and corsets, 2,304 Lexington Avenue.

MICHAEL CASSIDY, liquors, 500 West 176th Street.

FRANK G. Hewitt, bookkeeper, 799 East 178th Street.

JAMES A. FROST

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KNABE BUILDING, 5th Av. & 39th St.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Much More Active and Higher—Chief Factors in the Advance.

A much broader and stronger stock market reflected yesterday the interpretation which traders put upon the varied influences which at this time enter into the shaping of market sentiment. Further discussion of the peace talk which was given fresh currency upon the publication of Germany's reply to the American demands failed to change the apparent character of that talk which has its origin in Germany and seemingly has yet found no echo among Germany's enemies. That can hardly be because the Allies are much less anxious for peace than Germany is, but only because so far Germany has shown no inclination to suggest terms upon which the Allies would think of making peace short of their utter defeat.

An important group of stocks, the industrials, which have been the recipients of war orders, have usually been weak when talk of peace has been in the air. Yesterday these stocks for the most part were higher as were the great majority of the issues in the list. That no doubt was due in part to the fact that the Street is not inclined to attach very much importance to the present peace suggestions. In part, however, it was probably due also to recognition of the diminished importance of war order trade and the increased importance of trade derived from other quarters.

Some of the specific forces called into play in furtherance of the day's trading operations were directly associated with the great prosperity which prevails today in American business. In connection with the greatly increased activity and pronounced strength of United States Steel the report was circulated that the next dividend meeting would bring some distribution on the common in excess of the usual 5 per cent. rate. That meeting will not be held until the end of July, and before then there will be time for traders to forget this report and to revive it many times, but it had at least this much foundation that the earnings of the company have been in excess of all previous records, and its ability to provide an additional contribution is unquestioned if the Directors should decide to make such use of surplus earnings.

Less concern is now felt than was entertained until recently in regard to further possible submarine attacks against merchant vessels. Germany is believed to be desirous of hastening the discussion of peace and while the suggestions to that end are being tried out it is a reasonable conclusion that Germany will hold to the assurances which she recently gave to the United States. Several cases have been reported since these assurances were given which seem clearly to be violations of the conditions to which Germany has promised to adhere, but the disposition in the financial community has been to explain these on the ground that these attacks were made by submarines which had left their home ports before the new instructions were issued.

The stock market is proceeding on the assumption that peace talk at the moment is premature; that Germany will not return, for some time at least, to her warfare against merchant vessels; that the Mexican situation will work out without serious complications and that the favorable influence of all these assumptions will be heightened by the large degree of prosperity which prevails in the United States today. These are the general considerations which account for the improvement in the market. The situation is one which continues to include many uncertainties, but the influence of these was in abeyance yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30, up to 30.	Over 30 to 60, up to 60.	Over 60 to 90, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3½	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	3½
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5		3½	
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	
San Francisco	3½	3½	4	3

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	1¾	1¾	1¾

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¾@3	6 months	3 @3¼
90 days	3	8 months	3¼@3¼
4 months	3 @3¼	10 months	3½@3¾
5 months	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	— .00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	— .00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.93⅞	5.94⅛	5.94	— .00⅝
Cables	5.93⅛	5.93⅛	5.93⅜	+ .00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	77.00	76.62½	76.62½	— .50
Cables	77.12½	76.75	76.75	— .50

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8653 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.94	5.93⅞
95.28 Berlin	76.62½	76.75
20.20 Austria	13.30	13.25
26.70 Scandinavia	20.90	21.00
19.20 Spain	19.60	19.65
5.1826 Switzerland	5.20⅝	5.20
19.225 Greece	10.33	10.38
40.10 Holland	41.43⅜	41.56¼
5.1826 Italy	6.37½	6.36¾
51.45 Russia	50.70	50.80
China—		
Hongkong	54.25	54.37½
Shanghai	78.50	78.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	.....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manilla	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.20	42.26
32.40 Rio	23.37½	23.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71½	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $319,252,902; balance, $20,166,603; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,457,820.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, 2.8125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 38½d, off 13-16d; in New York, 75½c, off 1½c; Mexican dollars, 58c@61c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1916.

	Stocks. (Shares.)
Total sales	885,535
Same day last year	286,282
Year to date	64,121,367
Same period last year	47,330,958
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.50 + .98
Same day last year	86.97 + 1.20

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	78.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	56.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23¾	23¾	5,800	Alaska Gold Mines	24	24¼	23¾	23¾	...
9⅝	9⅝	900	Alaska Juneau	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	...
28	28½	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28½	28½	28	28½	...
83⅛	83⅝	2,950	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83½	84	83¼	83⅝	...
70	70⅝	1,900	Am. Ag. Chemical	70⅝	71½	70⅝	71	+ ½
72½	72⅝	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	73⅜	73⅝	72⅜	72⅝	...
58	58½	6,000	American Can	57⅝	58¾	57⅝	58½	...
111	111½	600	American Can pf	110	111	110	111	+ ½
61¼	62	3,000	American Car & Found	61	62½	61	61¼	+ ¼
156	156½	1,900	Am. Coal Products	156¾	159½	156½	158	+ 3
116	117	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116¾	118	116¾	116¾	+ 1½
52½	53	200	Am. Cotton Oil X D	52¾	53	52¾	53	+ ¼
123	123½	200	American Express	129	129	128½	128½	+ 1½
125	125½	10	Do odd lot	129¼	129¾	129¼	129¼	+ ¼
9⅜	9½	200	Am. H. & Leather	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
50⅝	51	800	Am. H. & L. pf	51	51¼	51	51	...
28½	28⅝	200	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
50½	50¾	600	Am. Linseed pf	50	50	49½	50	...
70¾	71	5,500	Am. Locomotive	70⅜	71⅞	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
9	9¼	100	American Malt	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	...
37½	37¼	600	Am. Malt pf	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37¼	- ⅛
99¼	99½	15,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99⅞	99⅞	98¾	99¼	- ⅛
112	113	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	112	112	112	112	+ ½
94	94½	300	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	94¼	94¼	94	94	+ ¼
86	87	200	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
147	149	200	American Snuff	148	148	148	148	+ 1
53¼	54	1,200	Am. Steel Found	53	53⅞	53	53⅞	+ ⅝
112⅞	113	800	Am. Sugar Refin	112¾	113	112¾	113	+ ⅝
128⅜	128½	500	Am. Tel. & Tele	128¼	128½	128¼	128½	+ ⅛
203	204	200	Am. Tobacco X D	203½	203½	203½	203½	+ 1½
46	46¾	3,900	American Woolen	45¾	47¾	45¼	46¾	+ ¾
97⅞	98¼	500	Am. Woolen pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
92⅞	92¾	9,700	Am. Zinc Lt. S	92¼	94	92	92¼	+ ⅛
85¼	85¾	11,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	85½	85⅞	85	85½	+ ⅛
103⅞	104⅜	3,400	Atch. T. & S. Fé	103¾	104¼	103⅝	104¼	+ ⅝
100⅞	101	600	At., To. & S. Fé pf	101	101	100⅞	101	+ ⅛
110⅝	110⅞	100	Atlantic Coast Line	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ⅝
90⅞	90¾	20,900	Baldwin Loco.	89¼	91⅜	88⅜	90¾	+ 1½
108¾	10J	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	100	109	+ 1½
89½	90	6,600	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅜	90	88¼	89½	+ 1½
76	75⅜	300	Balti. & Ohio pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	...
446	448	300	Bethlehem Steel	445	445	445	445	...
85	86½	250	Brooklyn Rapid Tr	86	86¼	86	86⅛	+ ⅛
95¾	96	15,000	Butte & Superior	96¾	97	93½	96	+ 2½
23¼	23⅞	300	California Petrol	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	51	600	Calif. Petrol. pf	51	51⅜	51	51	+ ⅛
176½	176¾	3,300	Canadian Pacific	177	177⅞	176	176⅝	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	1,800	Central Leather	54	54¼	54	54¼	+ ⅛
96⅜	97⅛	9,400	Chandler Motor	94⅜	97	94⅜	97	+ 2½
63	63½	6,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	62¾	64	62¾	63¼	+ ¼
13⅜	14	300	Chi. Great Western	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	1,400	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	38	38⅜	38	38	+ ⅛
96½	97	9,400	Chi. Western pf	95¼	97	95¼	96½	+ 1¼
129	129¼	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	128¾	129¾	128¾	129¼	+ ¼
130	132	1,100	Ch., M. & St. P. pf	129¾	131	129¾	131	+ 1¾
21	21¼	13,400	Chicago & N. W	20	21¼	20	21¼	+ ⅛
122	123	250	Ch., R. I. & Pacific	122	123	120	123	+ ⅜
21¾	21⅞	900	C., St. P., M. & O	120	122	120	123	+ ⅜
54½	54⅞	3,800	Chile Copper	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
51	52	350	Chino Copper	54	54⅞	54	54⅞	+ ½
81	82¼	400	Cl., C., C. & St.	53	53⅝	52½	52½	+ ½
72	73½	100	C.-C.-C. & St. L. pf	80	82	80	82	+ 2
44½	44⅝	6,900	Cluett, Pea. & Co	74	74	74	74	+ ¾
30	31	400	Colorado Fuel & I	44¼	45¼	43¾	44½	+ 1
44	45	100	Colorado Southern	30	30	30	30	...
134	134½	800	Comp. T. Record	44	44	44	44	...
85½	87½	600	Con. Gas	133½	134¼	133½	134¼	+ ¼
20	20¼	2,200	Continental Can	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
94	95	100	Corn Prod. Refin	19¼	20¼	19¼	20	+ ⅝
86	87	38,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
400			Crucible Steel	82¼	84⅞	81⅞	84⅜	+ 2
115⅞	115¾	400	Crucible Steel pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
133	135	200	Delaware & Hud	153	153	151⅝	153½	+ ½
24	25	400	Denver & Rio G. pf	24¼	24¾	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
53⅞	53¾	20,500	Distillers Securities	54	54	53¼	53½	+ ¼
28	28½	1,800	Dome Mines	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
12	13	100	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
59	60	100	Electric Storage B	60	60	60	60	+ 2
37⅝	37⅞	21,300	Erie	37	38	37	37⅞	+ ⅛
53	53¼	4,100	Erie 1st pf	52¾	53½	52¾	53¼	+ ⅛
18½	20	100	Federal Min. & Sm	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
40	43	600	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	39¾	42⅞	39¾	42⅞	+ 1½
350		50	Do odd lot	38	38	38	38	...
167½	168¾	100	General Chemical	325	325	325	325	- 10
451	460	1,300	General Electric	168¼	168¾	167½	167½	- ¾
116½	118	200	General Motors	463	465	459½	459½	- 4½
78⅛	78½	200	General M. pf	118	118	117½	117½	- ½
115¼	115¼	9,200	Goodrich, (B.F.) Co	78	78¾	77½	78¾	+ ½
91	91½	200	Goodrich pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
120⅝	120⅞	3,000	Granby Consol	90¾	91⅞	90¾	91	+ ½
41⅞	42	3,100	Gt. Northern pf	120¼	120⅞	120¼	120⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	48¾	3,800	Gt. N. C. for O. Fra	41½	42⅜	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
74	75	300	Greene Can. Cop	49	49	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
98	98⅛	300	Gulf States Steel	74¼	74½	74¼	74½	+ ⅛
64	65¼	600	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	93¼	93½	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅝	1,900	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	75	75¼	75	75	+ ⅛
102¼	102½	200	Illinois Central	102	103¾	101⅞	102⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅝	6,710	Ingersoll Rand	213	215	213	215	+ 1
142	145½	900	Inspiration Copper	45¾	46¾	45¾	46	+ ½
111¼	111½	300	Interboro Con	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
47	47⅜	1,000	Interboro Con. pf	75	75	75	75	...
193	195	1,500	Internat. Agricul	16	17	16	17	+ ⅛
11¾	11¾	600	Internat. Agricul. pf	52¾	53	52¾	53	+ ⅛
62	63	100	Internat. Har. Corp	74	74½	74	74½	+ ⅛
97¼	97¼	1,500	Inter. M. M. pf. t. r	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¼	+ ⅛
135⅞	136⅜	37,600	Internat. M. pf. t. r	91⅜	92⅞	90⅝	92⅞	+ 1½
82¾	83	16,900	Internat. Nickel	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¾	+ ⅛
6	6	400	Iowa Central	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
9¼	9¼	100	Iowa Central pf	10	10	10	10	...
67	70	700	Jewel Tea	91¼	91⅝	90	90	+ 1
26	26¼	100	K.C., Ft.S. & M. pf	68	68	68	68	- 2
75¾	77⅝	1,100	Kansas City South	26¼	26½	26	26	...
56⅞	56⅞	3,400	Kelly Spr. Tire	74½	75¾	74½	75¼	+ ½
71½	72	10,400	Kennecott Corp	56½	57¼	56¼	56⅞	+ ½
12¼	14	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	71	71⅞	70	71½	+ ½
34	38	800	Lake Erie & West	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14	+ ½
49⅜	50	200	Lake E. & West. pf	38	38	38	38	- ½
79¼	79½	1,600	Lee Rub. & T. x d	49¼	50	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
129¾	130	600	Lehigh Valley	79¼	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	+ ⅛
82	84	700	Louis. & Nash	127¾	129¼	127¾	129¼	+ 1½
64	64	200	Mackay Cos	85¾	85¾	83½	83½	- 1½
80	80	15,300	Manhattan Shirt	62⅝	63	62½	63	- ½
90¾	90¾	2,500	Maxwell Motors	91	92	90¾	90¾	+ ⅜
59¾	59¾	5,300	Max. Motors 1st pf	91¼	91½	90¾	91¼	+ ⅝
62	63	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	59⅜	60	59	59⅜	+ ⅜
110	110⅜	55,300	May Dept. St. d	63	63	63	63	+ ½
53⅜	53⅝	200	Mexican Petroleum	107¼	111¼	107¼	110¼	+ 4½
36⅞	37	2,100	Mex. Petroleum pf	97⅜	97⅜	96¾	96¾	+ 1½
6	6	100	Miami Copper	36¾	37	36¾	37	+ ⅝
121	122	200	Minn. St. P. & Sault.	6	6	6	6	- ⅛
4	4¼	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120¾	121	120½	121	+ ⅜
6¾	6⅞	3,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
6¾	6⅞	1,900	Missouri Pacific	7¼	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
78½	79	200	Do. trust rcts	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
73	73	100	Montana Power	79	79	79	79	+ ½
24½	24⅞	1,300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ 1
97	100	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
97	100	2,900	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
300	300	500	Nat. Lead Co	67	68¼	67	68¼	+ 1¼
176	177¾	2,100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
135	136	7,100	Nevada Con. Cop	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
103⅝	105¾	100	N. Y. Air Brake	135¾	137	135¾	136	+ 1
40	42	100	N. Y. Central	106¼	106¼	105¾	106	+ ¼
21	35	100	N. Y. Chi. & St. L	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
62⅜	63	1,500	N. Y. Dock pf	25	25	25	25	...
27½	27⅞	200	N. Y. N. H. & H	68¾	68¾	67¾	68¼	+ ¼
122	123	3,000	N. Y. Ont. & West	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
113¾	113¾	1,700	Norfolk & Western	124½	125	124½	125	+ ⅛
97	10	1,600	Northern Pacific	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛
56⅞	57	3,300	Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	...
40½	41¼	100	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
27	27½	200	Philadelphia Co	104	104	104	104	+ ½
103½	104	1,700	Pittsburgh Coal	98	98	98	98	+ ½
98	99	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	47½	48	47½	48	+ ½
47½	48	500	Pittsburgh Steel pf	130¾	131	130¾	131	+ ¾
130¾		2,225	Pressed Steel Car	47	47¾	47	47¾	+ ¾
131	161½	500	Public Service N. J	160	160	160	160	+ ½
100	3	100	Pullman Co	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
3	3½	100	Quicksilver	4	4	4	4	...
4	4¼	100	Quicksilver pf	43	43	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
42	42¾	1,000	Railway Steel Spr	23	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
23¼	23¾	2,000	Ray Con. Copper	91	92¼	90¾	91⅝	+ ⅝
91½	91⅝	75,500	Reading	46¼	46⅞	46¼	46⅞	+ ⅛
46¼	46⅞	500	Reading 2d pf	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
49¼	49⅜	3,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾	+ ⅝
100½	100½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
3⅜		200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	+ 1¼
18	18	400	St. Louis Southwest	17	17	17	17	...
42	42	1,000	St. L. Southw. pf	40	40	40	40	...
17¼	17¼	400	Seaboard Air Line	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
187	187	600	Seab. Air Line pf	55¾	59	55¾	57¾	+ 2
32¾	33	1,700	Sears, Roeb. & Co	186	186	184½	184½	+ 1
98¼	98¾	6,200	Shattuck-Arizona	83	83¾	83	83	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	7,200	Southern Pacific	98	98⅞	97⅞	98¾	+ ⅛
64⅜	65	1,500	Southern Railway	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
102¼	103	100	Southern Ry. pf	64	65¼	64	65¼	+ ⅛
92⅜	92⅝	100	Standard Milling	92	92	92	92	+ ½
144	144½	20,400	Standard Milling pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
111	172½	200	Studebaker Co	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾	+ ½
47¼	47⅝	1,000	Studebaker Co. pf	145¼	145¼	143¾	144¼	+ 3½
104½	105	2,000	Tennessee Copper	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ 2½
11	11¼	400	Texas Co	47	47¾	47	47¾	+ 1¾
61¼	61⅜	600	Texas & Pacific	193	195	193	195	+ 3
96½	97¼	100	Third Avenue	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	...
136½	136⅝	100	Twin City R. T	62	62	61¼	61¾	+ ⅛
82½	82¾	100	Union Pacific	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	- ⅛
60	61	700	Union Pacific pf	135⅞	136⅞	135⅞	136½	+ ⅝
94	96	900	United Cigar Mfrs	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	+ ¼
162½	162¾	12,400	United Cigar Stores	60	60	60	60	+ ¼
104½	105	100	United Fruit Co	96¼	96½	95½	95¾	- 1½
21¾	21¾	100	United Rys. Invest	161¾	164¼	161½	162¼	+ 1½
43	52	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	102¾	104¾	102	104¾	+ 2
154½	157¼	84,100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	21	22	21	21¾	+ ¾
109¾	110	100	U. S. Ind. Alco.	50	50	50	50	...
55¾	56	4,700	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	150	157¼	149¾	156¾	+ 6¼
77¼	77¾	5,200	U. S. Rubber	56	56¾	53½	56	+ 1½
83½	83¾	115,350	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ 1½
116¾	117	800	U. S. Steel	76¾	78¼	76½	77¼	+ 1½
81	81¾	3,300	U. S. Steel pf	84	85¾	84	85¼	+ 1½
17	18	100	Utah Copper	116¾	117	116¾	116¾	+ 1½
43¼	44¼	700	Utah Securities	80¾	81¾	80¾	81¾	+ ⅛
14¼	14⅜	1,500	Va.-Car. Chemical	17	17	17	17	+ ½
47⅞	48	6,300	Wabash	43¾	44½	43¾	44	+ ⅛
28	28¼	4,300	Wabash pf. A	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾	- ⅛
120	125	200	Wabash pf. B	48¾	48¾	48	48	- ⅛
30¾	31	800	Wells Farg

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

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Alabama State Fdg. 4s, 1920
N. Orleans Gt. Nor. 1st 5s, 1955
N. Y. & E. River Gas 1st 5s, 1944
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

Appalachian Power 1st 5s, 1941
Lake Superior Corp. 1st 5s, 1944
Aurora Elgin & Chi. Ref. 5s, 1946
Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Rector 9980.
Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston.

Akron & Barberton Belt 1st, 4s, 1942
Schenectady & Duanesburg 1st, 6s, 1924
Rutland Toluca & Northern 1st, 4s, 1930
Buffalo Gas 1st, 5s, c'tfc's
FINCH & TARBELL
Members New York Stock Exchange.
EQUITABLE BUILDING
TELEPHONES RECTOR 5680—4.

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Redmond & Co.
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WABASH TERMINAL FIGHT NEARS FINISH

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Holds Contract with Wheeling & Lake Erie Void.

TO END LONG RECEIVERSHIP

Decision Comes Just Before Day Set for Hearing on Application Seeking Sale of Property.

The Reorganization Committee of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company received notice yesterday of a decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Ohio which, it was declared by representatives of the committee, removes the last obstacle to the reorganization of a railroad which has been longer in the hands of receivers than any other and whose rehabilitation has been as perplexing a matter as has ever been worked out by Wall Street bankers.

The subject matter of the case was a contract entered into between the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal on the one side and the Wheeling & Lake Erie on the other at the time that George J. Gould perfected his plan for an entrance into Pittsburgh. The road was the most expensive construction ever undertaken in steam railroading, costing $50,000,000 for fifty miles of line, and, since it carried $20,000,000 first and $20,000,000 second mortgage bonds, Mr. Gould and his associates saw that it would be unable to pay the interest out of earnings. There was accordingly arranged for it a contract whereby the Wabash and the Wheeling & Lake Erie, in return for the Pittsburgh entrance, pledged 20 per cent. of their gross earnings derived from traffic interchanged with the new road to the payment of interest on the first and second mortgage bonds.

In August, 1908, or a few months after the receivership, the courts directed the receiver of the Wheeling & Lake Erie to discontinue interchange of traffic under the contract. Both the Wabash and the Wheeling & Lake Erie immediately discontinued payments on the guarantee of interest on the bonds. Later in the reorganization, when a committee was organized in opposition to the plan in preparation by the first mortgage bondholders' committee, headed by James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company, Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the opposition committee, brought action to enforce the payment of these guarantees. In January, 1914, Judge Day, in the United States District Court at Cleveland, Ohio, held the contract illegal and void. That decision is now upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Particular relevancy attached to the decision, it was explained, for the reason that the independent committee of bondholders, headed by Charles Fearon of Philadelphia, which has interposed most of the objections to the plan of the Wallace Committee in recent months, relied principally upon this old and discredited contract. The committee objected to the 30 per cent. assessment on the first mortgage bonds as excessive and took the position that the assessment would not be necessary if the validity of the contract could be established.

The decision of the Circuit Court of appeals was also timely. It was rendered Saturday and yesterday was the date set for a hearing in United States District Court at Pittsburgh on the application of the Bankers Trust Company that the master be ordered to proceed with the sale of the property and that the upset price be reduced below the $6,000,000 previously decided upon. The expected opposition to the petition did not develop, and the Court passed favorably upon the application.

"With these legal disputes settled," a representative of the reorganization committee said, "nothing now stands in the way of reorganization of the company. The sale of the property can be arranged to take place within two months and the reorganization plan made legally effective very soon thereafter."

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf....	79	81
Adirondack Electric Power.....	25½	26½
American Gas Co.....	120	122
*American Gas & Electric.....	146	150
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	49	51
American Light & Traction.....	375	380
American Light & Traction pf....	110¾	112¾
American Power & Light.....	64½	66
American Power & Light pf.....	84	86
American Public Utilities.....	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.....	78	79
American Waterworks & Electric.	6¼	7¼
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	55	58
Associated Gas & Electric pf.....	55	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92½	95
Carolina Power & Light.....	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	97	100
Cities Service.....	387¼	390
Cities Service pf.....	83¼	84½
Colorado Power.....	25½	26½
Colorado Power pf.....	100	101½
†Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt....	63½	65
†Commonwealth Pr., Ry. & Lt. pf.	84	88
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.....	96	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	78	82
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	99½	100
Empire District Electric pf.....	85	88
Federal Light & Traction.....	85	88
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	12	14
Gas & Electric Securities.....	45	49
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	180	195
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-65....	90	95
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.....	99	101
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power....	89	90
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	16	18
Northern States Power.....	60	65
Northern States Power pf.....	91	92
Ozark Power & Water.....	96	97½
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric, original..	58½	59
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf....	90¾	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	89	90
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	27	29
Southern California Edison.....	73	76
Southern California Edison pf....	89	90
Southwestern Power & Light pf....	104	106¼
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	12½	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	36½	37
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	11	13
Toledo Trac., Light & Power.....	51¼	52
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf..	35	37
United Light & Railways.....	73	76
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	53	54
Western Power.....	76	78
Western Power pf.....	16	17
*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.	62	64

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
6s	Sept., 1917	103	103½	103	103½
4½s	June, 1965	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	Mar., 1963	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	Nov., 1957	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼
4½s	May, 1957	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼
4½s	May, 1917	101¾	..	101¾	..
4½s	Apr., 1966, w. i.	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4½s	Mar., 1962	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30	102	102¾	102	102¾
4s	May, 1958	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	Nov., 1956	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	May, 1957	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	Nov., 1958	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99¾	100	99¾	99¾
4s	Nov., 1936	99¾	..	99¾	99¾
3½s	Nov., 1956	89¾	..	89¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	89¾	..	89¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	90	90½	89¾	90¼
3½s	May, 1957	90	90½	89¾	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.75	..	3.80	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	1916-1918	3.95	..	4.10	4.00
3s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.10	..	4.10	..
3s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	May 13, '16.	Week's Changes. Decrease.
Circulation	$3,355,000	$5,000
Loans, disc.and invest.	466,384,000	*265,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	330,890,000	4,730,000
Due to banks	139,836,000	5,309,000
Time deposits	27,008,000	*15,000
Exchange clearances	16,597,000	5,071,000
Due from banks	39,084,000	176,000
Cash reserve	25,457,000	*357,000
Reserve in F. R. banks	16,083,000	632,000
Reserve with other bks.	61,557,000	1,107,000
Reserve excess	2,319,000	*528,000
Excess with F. R. Bank	42,277,000	962,000
Total excess	659,000	218,000
*Increase.	45,255,000	960,000

"MOP" NOTES EXTENDED.

$25,000,000 Maturing June 1 Gets Another Six Months.

Benjamin F. Bush, receiver for the Missouri Pacific Railway, arranged yesterday with the committee representing the $25,000,000 extended three-year gold 6 per cent. notes, maturing June 1, to extend their life for another six months. The privilege was also given the receiver to secure another six months' extension next December, if there is need. Under the reorganization plan, which has not yet been worked out in its entirety, the notes are to be paid off with cash secured under the plan, and it is believed that details will be completed before one or both of the extension periods has expired.

Noteholders participating in the extension will receive their interest on June 1. The extension will be upon a 6 per cent. basis, plus a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. to holders of the notes who agree to wait for their principal. The equities of the noteholders have been guaranteed by the receiver, the guarantee being secured by the pledge with the St. Louis agency of the Columbia Trust Company of additional collateral amounting to approximately $10,800,000. The transaction was authorized by an order issued by Judge Hook in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis last Saturday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Strength marked the dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange throughout the day. At the higher levels there was profit taking in volume, but the offerings appeared to be readily absorbed. Practically all divisions of the market participated in the improvement, the advances recorded being very substantial in many cases. Commission houses were busy on the floor, and they handled a large total of odd-lot orders.

Sales. Stocks. Open. High. Low. Last.

100	Alaska Gold	29¾	29¾	29¾
70	Allis-Chalmers	27⅞	28¼	27⅞
70	Am. Beet Sugar	28	28¼	28¼
320	American Can	73	73	73
290	Am. Car & F.	67¼	68⅛	67½
50	Am. H. & L. pf	61½	61½	61½
470	Am. Locomotive	70⅜	71¼	70⅞
1,290	Am. Smelting	98⅜	99¾	98¾
30	Am. Sugar	112¾	113	112¾
820	American Zinc	92¼	94	92¾
1,050	Anaconda Cop	85¼	86	85⅞
105	At., T. & S. F.	100¼	100⅝	100
1,680	Baldwin Loco	99½	101	99½
130	Balt. & Ohio	80	80¾	80½
40	Batopilas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Brooklyn R. T.	84½	84½	84½
680	Butte & Sup.	94½	96	94½
50	Can. Pacific	176½	176¾	176¼
110	Cent. Leather	53⅝	54⅜	53⅝
40	Ches. & Ohio	62¾	62¾	62¾
110	Chi. Gt. West	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜
320	C., M. & St. P.	96¾	96¾	96¾
420	C., R. I. & P.	20¾	21¼	20¾
110	Chino Copper	54¼	54¾	54¼
690	Col. Fuel & I.	44½	45¾	44½
40	Corn Products	13¾	14¼	14¼
6,820	Crucible Steel	81¼	82¾	81½
960	Distr. Securities	53¾	54¼	53¾
50	Dome Mines	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1,210	Erie	23¾	24¼	23¾
90	Erie 1st pf	37¾	38	37¾
30	Fed. M. & S. pf	52¾	53¼	52¾
290	Goodrich Co	40¾	40¾	40¾
120	Gt. North'n ore	77¾	79	77¾
20	Gt. North'n pf.	42	42	42
200	Inspirat'n Cop.	120¾	120¾	120¾
110	Int. Mer. Mar.	46¾	47¾	46¾
3,840	Int. Mer. M. pf	26¾	26¾	25¾
75	Int. Nickel	96⅜	96⅝	96⅛
60	Kan. City So.	26¾	26¾	26¾
60	Ken. Cop.	56⅛	57¼	56½
50	Louis. & Nash.	127¾	127¾	127¾
510	Max. Motor	80¾	80⅞	80¾
7,670	Max. Pet.	107¼	111¾	107½
120	Miami Cop.	36⅜	37	36¾
120	Mo. Pacific	7¼	7¼	7¼
120	Nat. Lead	67¼	67¾	67¼
190	N. Y. Central	106	106¼	106¼
250	N. Y., N.H.&H.	63½	63½	62¾
15	N. Y. O. & W.	27⅜	27⅜	27½
30	Penn.	56¾	57	56¾
20	Pr. Steel Car	47¾	47¾	47¾
20	Ry. Sti. Spr.	42¾	42¾	42¾
50	Ray Cop.	23¾	23¾	23½
5,250	Reading	90¾	90¾	90¾
20	Rep. I. & S.	49¼	49¼	49¼
180	So. Pacific	98	98⅝	98
170	Southern Ry.	22¾	22¾	22½
70	Tenn. Copper	14¾	14¾	14¾
720	Union Pac.	136	137	135¾
240	United Fruit	163	164	162½
730	U. S. Ind. Alc.	156¼	156¾	156
1,240	U. S. Rubber	55⅞	56⅝	55⅜
17,270	U. S. Steel	84	85¾	84
130	Utah Cop.	81	81¾	81
780	West. El. & M.	63	64½	63

60,050

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.13	.13	.13
300	Booth	.20	.20	.20
400	Cons. Virginia	.13	.13	.13
700	Goldf. Cons.	.99	1.00	.99
500	Great Bend	.05	.05	1.00
300	Jim Butler	1.05	1.05	1.05
1,000	Jumbo Ext.	.00	.01	.00
1,200	Lone Star	.07	.07	.07
1,500	McNamara	.13½	.13½	.13½
500	Midway	.28	.28	.28
500	Montana	.33	.33	.33
200	Ophir	.25	.25	.25
1,000	Oro	.04½	.04½	.04½
1,200	Sandst. Ken.	.06½	.06½	.06½
1,000	Rescue Eula	.47	.47	.47
400	Union Cons.	.66	.66	.66
300	West End	1.05	1.05	1.05

12,500

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
Anglo-American	15¾	16	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining	695	705	690	700
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	325	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	96	94	96
Chesebrough Mfg.	1000	1025	1000	1025
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Crescent Pipe Line	330	340	330	340
Cumberland Pipe L.	82	85	82	85
Eureka Pipe Line	203	208	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	154	157	154	157
Galena Signal Oil pf.	143	148	143	148
Illinois Pipe Line	173	178	172	175
Indiana Pipe Line	97	100	97	100
Inter. Pet. Co. Ltd.	10¾	11	10¾	10¾
National Transit	17	19	17	19
New York Transit	175	180	175	180
Northern Pipe Line	97	100	97	100
Ohio Oil	238	240	238	240
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	59	57	59
Prairie Oil	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Prairie Oil & Gas	405	410	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line	212	214	212	214
Solar Refining	300	310	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	192	195	190	195
South Penn Oil	345	360	345	350
So. West Penn	104	107	104	107
Standard Oil of Cal.	247	250	247	250
Standard Oil of Ind.	558	565	558	560
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	410	420	405	420
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Standard Oil of N. J.	516	518	516	519
Standard Oil of N. Y.	210	212	208	210
Standard Oil of Ohio	610	620	610	620
Swan & Finch	*110	165	105	115
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	240	243	240	243
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

*Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	48.75	49.25	..	49.75
Lead	7.45	7.55	7.50	7.60
Spelter	16.00	..	17.00	..
Antimony	33.00	34.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$95.00	..	$95.00	..
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.25	20.75	$0.25	$0.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29¼@29¾c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Saturday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	140 0 0	141 0 0
Copper, futures	140 0 0	138 0 0
Tin, spot	197 0 0	197 0 0
Tin, futures	197 0 0	201 0 0
Spelter	98 0 0	98 0 0
Lead	33 10 0	33 15 0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.03	Mexican	.20
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.22
Caledonia	.80	Potosi	.02
Challar	.02	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.30
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.30
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.01
Julia	.01	Jacket Con.	.11

TONOPAH.

Halifax	.06	Jim Butler	1.00
McNamara	.13	Midway	.25
Mispah Ext.	.20	Montana	.20
North Star	.30	Rescue	.66
Tonopah Ext.	6.50	Tonopah Nev.	9.00
West End	1.12½		

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.13	Booth	.20
C. O. D.	.03	Comb. Fraction	.08
D'field B. B.	.06	D'field Daisy	.08
Florence	.46	Goldfield Cons.	.08
Goldfield Merger	.11	Jumbo Ext.	.22
Kewanas	.14	Lone Star	.06
Red Lion	.26	Silver Pick	.09
Spearhead	.07		

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Manh. Big Four	.08	Nevada Hills	.21
New Pinkard	.44	Rock'fer Mines	.66
Round Mount	.74	White Caps	.25

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10¼	10⅝	Granite	6d	
Elkton	23¼	26	Isabella	19 1-5	19¾
El Paso	76	84	Jack Pot	6	8
Findlay	4¼	4⅝	M'Kinney	41	44
G. Cycle	220½	234	Portland	173	179
Gold Reserve	3¾	4	Vindicator	240	250

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	4.08
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95¼	95⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101¼	101½	5.00
City of Mont.	6	May 15,'20	102⅝	103⅛	5.60
City of Q'b'c.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	6	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	101	4.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	99¾	99¾	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1936	99¾	99¾	5.07
Dom. of Can.	6	Apr., 1931	99¾	100	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'18	99¾	100	6.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1928	101½	102¾	5.55
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¾	101¼	4.05
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101¼	5.80
Swedish Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100¼	4.80
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.19
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¾	100	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96¾	96¾	5.60
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.15
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.50
A.-V.R.L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	98¾	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¼	100¾	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101¼	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.50
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	109¾	109¾	5.60
C. F. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	103	104	5.60
†Ches. & O.	6	June, 1919	101	101¼	2.00
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100¼	4.95
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98	98¾	4.80
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	02	05	..
Cities Serv.	7	May, 1918	102	102¾	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	102	102¾	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	6	Apr., 1917	101¾	101¾	3.80
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.65
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	98¼	6.15
Gr. Tr. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¾	4.80
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	3.90
Int. Harv.	6	Feb. 15,'18	101¾	102¼	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100¼	101¼	5.45
Mid. W. Util.	6	June, 1923	98¼	98	6.25
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	103	5.80
**Min. Gen. El.		June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1926	94½	95	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.00
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.60
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	100¾	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100¾	4.97
North. S. P.	5	May, 1917	99¾	100¾	4.85
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'41	96	96¾	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	100¼	100¼	4.10
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¾	100¾	4.15
Rem. A. Un.					..
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	96¾	98¾	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅞	3.85
Un. Ry., G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U. S. S. R. & M.	6	Sept., 1926	113¾	113¾	4.50
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr. 1, '26	98¾	99¼	6.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	101¼	101¾	4.85
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101¼	101¾	3.85
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100¾	101¼	4.85
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.00
W. V. T. & R.	6	June, 1917	97	99	5.15
W. S. G. & E.	6	Jan. 1,'17	100	101	7.00
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	101	5.30
W. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	5.50

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918, 101½ for 1919, 102 for 1920, 102½ for 1921, 103 for 1922, 103½ for 1923, 104 for 1924, 104½ for 1925, 105 for 1926, 105½ for 1927, 106 for 1928, 106½ for 1929, 107 for 1930, 107½ for 1931, 108 for 1932, 108½ for 1933, 109 for 1934, 109½ for 1935, 110 for 1936, 110½ for 1937, 111 for 1938, 111½ for 1939, 112 for 1940, 112½ for 1941, 113 for 1942, 113½ for 1943, 114 for 1944, 114½ for 1945, 115 for 1946, 115½ for 1947, 116 for 1948, 116½ for 1949, 117 for 1950, 117½ for 1951, 118 for 1952, 118½ for 1953, 119 for 1954, 119½ for 1955, 120 for 1956, 120½ for 1957, 121 for 1958, 121½ for 1959, 122 for 1960, 122½ for 1961, 123 for 1962, 123½ for 1963, 124 for 1964, 124½ for 1965, 125 for 1966, 125½ for 1967, 126 for 1968, 126½ for 1969, 127 for 1970, 127½ for 1971, 128 for 1972, 128½ for 1973, 129 for 1974, 129½ for 1975, 130 for 1976, 130½ for 1977, 131 for 1978, 131½ for 1979, 132 for 1980, 132½ for 1981, 133 for 1982, 133½ for 1983, 134 for 1984, 134½ for 1985, 135 for 1986, 135½ for 1987, 136 for 1988, 136½ for 1989, 137 for 1990, 137½ for 1991, 138 for 1992, 138½ for 1993, 139 for 1994, 139½ for 1995, 140 for 1996, 140½ for 1997, 141 for 1998, 141½ for 1999, 142 for 2000, 142½ for 2001, 143 for 2002, 143½ for 2003, 144 for 2004, 144½ for 2005, 145 for 2006, 145½ for 2007, 146 for 2008, 146½ for 2009, 147 for 2010, 147½ for 2011, 148 for 2012, 148½ for 2013, 149 for 2014, 149½ for 2015, 150 for 2016, 150½ for 2017, 151 for 1918. †To be called June, 1916, at 100¼ for 1917, 100½ for 1918, 100¾ for 1919, 101 for 1920, 101¼ for 1921, 101½ for 1922,

Chevrolet

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Gains the More General in the Curb Market on Active Trading—Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 475,708 shares of stocks and $345,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrial, 90,553; oil, 58,570, and mining 326,585. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,600	‡Aetna Explos.	18	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞
500	Ajax Rub, Inc.	67¼	67⅞	67¼	67⅞
750	At., G. & W. I.	45½	45⅝	45	45½
460	A., G.& W.I.pf.	53½	54	53½	54
400	Br.-Am. Tob., ordinary	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
800	Br.-Am. Tob., ord. bearer	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
1,250	‡Butler Clem.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	‡Car. Lt. & P.	6½	6½	6½	6½
100	Cent. Fdy. pf.	22	22	22	22
12,000	Chevrol. Mot.	224½	228	223	227
2,500	Cp. of R. & H.	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
4,600	‡Cuba Cane S.	60⅜	61⅞	60⅜	61⅞
1,000	‡Cub. C. S. pf.	94⅞	95	94¾	94¾
435	Curtiss Aeropl. com., v.t.ctfs.	50	53	50	53
510	Driggs-Seab.	134	135	131	135
500	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Emerson Phon.	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜
725	‡Gas., W. & W.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65½
800	Grant Mot. Car	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
750	Haa. & B. Car	36	38	35½	37½
500	Hartman Corp.	75	75	74¾	74¾
318	Holly Sugar	46	46	42	46
570	Holly S. C. pf.	96	96¼	96	96¼
75	‡Hon. & A. A.	34	34	32	33
200	Kenefick Zinc	14	14	14	14
200	‡Lake T. Boat	8	8⅜	8	8⅜
300	‡Lynn Phono.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1,700	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Marconi of A.	3¼	3¼	3	3
2,500	‡Maxim Mun.	9	9¼	8½	9¼
18,200	‡Midv. Steel.	(63-63¾)	64⅜	63	64
2,200	Peer.T.& M.Cp.	24	24	21½	22
2,000	‡Perlman Rim.	137	138	134	135
325	Spfd. Body Co.	62½	63	62½	63
175	Sp. B. Co. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103¼
1,800	‡St. Jos. Lead	16¾	16¾	16½	16⅝
350	St. & R. Ltd.	35	37	35	37
900	S. St. v.t.cfs.	38	38	37⅜	37⅜
2,000	‡Tob. Prod.	42	42½	41½	42
300	‡Thom. A. w.i.	24½	24¾	24¾	24⅝
5,000	‡Tob. Pr. v.t.cfs.	6	6⅛	5¾	5⅞
1,500	Un. Profit Sh.	1	1	1	1
500	‡U.S.I & H.Cp.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
5,000	‡Un. Mot., w.i.	69	74	66	68½
200	Splv. Motors	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	‡U.S.Steam.Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	‡W.-P. T., w.i.	18½	18½	18½	18½
4,500	White Mot. Co.	50⅝	51⅝	50⅝	51½
200	W.P.C. v.t.cfs.	1	1⅛	1	1
1,300	‡Zinc Con. Co.	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge. Net
35	Ohio Oil	239½	238	239½	+ 1½
15	Stand. Oil, Ind.	560	560	560	...
20	Stand. Oil, N.J.	518	515	515	— 3
45	Stand. Oil, N.Y.	212	210	212	+ 2½

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	Amer. Oil&Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,800	‡Barnett O.&G.	4	4⅛	3½	4⅛
1,000	‡†California Oil (a prospect).	16	16	16	16
100	‡†Cal. Oil, pf. (a prospect).	77	77	77	77
200	‡Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)	22⅞	23	22⅞	23
1,000	‡Cosden O.&G.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
100	‡Cosden O.&G. pf	...	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,955	Empire Petrol.	...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4,150	‡Federal Oil	...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	‡Internatl. Pet	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝
7,200	Lincln., OG&C.	42	43	42	42
5,900	Metro. Petrol.	24⅜	24⅜	23⅞	24½
5,000	‡†Midwest Oil	48	48	47	47
1,100	‡†Midw. Oil pf	80	80	80	80
2,000	‡Min. StatesOil	39	39	39	39
4,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3	3⅛	3	3
6,000	‡†Okla. Oil	11	12	11	12
700	‡Okla. Oil pf.	1	1	1	1
2,000	Okla.Prd.&Ref	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
50	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	49	49	49	49
1,000	‡Pan-Am. Pet. pf	...	102	102	102
2,700	‡Sinclair Oil	48¼	48½	48¼	48¼
6,500	‡†Utnd Wst.Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
500	U.S. Cons. Oil	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	‡Ventura Cons.	10	10	10	10
900	‡Victoria Oil	2	2	1⅞	2
500	Wayland O.&G	5⅞	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜

MINING STOCKS.

8,000	††Adanac Sil.	65	66	65	66
11,300	†Al. Br. C. M.	88	92	88	90
1,500	††Atlanta	13	13	12	12
1,200	†Alta	50	56	50	56
2,000	‡Beaver Cons.	48	48	48	48
6,800	Bingham Min.	14¼	14⅜	14½	14⅜
3,500	††Booth	20	21	20	21
5,000	†Bon'a Mon.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
1,000	Br. M's, Ltd.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	3	3
1,900	Butte Copper & Zinc, v t ctfs.	7⅛	7⅜	1¼	7⅛
550	‡Caracas Cr.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
3,700	Caledonia	87	87	85	86
18,000	‡Canada Cop.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2,500	†Cashboy	8	7	8	8
300	Cer. de P. Cop.	38	38½	38	38½
500	††Com. Tunnel	8	8	8	8
400	Crown Res.	½	½	½	½
4,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1,580	‡Con. Cop. M.	3	3⅛	2⅞	3
535	‡Dupont Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅜
2,015	‡Dundee, Arlz.	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
3,400	††Emma Cop.	48	50	46	50
3,600	First, N. Cop.	5¼	5½	5	5⅛
11,650	‡Forma Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	†Goldf. Cons.	100	100	98	99
3,500	††Goldf. Merg.	12	12	11½	12
250	Hecla Mining.	*5	*5	4⅞	4⅞
185	Hollinger	30¼	30¼	30	30
3,750	Hom. Round	5½	6	5½	6
3,000	††Int. Mines.	15	15	15	15
1,000	‡Iron Blossom.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
50,000	‡Jerome Verde.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	‡Jim Butler	1	1⅛	1	1
8,700	‡Jumbo Ext.	90	*93	90	91
2,500	††Kewanas	16	16	15	15
19,400	††La Jara G.	71	77	73	75
9,400	‡Louisiana Con	14	15	14	15
300	Magma Cop.	17½	17½	17	17
4,700	††Marsh Min.	18	19	18	19
6,500	McIntyre	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,550	‡Mojave Tung.	6⅜	7	6⅜	7
200	Monitor Silver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	‡Montana Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
16,000	††Mother Lode	33	34	33	33
500	Nip. Mines Co.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	†North Star	20	20	20	20
3,800	‡Peterson L.	31	32	31	31½
1,300	‡Ray Herc. M.	3½	4⅛	*4⅛	4⅛
3,000	††Rex. Con. M.	23	23	21	22
1,200	†Rochester M.	70	70	67	68
900	†Round Mtn.	75	78	75	77
1,800	†ScratchG.G.M.	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
1,000	Stewart Mines.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,200	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
9,000	††Success M.	70	77	70	70
4,000	††Temiskaming	74	74	73	73
1,200	‡Ton. Belmont	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
2,200	Ton. Extension	6⅞	*7	6⅞	6⅞
20	Ton. Mining.	6¼	6¼	6½	6½
6,300	††Tonopah Ex.	31	31	29	30
1,500	†Ton. Res. Eu.	47	47	47	47
15,100	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20,000	†Tuolumne G.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	††Utd. Eureka	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
3,000	††U.S. Cont. M.	12	14	12	14
5,000	‡Un. Verde Ex.	25⅞	27	25½	27
2,100	Unity G. M.	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
8,000	Utah Metal	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
5,100	†W. E. Consol.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	†West Dome.	27	30	27	30
1,250	‡Wh. Oaks M.	14	15	14	15
100	‡Yu.Al.Ctfs.	40	40	40	40
400	‡Yuscar. Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$200,000	‡C. & O. 4½s.	94¾	95½	94¾	95
5,000	‡C.U.St. 4½s.	100	100	100	100
39,000	‡Midvale Steel conv. 5s.	97¼	97¼	97	97¼
61,000	‡St.L.& S.F. adj. 6s.	74½	76	74½	76
20,000	‡St.L.& S.F. income 6s.	37	37	37	37
20,000	‡St.L.& S.F. Series A 4s.	69	69	69	69

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. Note.—Saturday, 200 Perlman Rim sold at 137½.

***

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Int. Corp.	20	21	20	21
Kathodian Bronze pf.	21	23	20	23
Marlin Arms pf.	72	78	72	78
United Drug	75	78	74	76
United Drug 1st pf.	94	96	...	...
United Drug 2d pf.	93	97	92½	95

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9
Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Houston Oil	17	19	17	19
Midwest Refining	67½	68½	67½	68½
Pierce Oil	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Bailey Cobalt	8½	10	8½	10
La Rose	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
McKinley-Darragh	65	68	65	68
Oatman Gold Key	24	25	24	25
Oatman Lexington	64	65	64	65
Oatman Nellie	29	30	29	30
Silver Pick	9	10	9¼	10

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	85	82	85

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	76	80	76	80
American Brass	268	275	265	270
Atlas Powder	200	205	200	205
Atlas Powder pf.	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox pf.	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.)	400	415	395	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	170	190	170	190
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	750	775	770	785
Du Pont Powder, nw.	335	345	330	345
Du Pont Powder pf.	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder	370	390	380	390
Hercules Powder pf.	115	119	115	119
International Arms	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	162	175	158	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	565	575	540	555
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1850	1975	1875	1975

RECEIVES $2,750,000 TODAY.

Federal Reserve Bank Here Gets Deposits of Members.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York will receive today approximately $2,750,000 from member banks in the country and in reserve cities as the fourth installment on the reserves required by law to be maintained with the reserve banks.

The new currency system has now been in operation a year and a half. For the next six months the member banks in reserve cities must keep on deposit with the reserve banks five-fifteenths of the total reserve required, an increase of one-fifteenth over the amount required for the half year just closed. Country banks must now keep four-twelfths instead of three-twelfths of the total reserve with the central banks. Of today's payment about $2,500,000 will be supplied by the country banks.

The reserve city members are required to maintain a total reserve of 15 per cent. of demand deposits and 5 per cent. of time deposits and the country banks 12 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively.

DEMURRAGE $5 A CAR.

New Haven Road Files New Tariff, Effective on May 25.

The New Haven Railroad yesterday filed a new tariff with the Interstate Commerce Commission, to be effective May 25, providing for a demurrage charge of $5 a car a day. This charge will be additional to the usual demurrage, becoming effective on the sixth day after notice has been sent out to consignees that cars with their goods have been placed at destination points. This exceptionally high fee has been deemed necessary by the road's officials because of the continued delay on the part of recipients of freight in taking their consignments from the cars.

The Commerce Commission granted the New Haven permission to file the tariff under notice of ten days only, instead of the regular thirty-day period. The additional charge will be in effect for no more than sixty days, and the New Haven officials are confident, according to announcement yesterday, that it will have a material effect in clearing up the New England freight situation.

Butte & Superior Earns $4,623,143.

The Butte & Superior Mining Company reports a gross income of $4,623,143 in the quarter ended March 31, a gain of $750,254 over the preceding three months. The net profits amounted to $3,554,940, an increase of $794,901, and the equivalent of slightly more than $13 per share on the stock. The company is one of the largest producers of zinc in this country.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 15.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 63 francs for cash.

Exchange on London 28 francs 20½ centimes.

Five per cent. loan 88 francs.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The weather over the wheat belt between the close of the market on Saturday and the opening on Monday was considered highly favorable for the growing crop, as further good rains occurred in Kansas and Nebraska, effectively breaking the drought in that district, and there were also rains in portions of the Northwest, where seeding of Spring wheat has been about completed. Those who take a bullish view of the crop situation were not disposed to change their opinions, and after a moderate opening decline prices developed firmness and at one time showed gains of ⅝ to ¾c. Buyers as a rule were not very confident, and when it was seen that the market was not responding well to bullish exertions longs took the selling side, and during the latter part of the day prices were on the down grade and final quotations showed net losses of ⅝ to 1c. The domestic visible supply decreased 1,187,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,720,000 last year. Export sales amounted to about 1,500,000 bushels, mostly late on Saturday. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.30½; No. 2 hard, $1.29½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.35; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.34½, all free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	..	..	1.23½	1.24	1.59
July	..	..	1.24½	1.24¾	1.35

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	1.16⅞	1.15⅜	1.15½	1.16⅝	1.56
July	1.17⅞	1.16½	1.16⅝	1.17⅝	1.29½
September	1.17⅝	1.16¼	1.16½	1.17⅜	1.25¼

CORN.

The corn market was influenced largely by the action of wheat and at the close values were ⅜ to ½c net lower. The movement was quite liberal and the visible supply decreased only 400,000 bushels for the week, compared with a decrease of 1,195,000 last week, and a decrease of 1,882,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87½c, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	75¼	74¼	74⅜	74¼	74⅜
July	74⅜	73⅞	74	74⅜	77⅛
September	73⅜	72⅞	73	73½	78¼

OATS.

It was thought that the rains in the West would prove very beneficial to the oats crop, and prices were easier, closing net unchanged to 1¼c lower. Export sales were estimated at 500,000 bushels. The visible decreased 458,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,828,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 52c; No. 3 white, 50 to 50½c; No. 4 white, 49 to 49½c; fancy clipped white, 52 to 53c; ordinary clipped white, 49½ to 51c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	47⅞	46½	46½	47⅜	52
July	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	43⅞	51⅛
September	40¼	39¾	39¾	39⅞	46

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm and higher early in the day, owing to a further advance in the market for live hogs and on evidence of some improvement in the cash and export demand. On the advance, however, longs took profits and values lost most of the early gain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 33,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000. Kansas City received 13,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
July	13.00	12.87	12.87	12.87	9.65
September	13.12	13.00	13.00	13.00	9.90
Ribs—					
July	12.80	12.77	12.77	12.75	10.55
September	12.95	12.85	12.87	12.85	10.80
Pork—					
July	23.85	23.75	23.75	23.65	18.02
September	23.42	23.35	23.37	23.45	18.32

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firmer early in the day in sympathy with the upturn in lard, which had a tendency to check selling pressure and cause moderate covering. When lard reacted, however, there were increased offers, and the market lost most of the gain, closing irregular at 2 points net decline to 3 points advance. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.75@11.25	10.60
May	..	..	10.83@10.90	10.85
June	11.03	11.00	10.90@10.99	10.94
July	11.06	10.97	11.00@11.01	11.02
August	11.13	11.07	11.07@11.09	11.05
September	11.13	11.08	11.09@11.11	11.07
October	10.17	10.11	10.13@10.15	10.10
November	9.36	9.35	9.34@ 9.36	9.33
December	9.25	9.25	9.23@ 9.26	9.23

COFFEE.

The coffee market was firmer on buying by a leading commission house and by Wall Street, and some of the active positions were at new high records for the season. Closing quotations were only slightly below the top and showed net gains of 10 to 12 points. Total sales were 39,750 bags. Local spot prices were unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	8.40	8.38	8.41@8.45	8.30
June	..	..	8.45@8.47	8.33
July	8.49	8.48	8.48@8.49	8.38
August	..	..	8.53@8.55	8.42
September	8.61	8.50	8.59@8.60	8.49
October	8.64	8.64	8.63@8.64	8.52
November	..	..	8.66@8.68	8.55
December	8.70	8.63	8.70@8.71	8.59
January	..	..	8.75@8.77	8.64
February	..	..	8.80@8.82	8.69
March	8.85	8.76	8.85@8.87	8.74
April	..	..	8.89@8.91	8.79

SUGAR.

Under early scattered selling futures sold off 3 to 10 points, but the loss was thought to be due to a reflection of the sharp advance at the close on Saturday, when a couple of buying orders found an empty market, rather than to easier conditions in actual sugar. During the day operators on the Exchange appeared nervous and were closely watching conditions in the spot market where the market was dull and buyers and sellers apart. The close was 7 points lower to 3 points higher, with sales for the day 3,150 tons.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	5.43@5.45	5.50
June	..	..	5.46@5.48	5.52
July	5.51	5.50	5.49@5.50	5.54
August	5.53	5.53	5.50@5.52	5.56
September	5.55	5.52	5.52@5.54	5.58
October	5.48	5.48	5.45@5.47	5.50
November	5.33	5.33	5.33@5.34	5.38
December	5.10	5.06	5.06@5.07	5.13
January	4.67	4.67	4.66@4.69	4.68
February	..	..	4.45@4.48	4.45
March	..	..	4.45@4.48	4.45
April	..	..	4.46@4.49	4.45

The local market for raw sugar was dull and there were no sales reported. Spot prices remained nominally unchanged at 5½c. for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.52c. for centrifugal, and 5.73c. for molasses. The undertone seemed to be a little firmer, and sugar that was available last week at 5½c. cost, and freight, was put in store, and holders now asked 5¾c., but refiners were again disposed to hold off and await developments.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,907 packages. Demand quite active at the opening, and all the stock that came in by 1 P. M. was absorbed quickly, and at firm prices. There seem to be somewhat larger supplies in sight, but prospects are for good trading, and no change is anticipated for the first half of this week at least. Creamery, extras, 92 score, per pound, 30c; higher scoring lots, 30½@31c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 29@29½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 28@28½c; thirds, 27@27½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30½@31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 28@29c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 29½@30c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 26½@27½c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27@28c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25½c; lower grades, 24½@25c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25½c; No. 2, 25c; lower grades, 24@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 27,367. The market opened with moderate receipts, strong advices from the interior, and a generally firm tone on high grades. The range of prices shows little change. Secondary and lower qualities are meeting a fair demand at prices proportionate to quality. High grade firsts are in good demand and firm, and prime dry checks are wanted at firm prices. Nearby white eggs are not over plentiful, and although the trade is not active, holders are asking fully sustained prices, with considerable confidence on strictly fine goods. The offerings, however, are of irregular quality and value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 24½@25c; storage packed firsts, 23½@24c; regular packed, firsts, 22@23½c; seconds, 20½@21½c; thirds and poorer, 19@20c; dirties, storage packed, 20@20½c; regular packed, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@19½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 18½@19c; undergrades, 17@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26½@26c; ordinary to good, 24@25c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23½@25c; Western and Southern, gathered white, 23@24½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24½@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22½@24c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 25@26c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Forecast.

N. Car.—Showers Tues. Wed. cloudy and cooler; moderate s. e. to s. winds, becoming variable.

S. Car.—Showers Tues. Wed. cloudy and cooler; moderate variable winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers, cooler in n. w. Wed. fair, cooler; gentle, shifting winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers in n. Wed. fair, cooler in n.; moderate winds, mostly s. and s. w.

Ala.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers in the morning, cooler. Wed. fair; moderate shifting winds.

Miss.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed. fair; moderate shifting winds.

Tenn., and Ky.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed. fair.

Ohio—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed. fair; moderate w. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed. fair; moderate s. w. and w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers in n. e., cooler. Wed. fair; moderate s. w. and w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Tues., cooler in w. Wed. fair; fresh winds, mostly s. w., except n. over w.

La., Ark., E. and W. Texas—Fair and cooler Tues. Wed. fair.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; cooler Tues.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed., with moderate temperature.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues., probably rain in extreme n.; cooler in e. Wed., probably fair; warmer in w.

Minn.—Unsettled Tues., probably rain in s.; warmer in w. Wed., fair and warmer.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Iowa—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed. and in w. Tues.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues.; warmer in e. and cent., Wed., fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Tues. Wed., fair and warmer.

Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Tues. and probably Wed.

THE TIMES ON VACATION.

If you cannot obtain The New York Times while on your vacation do not blame the newsdealers. Order The Times before leaving town. By mail: Daily, 50c. per month. Daily and Sunday, 75c. per month.—Advt.

AIR ROUTE FOR THE MAIL.

Government Contemplates Regular Flying Service in Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—If a satisfactory bond is furnished, Postmaster General Burleson will accept the offer of Earl L. Byers of Iditarod, Alaska, to establish a twice-a-week aeroplane mail service between Seward and Iditarod. Mr. Byers proposes to furnish aeroplane service twice a week throughout the year, carrying 1,000 pounds of mail on each trip, at a rate of $49,500 a year. The Post Office Department estimates that this would effect a net saving of $34,558 a year, and the mails from the United States to the Nome district would be advanced from twenty to twenty-one days.

URGE SPECIAL BANKS FOR THE INDUSTRIES

Report Favoring the Plan Filed with National Association of Manufacturers.

ALSO FOREIGN TRADE BANK

A Third Committee Reports to Organization Against the Minimum Wage Proposal.

Foreign trade and domestic industrial banks organized and operated by manufacturers, the minimum wage, and sickness insurance were among the subjects of committee reports read yesterday at the opening session of the twenty-first annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria. Action on these reports will determine the attitude of the important group of manufacturers in the association toward the various questions.

It was in the report of the Committee on Banking and Currency that recommendations for the foreign trade and industrial banks were made. The committee offered these resolutions, which were referred to the Board of Directors:

Resolved, That the President of the National Association of Manufacturers appoint a committee of not less than five nor more than fifteen to promote the establishment of an Independent Bank for Foreign Trade following the suggestions embodied in the paper presented to the International Trade Conference by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Resolved, That the same committee be empowered to promote the establishment of an industrial bank which shall be devoted to serve the interest of American manufacturers.

Resolved, That the functions of this committee cease as soon as there has been constituted a legal body capable of establishing the institutions herein referred to.

Resolved, That the expenses of the said committee be paid by the treasury of the National Association of Manufacturers up to and not exceeding the sum of $5,000, exclusive of salaries to members of the said committee, who are expected to serve ad honorem.

Resolved, That this committee study the suggestions embodied in the report of the Banking and Currency Committee presented to the convention in 1915 and advise the Board of Directors as to what steps should be taken before our public authorities.

Respectfully submitted,
LUDWIG NISSEN, Chairman; JAMES MAYNARD, V. GONZALES, Committee.

The unofficial opinion that the suggestions contained in the resolutions would be adopted in practice seemed to prevail among the manufacturers at the meeting.

Need of Such a Bank.

The report, in urging the adoption of its resolutions, said in part:

Our national banks have shown very little interest in the effort to extend the range of branches in foreign countries. Only one, the National City Bank of New York, has taken active steps to develop this movement, and it is to be expected that in the future this bank will continue to develop its activities and that more branches will be opened in other countries as and when interest and prospects justify the expenditure, this will not be enough; we must have American interests represented and protected in every country of the world. Neither the National City Bank nor any other can be expected to operate offices in countries where they may have no prospects of business; in a word, they cannot be expected to do so at a loss.

The indifference displayed toward this matter of banks in foreign countries by the great majority of national banks confirms our belief that we shall not see under present conditions any noticeable activity along these lines.

This is but natural, as banks must look to foreign banking from the bankers' point of view; we look at it from the manufacturers' point of view, which is entirely different. Banks must seek banking profits; we seek service.

We need a bank that will have offices in all countries, whether their own earnings will support them or not; such a wide-reaching, altruistic scheme can hardly be considered by any national bank managed by a Board of Directors possessed of ordinary common sense.

Maintaining offices at a loss in some countries may seem a nonsensical proposition for any one to consider. It must be borne in mind, however, that the purpose of the bank we suggest is not primarily to earn dividends, but to render the needed services. This bank would be self-supporting, some offices earning enough to take care of themselves and others earning a surplus by which the loss of certain others would be covered.

This bank will not be established except through the co-operation of people interested in foreign trade. There are no inducements inviting the activity of bankers to large, no large deposits of money to command, and no influence to utilize. If it is not promoted and established exclusively by manufacturers who need the service it will not be established at all, and we shall continue under the same conditions as those which prevail today, leaving the maintenance and development of our foreign trade largely in the hands of foreign banks and bankers. Some of the latter may be, perhaps, not so important as it is now and as it will be when peace is restored. In all probability competition for foreign markets will be keener than ever, and every available weapon will be used by our competitors against us; one of the most powerful of these is the care of accounts which, hampered as we are today, we cannot provide for except in a very few places.

Domestic Industrial Banks.

Coming then to the subject of a domestic industrial bank, the report, in part said:

We would advocate the creation also of an industrial bank established exclusively to supply short and long term credit to manufacturers, issuing bonds or otherwise, and to facilitate the obtaining of the needed capital on conditions that permit an easy industrial evolution, whereby manufacturers would not have to sacrifice their accounts to secure cash.

An industrial bank can be established only by co-operation between manufacturers, and to further their needs properly without unfairly exploiting them it must be as non-mercantile as the bank for foreign trade which we have suggested.

This bank also should refrain from receiving deposits and doing a general banking business and should act only as intermediary and trustee for the issue of industrial bonds and notes, protected and guaranteed by mortgage or otherwise, (stocks of raw materials, manufactured goods, &c.,) making small profits for this important service rendered to both the manufacturer and the investor.

The Committee on Industrial Betterment, in a long report, gave its conclusions as far as it had gone in an exhaustive study of the minimum wage and sickness insurance. The body of the report contained much matter essential to a grasp of the questions. Regarding the minimum wage, there was a survey of the legislative minimum wage, a history of such legislation in this country and abroad, outlines of arguments for and against the principle of minimum wage, and the findings of the committee after one year of investigation. These findings, in part, were expressed as follows:

From our investigation thus far made, we are of the opinion, however, that, while certain plausible arguments are advanced in behalf of the minimum wage system, the chief of which being the general impotency of women and minors under all circumstances to safeguard their own wage conditions, we nevertheless believe that economically the weight of argument is against the extension of the system and its incorporation into our industrial fabric.

Health Insurance.

The committee gave a similar survey of sickness insurance and advocated the adoption of an insurance plan embodying these conclusions:

1. The plan must be made inclusive of all employments and occupations without discriminations and with only such exemptions as are necessary to secure the practical administration of the act.
2. The plan must contain the elements of compulsion, direct or indirect, as a matter of expediency in securing the acceptance of the act.
3. The carrying agency must provide for free competition as between State, commercial, and mutual methods of insurance.
4. Distribution of the cost must be in relation to the responsibility for the sickness.
5. The protection of the funds demands that the insurance be predicated upon physical examination.

As the work of the committee is not finished, it will probably be continued.

The Committee on Fire Prevention, in its report, recommended "the enactment of laws making negligence in the matter of fire prevention, which is now only a cause for civil action, a crime."

The convention will devote most of its time today and tomorrow to taking stock of the nation's industries. At today's session facts relating to industrial conditions throughout the country will be given in brief addresses by officers of the State associations of employers. Also the views of commercial bodies on the subject of industrial conservation will be presented. There will be sessions today, this evening, and tomorrow, the convention being concluded with a dinner tomorrow evening.

$170,000 FOR ADLER'S WORK.

Scholarship Fund Presented to Him at Ethical Culture Society.

Before a crowd that filled the main floor and the gallery of the great hall of the Society of Ethical Culture, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, John Frankenheimer presented last night to Dr. Felix Adler the Felix Adler Scholarship Endowment Fund of $170,000. The exercises were part of the week celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Ethical Culture movement in America. Professor Isaac N. Seligman presided and the speakers included Dr. Adler, Mayor Mitchel, and Leo Arnstein.

The Mayor said the city at large was indebted to Dr. Adler for the work he had done in the cause of education. He also pointed out that Dr. Adler had done much toward the settlement of labor troubles in this city. In the absence of President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education, Commissioner Arnstein spoke. He paid a glowing tribute to the work of Dr. Adler in the interests of education.

"For forty years Felix Adler has preached the gospel of righteousness as a free man on a free platform," said Mr. Frankenheimer. "Some of those who recognize the value of his services have deemed the fortieth anniversary of the Ethical Culture movement an opportunity for presenting a testimonial of appreciation to an incessant worker for public good.

"The Felix Adler Scholarship Endowment was founded to preserve and further the democratic feature of the Ethical Culture School. This has not only the approval of Dr. Adler, but is, in fact, his preference. The income of the fund is to be used to maintain free scholarships in the Ethical Culture School, and Dr. Adler so decides, scholarships for advanced students.

"The fund now amounts to $170,000, and we hope that additional contributions will be sent in, so as to increase the fund to at least the sum of $200,000.

Dr. Adler was overcome by his emotion when he rose to accept the fund. He spoke of his purposes in founding the movement and his ambitions and hopes for it and its development. He said:

"The main characteristic of the Ethical Culture School is that it is democratic. It attempts to combine the English and American ideas of a public school. The English public school is for the classes, while the American is chiefly for the masses. The rightly democratic school is one which employs the best methods that are or can be devised for the education of all."

3,000,000 RIFLES ORDERED.

Britain Said to Have Reached Terms with Westinghouse Company.

Wall Street heard yesterday that negotiations were practically concluded between the British Government and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of 3,000,000 rifles, delivery to be spread over three years, beginning with 1917. The company is at present working on a contract for 1,800,000 rifles for the Russian Government. It was understood when this order was made eight months ago that the ratio was to be $27 per rifle. If the same price level maintains with the order under consideration, it is seen that the British Government will have paid over $81,000,000 for its arms when the contract under discussion is completed.

Chairman Guy E. Tripp of the Westinghouse Company declined yesterday to affirm or deny the rumor. Because of the reticence of the Westinghouse officials, the Street was inclined to believe that definite news would be forthcoming in a few days of the closing of the order.

REJECT GOODWIN APPRAISAL

Surrogate Upholds Executors of J. P. Morgan's Cousin.

Surrogate Fowler yesterday rescinded an order accepting the valuation of $6,240,529 put by the Transfer Tax Appraiser on the estate of James J. Goodwin, a cousin of the late J. P. Morgan, and a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. The appraiser's report was made on Jan. 31. The executors, Walter L. Goodwin, Phillip L. Goodwin, and Henry S. Robinson, appealed from it through their attorneys, Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr of 49 Wall Street.

The executors, who are also trustees, contended that the appraiser erred in refusing to deduct the trustees' commissions from the assets of the estate in ascertaining the value of the interests of the legatees. The appraiser deducted the executors' commissions, but refused to deduct their commissions as trustees.

Surrogate Fowler, in his opinion, said: "It is apparent from the language of the will that the testator contemplated separate duties for the executors and the trustees." He added that the appraiser had erred in ascertaining the value of the surviving life estate of each of the decedent's sons in the trust fund held for the benefit of the decedent's widow during her life. The appraisal was remitted for correction.

HUMORIST'S ESTATE $77,325.

Marshall Wilder's Son and Daughter Are the Beneficiaries.

An appraisal of the estate of Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist, entertainer, and author, who died Jan. 10, 1915, was filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Joseph W. Spencer. The net estate was valued at $77,325.

Grace Isabel Wilder and Marshall P. Wilder, Jr., the daughter and son of the decedent, were the beneficiaries. The assets were an equity of $35,883 in 603 West 140th Street, appraised at $250,000; salary due from Marcus Loew Agency, $200; accrued rents, $20,000; royalties due from Funk & Wagnalls, $17; bank deposits, $379; notes and personalty, $870; 210 shares of stock in the Marceau Company, appraised at $21,000, and a legacy under the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie, $500.

Likely to Veto Canning Bill.

ALBANY, May 15.—The Argetsinger Committee amendments to the labor law, one of which would give the Industrial Commission authority to permit women to work in the canning industry twelve hours a day in the rush season, probably would be vetoed, Governor Whitman said today. After a hearing on the amendments last week the Governor announced that he was "inclined to accept" them. Since the hearing, however, he had received, he said, many protests against the legislation, which had about influenced him to change his mind.

COTTON PRICES SAG AFTER STRONG RALLY

Early Buying Influenced by Firm Cables and Absence of Rain in the Belt.

SENTIMENT STILL BULLISH

Failure of Fresh Buying in Last Few Days Induces Local Longs to Lighten Holdings.

Cotton yesterday showed a continuance of profit-taking by recent buyers, and after a strong opening, in response to an advance in Liverpool, displayed a sagging tendency. The close was unchanged to 6 points lower. The early buying was influenced by firm cables and the absence of any substantial rain in the cotton belt over Sunday.

Sentiment is still bullish, but the market is narrow, and the failure of any fresh buying to come into the market in the last few days has induced local longs to lighten their holdings. The spot interests which have been so active on the long side recently were moderate buyers of the new crop months. General business showed no increase of importance. The market appears to have been weakened somewhat from a speculative point of view as sellers have been frightened to cover, and weak buyers have entered the market on the assurance that cotton was on the eve of an exciting rise.

The chief bull features of the present time consist of the hope of peace and scattered complaints regarding the new crop. The weather has not been all that could be desired, but the start appears to be better than the average. Poor stands are reported in portions of the Atlantic States, but the advent of rains would soon change the outlook.

The following comes from Greenville, S. C.: "Conditions over our section and North Georgia are very good as far as progress of planting is concerned, but the weather is very dry and the cotton cannot come up. We would say that in this section we are now about ten days late, which, of course, could be very easily overcome. The oat crop has been, and is now, suffering greatly for rain, the worst we have had. In fact, it is almost a failure and there is a possibility that some of this land will be turned into cotton, which will increase the acreage to a small extent."

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Galveston 5 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline. Middling 13c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	12.93	12.76	12.82@12.83	12.84@12.85
July	13.02	12.87	12.93@12.94	12.93@12.95
Oct.	13.19	13.03	13.08@13.07	13.10@13.11
Dec.	13.33	13.20	13.22@13.23	13.20@13.27
Jan.	13.38	13.23	13.27@13.28	13.25@13.35
Mar.	13.52	13.38	13.41@13.42	13.47@13.49

Total port receipts, 25,016 bales; last week, 14,539 bales; last year, 12,313 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,413	2,998	1,226
New Orleans	1,667	2,968	2,993
Mobile	1,418	231	14
Savannah	2,856	1,661	929
Charleston	418	620	11
Wilmington	1,766	907	533
Norfolk	1,962	1,690	1,371

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	570	232	171
Memphis	893	1,311	1,223
St. Louis	41	1,775	467
Houston	5,945	2,619	5,106

Exports, 10,823 bales; total thus far this season, 4,714,653 bales; total last season, 7,564,416 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
2,459 Galveston	13.10	241,886	321,429
1,080 New Orleans	12.75	288,059	293,102
100 Mobile	12.63	20,129	23,910
978 Savannah	12.75	131,307	105,875
.. Charleston	12.50	69,363	63,961
.. Wilmington	12.25	51,801	50,023
676 Norfolk	12.75	94,250	66,108
1,173 Augusta	12.75	106,093	108,989
1,000 Memphis	13.00	115,056	125,036
.. St. Louis	13.00	18,271	29,399
930 Houston	13.05	85,419	92,403

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good inquiry business in spot cotton with middling 3 points advance at 8.49d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts 16,000 bales. American, 14,000 bales.

The market closed quiet but steady.

BANKERS AID RED CROSS.

Attend Meeting at Clearing House to Help Increase Membership.

In behalf of the campaign, started the first of this month, to increase its membership by 100,000, in this city, the American Red Cross held a meeting yesterday at the New York Clearing House and invited representatives from 120 banks and trust companies of the city to attend. The men chosen to represent their firms were urged to pass the word along among their friends, and in this way any influence that could be exerted at the meeting to have more men join the ranks would not come from an official source.

This is the first time in the history of the Clearing House that its rooms had been used for any purpose other than the transaction of its own business. James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, presided, and short speeches were made by Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Miss Mabel Boardman, and Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee. When it was suggested that a vote be taken to find out how many of those present were willing to attend a meeting which would be held this Thursday at 4 P. M., there was not a dissenting voice.

The speakers all emphasized the unpreparedness of the Red Cross Society of this country. Germany and Russia have a million members, they said, and Japan has two million. This country must have at least a million.

BARRY ENJOINS FILMS.

Sues Producers Over "The Secret of the Submarine."

Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss yesterday granted the application of Richard Barry for an injunction preventing the exhibition of the moving-picture play, "The Secret of the Submarine," pending trial of the suits against the American Film Company, the Mutual Film Corporation, and others.

Mr. Barry complained that Russell E. Smith, to whom he submitted the plot of the play when Smith was scenerio editor for the Equitable Motion-Picture Corporation, had used the plot after having told Mr. Barry that it had been rejected. Thereafter, Mr. Barry charged, Smith had disposed of the play to the defendant companies. Smith replied that Mr. Barry had authorized him to dispose of the play, and that he had received $1,000 for it. Justice Hotchkiss said in his opinion:

"Smith's affidavits leave no room for doubt that he had no proprietary interest in the play and that at most his sole function was to act as plaintiff's agent. In both of the bills of sale Smith gave to the defendants he affirmed that he was the author and sole owner of the play and all rights. In the second of the two bills of sale he further asserted that he was the originator of the drama."

Small Blaze on River Liner.

Fire in a linen locker of the steamer Rensselaer of the Hudson Navigation Company early this morning, shortly after it left Albany, caused Captain C. H. Von Bruder to give the fire call. The crew put out the blaze in four minutes. There was no excitement among the passengers.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—Forty-three corporations, having $3,660,875 in aggregate capitalization, were chartered today. They include:

Keen Cartoon Corp., moving pictures, films, theatres, $2,000,000; E. D. B. Stryker, A. J. McElhinney, L. McKee, 34 Nassau St.

Engel Aeroplane and Motor Co., Inc., Buffalo, airships, aeroplanes, $750,000; M. Mauran, O. J. Weimert, A. J. Engel, 635 Lafayette Av., Buffalo.

Harlem Valley Light, Heat and Power Co., Inc., Pawling, transportation, electricity for commercial use, $150,000; G. Whittlesey, G. F. Green, A. N. Griffing, Danbury, Conn.

Connetiquntt Land Co., Inc., Islip, realty, dredgers, contractors, $100,000; W. R. Porter, E. C. Kerr, L. F. Schwartz, 34 Nassau St.

Perfect Picture Producers, Inc., exhibit motion picture films, theatrical, vaudeville, $25,000; H. K. Bieecker, F. B. and W. S. Ridley, 2,725 Henry St., Brooklyn.

C. C. Allen Co., Inc., Oneida, 5 and 10 cent stores, groceries, merchandise, $200,000; H. C. Amidon, C. Marshall, A. E. Bargar, 823 Bryant St., Buffalo.

Bogold Brothers, Inc., Buffalo, dry goods, merchandise, restaurants, contractors, realty, brokerage, $50,000; L. C. and J. M. Bogold, Buffalo.

H. K. Brewer & Co., Inc., typesetting, lithographing, printing, publishing, $50,000; S. Nanke, C. D. and A. Brewer, 220 Greenway Square, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Murcott-Duden Co., Inc., iron, steel, copper ore, brass, alloy, silver, platinum, lumber, cement, agents, $25,000; E. S. Wandell, C. Jaeger, J. Murcott, 755A Monroe St., Brooklyn.

B. S. Pagano & Co., Inc., Albany, groceries, wines, liquors, tobacco, drugs, realty, forwarding, brokerage, steamship agency, construction, $25,000; B. S., P. J., and S. A. Pagano, 54 Madison Av., Albany.

Delaware Holding Company, Inc., Buffalo, realty, merchandise, personal property, $24,000; E. C. Schlenker, E. L. Falk, E. D. Hofelier, 539 Linwood Av., Buffalo.

Kraftwork Novelty Co., Inc., toys, novelties, specialties, patents; $50,000; M. Stern, C. Hubbard, C. W. Snook, 16b Fulton St.

Waiterless Construction Co., Inc., contractors, construction, systems for equipment of stores and mercantile establishments; $25,000; A. Abelson, A. Herenstein, N. Namoff, 108 Forsyth St.

Smidt & Cohee, Inc., physicians, surgeon supplies, drugs, medicines, $15,000; J. Heath, G. G. Cohee, L. Smidt, 362 West 57th St.

Agar-Pearson Trucking Corp., Brooklyn, stevedore, liverp, garage, baggage, transfer, contracting, $10,000; H. L. Pearson, C. A. and E. Agar, East Orange, N. J.

Epstein Wrecking Co., Inc., second-hand building materials, realty, agent, broker, $10,000; B., M., and J. Epstein, 101 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

Hebel & Muller, Inc., Babylon, dairy products, groceries, specialties, $10,000; N. and A. A. Muller, P. Hebel, 39 9th Av.

Firtel & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, footwear accessories, $10,000; M. B. and L. Firtel, 171 Hersel St., Brooklyn.

D. B. Specialty Sales Co., Inc., agent, bridge construction, realty, $10,000; M. L. Newman, C. N. and G. Lowther, Jr., 251 West 89th St.

Mars Manufacturing Co., Inc., metal wood crochet hooks, other articles, $11,000; J. M. Kliess, R. Bartol, R. Erbolch, 500 Broadway.

Whitman Park Co., Inc., Glens Falls, realty improvement, road construction, $10,000; J. A. Moore, S. A. Hayes, J. McPhillips, Glens Falls.

A. H. Stier Co., Inc., millinery, $10,000; C. H. Powell, A. H. and G. H. Stier, 4,937 North 15 St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Freundlich Co., Inc., furs, $10,000; M. L. B. and A. Freundlich, 105 West 120 St.

Concourse Plaza Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, $15,000; H. H. Sherman, J. H. J. Ronnor, L. A. Risse, 539 Av., Bronx.

V-F-4 Corporation, Eddyville, motion pictures, theatres, amusement parks, 575 shares capital, no par value, begin business with $1,875; A. H. L. Baughar, A. S. Roth, S. Smith, 1,478 Broadway, Manhattan.

The Record Surgical Appliance Corporation, physician, hospital supplies, $7,500; S. M. Levy, S. H. Gleichenhaus, N. N. Nagman, 233 Broadway.

Yorke Film Corporation, motion pictures, $5,000; W. A. Ritter, J. R. Rubin, N. Ruttenberg, 1,129 Vyse Av., Bronx.

M. L. Weiss, Inc., cornices, skylights, roofing sheet metal works, $5,000; H. C. Fox, J. and M. L. Weiss, 1,540, 54 St., Brooklyn.

May's Auction Galleries, Inc., furniture, bric-a-brac, rugs, household goods, $5,000; P. Goldfarb, D. and A. Flattan, 115 University Place.

S. L. P. Co., Inc. Brooklyn, real, personal property, stock in other corporations, $5,000; A. Lazarowitz, A. and S. Solomon, 371 East 2d St.

Traffic Safety Device Co., Inc., Brooklyn, automobiles, supplies, $5,000; R. B. Olsen, M. Dobzewitz, B. Kogan, 29 Boerum Place, Brooklyn.

The House of Service, Inc., publishers, printers, designers, community improvement work, systematizers, $5,000; E. D. Coleman, L. H. Ferber, H. Ashcraft, H. West 42 St.

Belleville Chemical Works, Inc., chemicals, dyes, industrial products, photo plates, films, $5,000; M. Woods, R. Stern, H. R. Frank, 332 East 19 St.

F. J. Pomeroy Storage and Elevator Co., Inc., Knowesville, farm products, automobiles, supplies, sprayers, fertilizers, $18,000; F. C. Tillman, F. C. Humphrey, F. J. Pomeroy, Medina.

Authorizations: International Shipping Corporation, Kittery, Maine, steamship agents, ship brokers, $100,000. Representative, Joseph W. Quirk, 11 Broadway, New York.

International Liner, Ltd., Copenhagen, Denmark, transportation, express, forwarding, purchasing, selling agents, 100,000 kroner. Representative, Henrik Ryberg, 17 Battery Place, Manhattan.

Everlasting Co., Massachusetts, elastic fabrics, other fabrics, merchandise, $4,900,000. Representative, Charles B. Stretch, 395 Broadway, New York.

Capital increase: Endicott Forging and Manufacturing Co., Inc., Endicott, $50,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Regalia Dress Co., Inc., Manhattan; H. L. Smith & Co., Inc., Horseheads.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 15.—Charters filed: Mechanics' Laundry Company, Hoboken, to general laundry work and to manufacture laundry soap, $100,000; John F. Burke, Cecil O. Dunaway, East Orange; John Tice, Bloomfield; John F. Willits, Glen Ridge.

American Manicuring Scissors Company, Newark, manufacture scissors, $25,000; Joseph Axelrad, Max Theis, Gustav Westar, Newark.

Tri-State Chemical Company, Jersey City, manufacture chemicals, $10,000; Robert Baker, Brooklyn; Charles G. Armstrong and George W. Patten, New York.

Homer Shoe Company, Newark, manufacture boots and shoes, $100,000; Homer Strassburger, New York; Samual Kaufman, Newark; Frank Cantelmo, Irvington.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 15.—Charters filed: Caribbean Development and Trading Co., deal in petroleum products, natural gas, etc., $1,000,000; S. A. Anderson, Joseph F. Curtin, L. H. Gunther, New York.

Rocky Rover Gas and Oil Co., prospect for petroleum, natural gas, etc., $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

Copper Cliff Mines Co., engage in mining, and particularly copper mining, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, C. L. Rimlinger, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business May 1st, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Discounts and time loans	$42,074,599.41
Overdrafts	183,841.15
United States bonds on hand	17,700.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	5,014,500.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	94,840,001.88
Customers' liability account letters of credit	17,000.00
Customers' liability account acceptances	25,753.07
Banking House	1,750,000.00
Specie $16,227,699.06	
Legal tenders and banknotes 1,576,617.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S. 133,888.85	
Exchanges 20,559,018.07	
Due from banks 721,471.44	
Demand loans 46,493,444.40	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank 13,775,586.78	
	99,437,725.06
	$213,160,210.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,000,000.00
Surplus	15,000,000.00
Profits	8,247,473.09
Circulation	4,920,000.00
Deposits, banks $88,782,287.55	
Deposits, individuals 85,852,746.85	
	174,584,984.40
Bonds borrowed	275,000.00
Reserved for taxes	90,000.00
Letters of credit guaranteed	17,000.00
Acceptances	25,753.07
	$213,160,210.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, F. L. HINE, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. L. HINE, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, May 15th, 1916. HERBERT F. CHRISTIE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 85.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM H. MOORE,
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK,
GEO. F. BAKER, JR.,
Directors.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.—SEALED PROposals will be received here until 11 A. M., June 6, 1916, for extending water and sewerage systems at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Further information on application to Quartermaster.

ARGUE THE APPAM CASE.

Germany's Counsel Say Prize Vessel is Immune from Seizure.

NORFOLK, Va., May 15.—The Federal District Court heard arguments today on the libel proceedings to recover for the British owners the steamship Appam, captured and brought in as a German prize.

Frederic Coudert of New York, for the libellants, argued that the articles of The Hague convention, as well as the German prize code, should govern the case. A certificate that the case is now in a German prize court was admitted for "what it was worth" by Judge Waddill, who gave his opinion that it was inadmissible.

Counsel for the German Government argued that the Appam could remain in port indefinitely and be immune from seizure under the Prussian-American treaty of 1799. They asserted also that the United States by failing to notify the prize commander that he must clear within a specified time or submit to legal proceedings had lost any jurisdiction it might ever had over the vessel. The arguments will be continued tomorrow.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY

First & Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Due 2004

Default having been made in the payment of the interest on these bonds due March 1st, 1916, and in the performance of certain covenants of the mortgage, proceedings have been instituted by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for the foreclosure of the mortgage.

It is important that bondholders, in order that their interests may be properly protected, should promptly deposit their bonds with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 140 Broadway, in the city of New York, under a Deposit Agreement, dated January 20, 1916, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee. Coupon bonds should have attached thereto the March 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons, and registered bonds should be accompanied by properly executed transfers in blank.

Certificates of deposit will be issued in respect of bonds deposited, and application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

April 25, 1916.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman.
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Charles A. Peabody,
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
William A. Day,
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
E. S. Marston,
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
A. A. Jackson,
Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Colgate Hoyt,
Colgate Hoyt & Co.
Committee.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Counsel
WILLIAM C. COX, Secretary,
140 Broadway,
New York City

The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company

(Missouri, Kansas & Texas System)

At a hearing in the United States District Court, at which the Committee was represented, the Receiver of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company was directed to pay the interest and sinking fund installment due November 1, 1915, on the above bonds, but the coupons due May 1, 1916, are unpaid.

The Committee, notwithstanding said payment of November interest, deems it of the utmost importance that bonds be deposited promptly with the Depositary, the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City. It feels not only that this course will best secure payment of interest and sinking fund installments during the receivership, but that it is essential in order to secure proper recognition of the bonds upon any reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system.

The Committee already represents a large number of the bonds.

ROBERT STRUTHERS, JR., Chairman,
Wood Struthers & Co., New York.
JOSEPH E. FLETCHER,
President Coronet Worsted Co., Providence, R. I.
WM. IVES WASHBURN,
Director The Home Insurance Company,
Committee.

EMERSON W. JUDD, Secretary,
37 Wall Street, New York.
MASTEN & NICHOLS, Counsel,
49 Wall Street, New York.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND

C.B. & Q. Nebraska Extension

Four Per Cent. Bonds

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase of sinking fund purposes of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927, at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed "Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds," will be received by The New England Trust Company, Trustee, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until Thursday, May 18, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds must be accompanied by certificates of ownership, as required by the United States Treasury regulations, covering the accrued interest to date of payment, and are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass. Interest on such bonds will cease May 19, 1916.

E. B. O'CONNOR,
Cashier.

Boston, May 1, 1916.

Office of International Silver Company.

Meriden, Conn., May 15, 1916.

Coupons No. 85 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 1, 1916, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.

FRARY HALE, Treasurer.

WHITE KNOB COPPER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.,

43 Cedar Street, New York.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A regular quarterly dividend of ten cents a share on the preferred stock of the Company has been declared, payable on May 20th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 20th, 1916.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders.

Dated, New York, May 12, 1916.

RALPH G. COAD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF

Federal Mining and Smelting Co.,

32 Broadway, New York, May 15, 1916.

A dividend of one (1%) per cent. on the Preferred stock of this Company has today been declared, payable June 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 22nd, 1916.

WM. J. HALL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of SEIDEN & KARTAGENER, INC., for the election of Inspectors of Election and Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them will be held at the office of the company, No. 78 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on Monday, May 29, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated New York, May 15, 1916.

SEIDEN & KARTAGENER, INC.
MORRIS KARTAGENER,
Secretary.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,

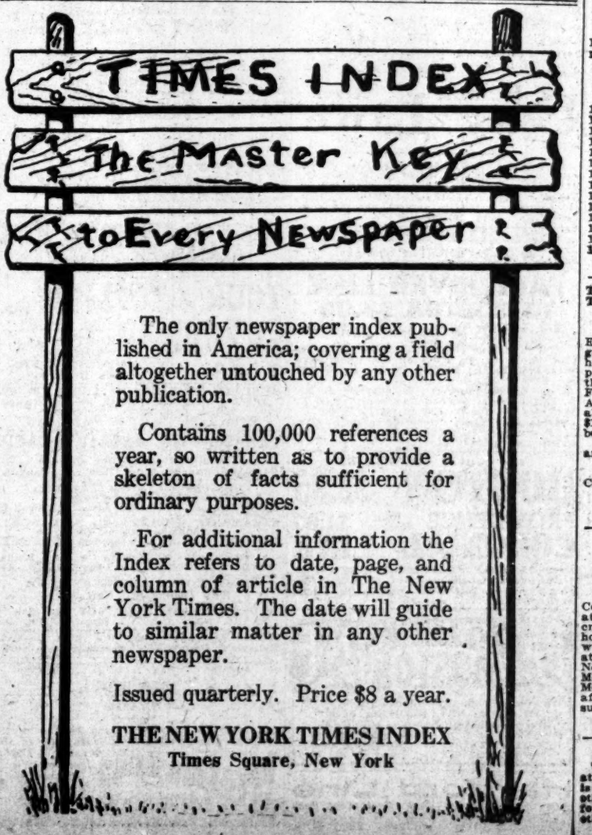
New York, May 8th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members and the election of Directors will be held at the Institution on Washington Heights on Tuesday afternoon, May 16th, 1916, at 2 o'clock.

Carriages will be at the station of the Subway, 157th Street and Broadway, from 12.30 until 2 o'clock, to convey members to the grounds of the Institution.

SAMUEL R. BETTS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCK CHASSIS AND TANKS.—Office Depot Quartermaster, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., May 17, 1916, for furnishing 30 3-ton motor truck chasses, with 600-gallon compartment tanks. Further information upon application.



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For additional information the Index refers to date, page, and column of article in The New York Times. The date will guide to similar matter in any other newspaper.

Issued quarterly. Price $8 a year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX
Times Square, New York

REDEMPTION NOTICE

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES CO

Six Per Cent. Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated February 1, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one million three hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars ($1,347,000), face amount of the above-described bonds, were this day drawn for redemption as provided in Article Fourth of the Trust Agreement securing same, and numbered as follows:

1	1551	2923	4208	5494	7324	10023	11825
45	1562	2924	4221	5495	7328	10024	11826
44	1563	2963	4222	5533	7329	10545	11827
45	1565	2966	4232	5536	7330	10547	11830
54	1585	2970	4241	5540	7376	10549	11833
55	1590	2975	4242	5540	7379	10550	11834
56	1591	2979	4243	5546	7380	10561	11835
57	1593	2985	4245	5548	7386	10552	11836
61	1594	2995	4246	5549	7387	10553	11838
101	1595	2997	4247	5550	7388	10580	11841
102	1604	3001	4248	5559	7389	10585	11872
104	1610	3

BANKRUPTCY MOVE IN MILLS & GIBB CASE

Involuntary Petition Filed in Behalf of Three Small Creditors.

SEEK TO PROTECT ASSETS

Action Said to be in Full Harmony with All Interested — Committee to Aid Receivers.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday morning in behalf of three creditors of the noted firm of Mills & Gibb, by Ephraim A. Karelson of 87 Nassau Street, who said that he was trying to protect the assets and was acting in full harmony with all other persons interested. The proceeding was undertaken at this time, he said, for the purpose of heading off any other petitions which might injure the interests of creditors. The allegation was made in the petition that the corporation had committed an act showing insolvency when it placed itself in the hands of receivers. Mr. Karelson declares that he has understood that the creditors are to be paid in full, and the present step he has taken should facilitate the reorganization. The petitioners and their claims are as follows: Hitzelberger, Tietenbergess & Co. of 54 Franklin Street, $314.45; the Wheelwright, Falk-Walker Company of 12 East Twenty-second Street, $1,597.31, and E. & X. Van Raalte, Inc., of 79 Fifth Avenue, $6.88.

A meeting of the Merchants Protective Association was held yesterday, composed entirely of the merchandise creditors of Mills & Gibb. The call stated that the members wished to consider how best they could co-operate with the receivers in bringing about a speedy reorganization of the embarrassed corporation.

The conferees appointed a special committee to represent merchandise creditors and all other creditors who have the single obligations of Mills & Gibb without indorsement. This committee consists of E. S. Twining of Clarence Whitman & Co., George H. Williams of H. O. Caesar & Co., and Henry Maxwell of Deering, Milliken & Co. The committee announced that while any statement without the report of the accountants, who are now working on the books, would be premature, it was its desire to see the assets preserved, the receivership terminated as speedily as possible, and a reorganization speedily effected. A note holders' committee has also been formed, which is soon to have a conference with the Committee of Merchandise Creditors of the Merchants Protective Association looking toward harmonious action between them.

The receivers were busy all yesterday at the establishment of Mills & Gibb at the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, supervising the work of the expert accountants and conferring with the heads of the various departments. The auditing of the books will be ready this week, but the inventory of the stock can scarcely be completed under two weeks. The receivers said that they would have no statement to make as until the account of the stock had been taken and they had in hand all the details. An application was prepared last night which is to be submitted for the approval of Justic Mayer of the United States District Court this morning, asking that the receivers be permitted to buy whatever merchandise they may require and to conduct other details of the business. Despite the complications in the finances of the great house, the volume of trade does not diminish. Orders are being shipped as though nothing had happened, and the entire force of clerks and salesmen was at work. The stock is said to be worth about $2,000,000, and there are outstanding claims for goods purchased which approximate $400,000.

Malcolm R. Lawrence of Lawrence & Lawrence, attorneys of 60 Broadway, counsel for Mills & Gibb, declared that there was every indication that the receivership would be ended within six months and that a settlement satisfactory to the creditors would be made.

Mr. Lawrence was asked concerning the report that William T. Evans, the President of the corporation, would pledge his entire fortune to settle the indebtedness of the house. "That matter," said Mr. Lawrence, "is being considered, and in the course of a few days an announcement will be made. Mr. Evans, as is well known, had indorsed much of the paper of Mills & Gibb. He believed in his firm and its future, and he holds himself responsible for any obligation indorsed by him. If Mills & Gibb cannot pay, he will pay. Mr. Evans owns valuable real estate, the equity in which is at least $1,000,000, and probably much more. In the ordinary course of affairs, he would expect to meet any notes which bear his indorsement."

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EQUITABLE CLOTHING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 29th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's clothing, piece goods, fixtures etc.

ALEX. S. MARCUSON, Trustee.

SAMUEL P. RAWAK, Attorney for Trustee, 256 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,119.—In Bankruptcy.—SEYMOUR H. HERZ, doing business under the name of S. H. HERZ CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Seymour H. Herz, doing business under the name of S. H. Herz Co., are hereby given notice that on April 27th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 26th, 1916, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, May 15, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,719.—In Bankruptcy.—MARKS TAILORING CO., Inc., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Marks Tailoring Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on January 14, 1916, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 26th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, May 15, 1916.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,249.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN J. DEEGAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said John J. Deegan are hereby given notice that on May 12th he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, May 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, May 15, 1916.

No. 22,908.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR GELB, Bankrupt.

Isidor Gelb was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 23rd, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 239 Broadway, City of New York, on May 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 15, 1916.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, issued out of the United States District Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Thursday, May 25, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse, No. 6 1st Street, N. Y. City, N. Y., 31,750 cigars, 3,440 lbs. of tobacco, 1 cigar dummy, &c. The goods will be on exhibition on May 25th, 1916, from 9 A. M. to 12 o'clock noon. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, May 4th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:38|Sun sets..7:06|Moon sets..3:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:19	6:45	12:23	12:27
Governors Island	6:41	7:04	1:03	1:09
Hell Gate	8:47	9:10	2:44	2:41

Arrived—Monday, May 15.

SS Andania, London, May 2.
SS Coamo, San Juan, May 10.
SS Tivives, Santiago, May 10.
SS Pastores, Havana, May 12.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, May 13.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, May 10.
SS Macedon, Gibraltar, May 1.
SS Brabant, Tampico, May 8.
SS Messonier, Marseilles, April 27.
SS Potomac, Baltimore, May 13.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, May 12.
SS Th. Williams, Newport News, May 14.
SS Califfornia, Boston, May 13.
SS Steelwell, London, April 13.
SS Evelyn, Ponce, May 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Fenchurch	Havre	April 22
Ardgowan	Havre	April 23
Coamo	Gibraltar	May 2
Reickelsdyk	Rotterdam	April 26
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 26
Arpillao	Barcelona	April 27
Atahualpa	Barbados	May 3
Manhattan	London	April 29
Roma	Lisbon	May 1
Berwick Law	London	April 28
Lyngensfjord	Kirkwall	April 30
Queen Margaret	Liverpool	May 1
Avra	Las Palmas	April 30
Drome	Bordeaux	April 30
Francesco	Hull	April 30
Falkland	London	April 29
Tongrier	Havre	April 29
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 13
Apache	Jacksonville	May 13
Chorley	Havre	April 29

DUE TOMORROW.

Carpathia	Liverpool	May 6
Isle de la Reunion	Marseilles	May 1
Ageron	Liverpool	May 3
Mesaba	London	May 4
Rysbergen	Oran	April 27
Saratoga	Havana	May 14
Alliance	Cristobal	May 11
Munamar	Antilla	May 11

DUE THURSDAY.

Zacapa	Kingston	May 13
Kotosia	Puerto Mexico	May 9
Dicto	Seville	May 3
Waaldijk	St. Vincent	May 1

DUE FRIDAY.

W. J. Radcliffe	Gibraltar	May 3
Maracaibo	Mayaguez	May 13
Mohawk	Jacksonville	May 16
Concho	Galveston	May 13
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 16

DUE SATURDAY.

San Giorgio	Gibraltar	May 8
Cairnhill	Havre	May 5
Hova	Palermo	April 30
Clematis	Shields	May 5
Plutarch	Liverpool	May 5

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
California, Glasgow	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephan, Para	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Guantanamo, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tocantins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adtic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Yumuri, S. Domingo	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

†Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Monterey, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchuria, London	——	12:00 M.
Roma, Lisbon	——	12:00 M.
Taormina, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Caracas, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nord America, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lyngensfjord, Christiansand	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, St. Kitts	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Regina d'Italia, Genoa	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Nipe	——	12:00 M.
Evelyn, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Mobile	——	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Queen Margaret, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MAY 15.

SS Munamar, Antilla to New York, was 824 miles S. at noon.
SS Borgstad, Tampico to New York, was 30 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, was 315 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Edward L. Doheny, Tampico to New York, was 174 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 200 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Mexicano, Tampico to New York, was 290 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 594 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 296 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles E. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 524 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles E. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 175 miles W. of Key West at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 278 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 155 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS California...May 16
Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Kroonland ..... May 17
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Taormina..May 18
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—SS Oscar II. ..... May 18
Azores Islands, at 9:30 P. M., by rail to Providence, R. I., and thence per SS Roma ..... May 18
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Duca d'Aosta ..... May 20
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—SS Philadelphia ..... May 20
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Christiania, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—SS Lyngensfjord ..... May 20
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.,)—SS Andania.....May 20

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru..May 17
Hongkong and specially addressed mail for Dutch East Indies, (via San Francisco)—Tikemburg ..... May 17
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... May 18
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana ..... May 19
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion ..... May 19
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru ..... May 22
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....May 31

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Dunclutha, at Sabang, May 13.
SS Heilig Olav, at Copenhagen, May 12.
SS Celtic, at Liverpool, May 13.
SS Frederick Knight, at Liverpool, May 13.
SS Cannizaro, at Hull, May 13.
SS Cheyenne, at Barrow, May 14.
SS Teiropinas, at Gibraltar, May 12.
SS Knight of the Thistle, at Vladivostok, May 11.
SS Giuseppi Verdi, at Genoa, May 3.
SS Missourian, at St. Nazaire, May 7.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Christiania, May 8.
SS Knut Hilde, at Bordeaux, May 8.
SS Riverdale, at Bordeaux, May 10.
SS Kumeric, at Cristobal, May 13.
SS Narragansett, at London, May 15.
SS Santa Barbara, at Montevideo, May 14.
SS Strinda, at Hongkong, May 13.

Sailed.

SS Korona, from Demerara, May 13.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, May 13.
SS Zyidyk, from Rotterdam, May 13.
SS Masadyk, from Rotterdam, May 13.
SS Lafayette, from Bordeaux, May 14.
SS Edward Pierce, from Rio Janeiro, May 13.
SS Teesdale, from Las Palmas, May 13.
SS Minnehaha, from London, May 14.
SS Cufic, from Liverpool, May 13.
SS Cameronia, from Glasgow, May 13.
SS Eurymedon, from Hongkong, May 13.
SS Chimu, from Talcahuano, May 15.
SS Oregonian, from Buenos Aires, May 13.
SS Strathleven, from La Pallice, May 10.
SS Gustav Wigeland, from Oran, May 6.
SS C. Lopez y Lopez, from Cadiz, May 4.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 20, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 27, SS Lafayette.
Belgium and Netherlands—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 29, SS Patria.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Tamale.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. June 7, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 18, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. May 18, SS Oscar II., and at 8:30 A. M. May 20, SS Lyngensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. May 20, SS Duca d'Aosta.

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Kroonland....May 17 | Philadelphia..May 30

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Adriatic....May 17 | Lapland....May 31
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
CARPATHIA .....SAT., MAY 27, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA .....SAT., JUNE 3, 5 P. M.
*TUSCANIA .....SAT., JUNE 10, NOON
*CALIPORNIA .....SAT., JUNE 17, NOON
CARPATHIA .....SAT., JUNE 24, 5 P. M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ANDANIA - - - SAT., MAY 20, 5 P. M.
ALAUNIA - - - SAT., MAY 27, 5 P. M.
PANNONIA - - - SAT., JUNE 17, 5 P. M.
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NEW YORK to GLASGOW
DIRECT.
S. S. CAMERONIA
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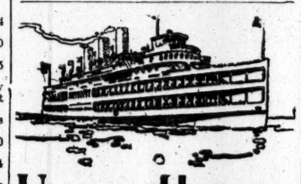
*TUSCANIA .....SAT., JUNE 10, NOON
*CALIFORNIA .....SAT., JUNE 17, NOON
*Calling at Liverpool.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.



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CATSKILL EVENING LINE — Leave daily, except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6 P. M. W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M.; for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and intermediate landings. Tickets interchangeable with Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.
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See Hudson River Day Line Adv.

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Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, (week days only,) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.

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City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
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R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (13,500 tons)
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N. Y. to ROTTERDAM via FALMOUTH
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
N. Amst'dam..May 27, n'n | Rydam.....June 17

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 438, P. O. Bldg.

Salas<US.
Ng Jung<same.
Thacher<Transit Const Co.
Oriental Tissue Co<Louis De Jonge Co.
Compagnie Gen Trans<Bump.

Hammond<Man Elec Supply.
US<One Case No 1577.
Davis<Finch.
Bklyn Ash Removal Co<Scow Nellis T.
Flannery<Pocahontas.
Schacht<same.

DISTRICT COURT — Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom No. 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on—Hendricks Co<Thomas Pub Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Smith, J.—Room No. 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Hunt<P & R RR.
Gully & Shaw<Stbt J F Dunphy.
Harkness<Tugs Carroll, Caroline, &c.
Mitchell<Saguranca SS Co.

Am Warehouse, &c, Co<Davison Lumber.
Peterson<SS Reliance.
Re Owners Tug Ice Mfg. Limitation, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Heugh, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Case on—Bonnell<Henry Steers, Inc. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

NY & NJ Transp Co<Bridging<Barge Edward Moore.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar for May 22.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 823, P. O. Bldg.

The following cases will be called and taken up in order:

Meyer<Philadelphia & O RR.
Glamzo<Marresford.
Fawcett, as trustee<Fritz.
Canin<Gardiner.
Paseczny<Buck Ridge Coal Mining Co.
Kennedy<McCusker.
Portlock, as admr<Old Dominion SS.
Jonson<McMeel (2.)
Sinkovitch<Penn RR.
Powelaitis<Wicht.
Bargilis<Mallory SS.
Tuovinen<D, L & W RR.
Roman, as admr<Lehigh Valley Coal.
Soudder, as trustee<Curtin (2.)
Gvosky<Lehigh & W B Coal Co.

Sawickas<same.
Kings Co Elec L & P Co<Maxwell.
Favorito<Atlantic Transport Co.
Olsen<Standard Transportation Co.
Kaiser<N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Pompilo<Nassau Elec RR.

Fash<C I & B RR.
Kanefsky<Atlantic Coast Line RR.
Spencer<Penn RR.
Friedley<Shuttleworth.
Reilly<McDonnell.
Hoyt<Lehigh Valley Coal.
Norus<N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Dougherty<Duvall, Quagliotta<St'd Arch.
Johnston<Comstock & Co.
Fill<Leh Val R R.
Esposito<Comp Francaise, &c.
Kirke Inc<Shelle Co<Armstrong.
S Shanker Metal Ceiling Co<Fort Masonry Co.

Gutman<Schreiber.
Miller<Campbell, T. A.
Gillespie & Co<H S Conaugh, Inc.
Gray<Churchman Co.
People<Bisbee.
Apex Leasing Co<Now Amst Gas People<Lester.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Hustace.
Werpelowski<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Siegel<Bradley Cont.
Re Himmel Dress Co, Inc, &c.
Cohnfield<N Y Cancer Hospital.
Meyer<Ninger.
Schiffman<Chatmowitz.
Reubenstein<Levy.
Herman<Slifka.
Schmidlein<Codner.
Hermann<CNY.
Bentz<Walke.
Cohen<Jump Housewrecking Co.
Rizzuto<Rizzuto.
Anson<Anson.
Clark<Gilmore.
Re CNY, (Lane Av, &c.).
Re St. Raymond Av.
Clarke<Gilmore.
Rotok<Rotok.
Nicholsburg<Nickolsburg.
Verplanck<Fort Washington Theatre, Inc.
Kinnavy<Leamy.
General calendar:

Case on—Miller<Steiner.
Doty & Orr Co<Redesdale Corpn.

Zweibach<Zweibach.
Van Duyn<Chautauqua Inst.
Van Tine<Purdy.
Langenberg<Christensen.
Schofield<Wright.
Loewy<Sacken.
Paillard<Schaeffer.
Smith<CNY.
Schnur<Rothschild Rty Co.
Tatanis<Atlantis.
Silverman<U S Hoffman Co.
Re Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Re Silverward.
Re Ruggles.
Re McCloskey.
Re Cronin.
Re Brennan.
Re McGrath.
Re Reiley.
Re Layton.
CNY<Chambers.
Same<Galuten.
Heller<Schulman.
Zernick<Laurelcrest.
Hakes<Hakes.
Monahan<Selden.
Kashowitz<Kanrich (3)
Meehan<Le Vien.
Dulles<Lloyd.
Martinbrough<Republic Motor Sales Co.
Kresh<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Northern Bk<Duyer.
Tanza<Susq Coal Co.
Re Zucker (Leight.).
Re Wendt<McCarrin.
Shapiro<Mangin Wet Wash Ldry Co.
Smith<White Inv Co.
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Kalinski<Harrower.
Knapik<Morris.
McCoskey<same.
Klein<Klein.
Ostroff<CNY.
Welsh<Welsh.
Boos<Ball.
Re Cicarone<McAtee.
Heinfeld<Heinrich.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Stadler<Scott.
Re John C Quinn, Inc.
Colleen<Vail Scenic Con Co.
Nagmusson<Regan.
Lepisoto<Boyardt.
Blickler<Schanck.
Telne<Schupp. (2.)
Lawton<Mooney.
Pilar<Armour.
Re McDermott.
Cittizens S Bk<Gans(2)
Alkoff<Schacht.
Weiss<Bernhard.
Yoskowitz<Besumder.
Saracens<Saracens.
Mitelman<Weiss.
NY Life I & T<Healy.
Levy<Kurzman.
Quar Trust<2d Av RR
Wehage<Corp of the Dist of Burnaby.
May<Cort Film Corp.
Green<Green.
Re Federbush<Briner Realty & Const Co. (2.)
Singer<Singer.
Greenwald<501 West 113th St. Inc.
Hubbard<Syenite Tray Rock Co.
Re Fleischer.
Deely<Deely.
CNY<Syrkin.
Blochert<Blochert.
Re Miller.
Purcell<Bell.
Whitman<P. Reardon, Inc.
Sapperstein<Heyman.
Reppetti<Albertelli.
Kramer<Monaco.
Nadal<Moses.
Durant<Biograph Co.
Laski<Laski.
Kahn<Sapperstein.
Johnston<Krieger.
Wolfowitz<Karg.
Mersay<Altavista Holding Co. (2.)
McBurtie<Bettes.
Little<H. C. Stowe Const Co.

Case on—Miller<Steiner.
Doty & Orr Co<Redesdale Corpn.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, 10:30 A. M.

J.—Ex parte business at

PART III.—Giesecrich, Motions:

J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Re Blondell Av.
Kitzwaller<Lurie.
Rothschild<Rothschild.
Marquis<Marquis.
Postal Tel.-Cable Co<Assoc. Press (2.)
Re Ward.
Weiss<Weiss.
Peterson<Peterson.
Lasker<Tarris.
France<France.
Preferred causes:
Pollock<Sachs.
Hoppin<Gordon.
Kinnavy<Leamy.
General calendar:

Case on—Miller<Steiner.
Doty & Orr Co<Redesdale Corpn.

Brown<Brown.
Phinney<Phinney.
Leighton<Leighton.
Koenig<Huneke.
Van Velzer<Van Velzer.
M. Doob Sons & Co<Rothschild Realty.
Brodbelt<Brodbelt.
Kogan<Kagan.
Goldstein<Asinoff.
Nass & Silverman<Sussman.
Nugent<Nugent.
Chernoff<Chernoff, Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co<Emerson Bldg.
Scheer<Scheer-Ginsberg Rlty., &c.

PART IV.— ——, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing.-Krieger<Adams & Sutton Co.
First Nat'l Bank of Seattle<Gidden.
R Borsch Co<Fashion Co.

Shuldiner<Ellis.
Nettleton<Nettleton, Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Shearn, Inc.—Caruce<Fitzgerald.
Linshuimer<Underpinning, &c, Co.
McGovern<Oliver.
Katz<CNY.
Kiernan, Jr<Int R T.
M Clancy<Kempner.
T Clancy<same.

Dervin<Cunningham.
Dethier<CNY.
Nelin<Tencoorn.
Witt<Arcade Stable.
Falk<Bates.
Rad<Greeley Sq Hotel Co.
Landusky<Int R T. Clear.

PART V.—Greenbaum, Nemser<Unset.
Schoppmayer<Mulrooney.
Bonnaparten<Am Sugar Ref Co.

J.—At 10:30 A. M. Maroney<Broadway Taxicab Co.
Lake<Keller.
Wiener<Ottenberg (2.)
Cunningham<Int R T.

The following cases will be added to the day calendar of this part as needed:

Rocks<Int R T.
Berkowitz<same.
Coon<same.
K. Scol<same.
L. Scol<same.
Peluso<same.
Feller<Frankenstein.
Stronger<Clinton.
Bernstein<Milliken.

Gale<Lord & Taylor Corp.
McElvaine<Goldberg Furniture & C Co.
Schaeppi<Loew's Theat Enterprises.
Tetanis<Atlantis, (2.)
Kennedy<Kahn. Clear.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rosaior<Knick Marble Co.
Capuozzo<N Y Rys.
Brossmer<Int R T.
Schultz<same.
Reiner<NY Rys.
Napoli<3d Av Ry.

Bergheimar<NY Rys.
McCarthy<3d Av Ry.
Salomon<Proctor 23d St Theatre Co.
Moreminsky<Clover Farms Co. Case on.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Moore<Wortenson.
Gaisse<Astoria Lt, Heat & Power Co.
Horn<B'klyn, Q Co & Sub R R.
Haber<Lincoln Dye Works.

Gross<N Y Rys.
Chertow<Shipley Const & Supply Co.
Rostello<McCrorken. Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar. Causes remaining in this part are transferred to the day calendar of Part XI.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Clark.
Weiner<Gerstenberg.
Carl Weiner<same.
Budgor<Berestitzky.
Cirasello<Pell.
Feracco<Bing.
Thieles<Murray.
Alfiere<Leh Val RR.
Fox<Alexander.

Harris<Pride.
Margolis<Cons Gas.
Sammerman<Seal.
Wolfowitz<Adler.
Sullivan<Charles T Wills, Inc.
Auerbach<Pierce. Case on.

PART X.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Leshinsky<Turiel. No day calendar.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Woodward<Kelly.
Bernstein<Columbia O & Ice Cream Co.
Cronin<Agnew.
Butlitz<Sauer.
Kelley<Jackson.
Wagner<Perimutter.
A Kovich<Burfeind.
Cohen<Rosenberg, (2.)
Smith<Canero.
Urmann<Weinberg.
Callahan<C RR of N J
Is Drexler<Dock Contractor Co.

A Drexler<same.
Leitner<NY Rys.
Rothman<Thompson Bros., Inc.
Sanders<Charles Pfizer & Co.
Breidhart<Rudolph Saenger Co.
Healy<McGuire.
La Mana<McGuinness
Marcus<Nassau Elec RR. Clear.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levinson<Bachrach.
Wenger<N Y Con Rys.
Kenmerich<CNY.
Hoppe<Astor.
Waldorf-Astoria<CNY
Waldorf-Astoria Segar Co<same.
Alden<Judd.
Asero<Henry Steers.
Molter<Blood.
Piucinsky<Brothers Valley Coal Co.
Britchard<Ind Ice Cream Co. Inc.
Flynn<CNY.
Schwartz<Simon.
Barkay<CNY.
McCarthy<Int Mer M.
Gorstein<Levy<Block.
Geary<Fullman Co.
O'Keefe<Stern Bros.
Kingsley<Sill.
Same<Shivers.
Berkowitz<Freeman St Co.
Fitspatrick<Aguirre.
Pitsimons<Sam.
Siegel<Bradley Cont.

McGilnchey<Forsythe Bath Co.
Kaye<Robert Knitting Co.
Astman<Feuerstein.
Kirkman<CNY.
Fay<Sun Printing Co.
Fleming<Farley.
Lambi<Knick Fireproofing Co.
Goldberg<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Spadola<US Motor Cab Co.
Caselli<Leh & N E RR.
Gartner<Lawyers' Realty Co.
Y W L Brunk<B H RR.
G F Brunk<same.
Cohen<Diamond.
Fuchs<Boyd Const Co
Horowitz<Levine.
Montague<Malvern Realty Co.
O'Connell<Johnson. Clear.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Starr<Gayley.
Giles<E Langer Print.
Tunis<Brackner.
Giles<Starrett.
Wittemann<Riviera Realty Co.
Brunswick Rlty Co<Frankfield Gen Ins.
O'Dea<Woods.
Jabalie<Taylor.
Same<Nat City Bank.
Zucca<Pompeian Co.
Straus<Shoup.
Ritzfeld<Harris.
Wright-Barclay, Inc<Pleissner.
Ditto<Interne Const.
McMurray<Delmel.
CNY<Dolph Co.
Same<United Toilet Goods Co.
Same<Jeannette Co.
Same<Mindel.

Same<Imperial Theat.
Same<Atlas Tool Co.
Same<Magrath.
Same<Walbridge & Bro.
Same<Faccioli & Co.
Same<Markowitz.
Same<Van Iderstein & Sons.
Same<Sheehan.
Franklin Bldg Co<Finn.
Eltenhead<Travelers Ins Co.
Maurer Co<Maldanado & Co.
Lindenstein<Highpoint Mfg Co.
Broadwin<Schmidt Co
Goldblatt<Washor.
Morgan<Hanus.
Donovan<Dougherty. Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ruffer<Waterbury Co.
Cent Tr & Savs Co<same.
Convent Av Const Co<Chas Buek Const Co.
Aparicio<Richards.
Jake's Sons<Cohen.
Murray<CNY.
Brown<Stokes.
Marcus<Coleman.
CNY<CNY Disposal Corp.
Mfg Appraisal Co<Rockwell.
Langley<Slavin Co<Chas Meads & Co.
Freeman<Hartfield.
Miesto<Comm Union Assurance Co.
Levin<Newmark.
Peter Cooper's Glue Factory<Chollar.
Singer Mfg Disston & Sons, Inc.
Strong<Gross.

Briggs<Kendrick.
Lazarz<Cohn.
Same<Same.
Fleitmann.
Near<Allwell.
Schmidt<Herskowitz.
Lazar's Sons<Sanford Rubber Co.
Vogrich<Havemeyer.
Friedman<Johnston.
Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Co<Casualty Co of Am.
Same<Sprague.
Wood<Dodd.
Powers<Crystal Film.
Sachs<Kanowitz.
Black<Hall.
Carbone<Teele.
Schuster<Aronstein.
Striker<Biemann.
Peters<Poertner Motor Co. Inc.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Am Audit Co<Seybel.
Hanlon-Gregory Galvanizing Co<Vogelstein.
Gannon<Brunker.
Miller<Day Pub Co.
Johnston<Heating Co<Bd of Education.
Barnes<Taylor.
Hyman<Dunstan.
Richards<Aetna Accident &c. Co.
Same<London & Lancashire, &c, Co.
Wood<Rooney.
McCue<Ellis.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich F D Co.
Minael Mitchell.
Magdelana Herrmann.
Abraham Slier.
Gussie Youdin.
Otto Neustadt.
Jacob Kahn.
Anna U Bowne.
Frans Kunszler, &c, Jane G Hill.

McBride<Maloney.
Hannon<De Grushe.
Trepel<Dunnville Bath
M Kaempfer & Sons<Mendelson.
Esterly Garment Co<Marks.
Morris<Proctor.
Graham<Powers.
H & I Feldman Cont Co, Inc<Waller.
Nat Nassau Bank of N Y<Earl.
Ogden<Elena Realty.
Workman<Great Neck Villa Co.
Harby, Abrons & Mellus<McDonald. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Case on—Amos F Eno.

No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Mindel<Brenon.
Blenenfeld<Marber.
Poor<Eiblight Co. of A.
O'Connor & Co<Bauman Model Co.
Gordon<Janos.
Davidson<David.
Aquino<Reid.
Polack Tyre, &c., Co<Sofield.
Lipetsky<Ferruggia.
Int Mag Co<Stanley.
Kraus<Wexler.
Newman<Dahlberg.
Ford<Aquino.
Fraser<Buchanan.

Norwick<Thorner Pap Box Co.
DeLucia<Mirick.
Brown<Eisenig Chem. Co.
Am Appraisal Co<St Shipbuilding Corp.
Bass<Berkowitz.
Jadonsky<Rosenberg.
Goldberg<Katz.
Shanwin<Hurst.
Zeits<Lintz.
Weiss<Schnur.
Steinberg<Brakes.
Sec Bk of NY<Astrachan Rust. Cavier.
Stoddard<Durgan.

Eliman<Gordon.
Lincoln Mtg Co<Lubke.
Gugino<Borden's C M.
Murphy<Goldstein.
Am Press Assn<Winters.

Young<Freedman.
Wanamaker<Valle.
Langman<Lowenstein (2.)
Miller<Barnett.
Same<Fried.
Applegate<Furness, Withy & Co.
Liebman<Linch.
De Rocca<Bolati, Coda & Rebecchi.
Gesl Exp Co<Ehret.
Bulgar<N Y Rys.
Henderson<same.
Glennon<same.
Kafka<Shults Bread.
Frank<Western Holding Co.
Tomchini<Wolansky Display Fixture Co.
McDermott<60th St Amuse Co.
Welsh<Hartford & N Y Transp Co.
Sobel<Levy.

Spall<Veit.
Helschuber<Minsker Realty Co.
Bogin<Meyer.
Getchell<Nassau RR.
Stoothoff<Grieshaber.
Wilks<CNY.
Forsyth<Wallace.
Bullard<Boesen.
Nat Safety Gas Cock Co<Shapiro et al.
Prince<C I & B R R.
Dalgow<C H R R.
Muller<C I & B R R.
Sahm<Sorensen.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4493.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Bertha H Stone,
Nellie Peek,
Louise Lennemeroth,
Gustav Weber.
Accounting of:
Walton O'Dell,
Henry Kaplan,
Abby J Evans,
John H Fort.
Chas Lindstrand,
James Green,
Elizabeth M Edwards.

Jacob Richard.
Reuben Wishnewitsky,
Christina F Christ,
Louis Holstein,
Chas Luger.
Chas West.
Emma Smith.
Estate of:
T Leonard Hoover,
Alexander E Orr,
Arthur Thomas.
Sarah J De Milt.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J. Calendar called in Part V.

Lindsey<Cerdes.
Hanno<B H RR.
Erato<Bottaro.
O'Dare<B H RR.
Sattern<Padula.
Winternitz<Halberg.
McCandless<Pressprich.
Uslan<Dworetsky.
Levy<C I & B RR.
Kekut<Naas El RR.
Kreuter<NY Con RR.
Jacowasky<Grobin.
Egan<Naas El RR.

Cornfield<Thuiller.
Dombrowski<Kaplan.
Dicsorf<Stewart.
Fourew<Baumann.
Urquhart<L I RR.
Goodwin<Ziegler.
Levine<Levine.
Ryan<Nassau El RR.
Calosinski<Page.
McDonald<Nassau Electric RR.
Stein<same.
Kennedy<Brandt.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—Case on—Shiverick<Bonsall.
The remainder of the Special Term calendar goes over until Monday, May 22.

TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Keogh, J.
Waltermyre<Silz.
Roberts<Pure Oil Co.
Vehicle de Rosa.
Ross<Rodgers & Haggerty.

Vianello<Thomas & Buckley Hoisting.

The above cases have been sent to Part III. The remainder of the calendar goes over until Monday, May 22.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Will for probate:
Alice Evens.
Accounting:
Dominick Smith.
Petition of admr.:
At Yonkers tomorrow—
Will for probate:
William Gernhart.
Executors' acct.:
Frances A Hackley.

John T Waring.
Accounting:
Catherine Rogers.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Barnes<424 St, Man & St N Av Ry et al.
Degnan<The Fireproof Products Co, Inc.
Mayer<Augenthaler.
Boughterman<L I RR

Reegler<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Rapson<CNY.
Carter<same.
Schwachter<same.
Parino<Post, Kalb<Rufer.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Kerrigan<CNY.
Lawell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Gallagher<N Y C & H R RR.
Cyrus, Inc<Hoesel.
Woodbridge<L I RR.
Timmons, an infant<Leschorn.
Hayd<Rouse.
Kaufman<Int R T.

White, as admx<Schmidt.
Connell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Seitz<Welz & Zerwick.
Connolly<B H RR et al.
Ratsin<Int R T.
Stefanowitz<Gilling.
Ridgewood Nat Bk<Dey.
Ryan.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 935.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, w s, 60 ft n of Post Av, 40x 100, May 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; Post Investing Co., Inc., to Cordelia P. French, 400 Convent Av; attorney, Clifford C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St $4,000

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 87th St, 100.8x25; Maria C. Henriques et al. to Simon Nick Comitamitri, 302 Convent Av; attorney, Albert Zimmerman, 206 Broadway.....$3,000

1ST AV, 337, w s, 91.9 ft n of 19th St, 23x 76.9, May 11, 1 year, 4½ p. c.; Elizabeth Hanlon to Pemberton Hall, 231 Bowery; attorney, Robert J. H. Powel, 19 Cedar St $1,100

22D ST, 265 West, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x98.9; 22d St, 261 West, n s, 262.8 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x98.9, May 15, due Nov. 15, 1917, or sooner; Gold Theatre Corporation to Nassau Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St; attorneys, Cross & Brown, 46 Cedar St.....$18,000

22D ST, 261 to 265 West, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 56.3x98.9, May 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; Gold Theatre Corporation to Samson Lachman, 313 West 106th St; attorneys, Lachmann & Co., 35 Nassau St $9,000

SAME PROPERTY, May 15; same to same; attorney, same.....$40,000

46TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 100x100.5, May 15, due May 2, 1917, 5½ p. c.; the 48th Street Co. to William A. Astor, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$75,000

53D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, May 15, due and payable as per bond; L. A. Building Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$17,000

97TH ST, 112, w s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; 60th St, 117 West, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5, May 1, installments, 6 p. c.; Josephine Comelias and another to Benjamin F. Frey, 214 Clinton Place, Hackensack, N. J.; attorney, Westerfield, 30 Broad St $6,000

76TH ST, 31 West, n s, 207.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100, May 15, due and interest as per bond; Caroline G. Leaycraft to Harriet L. Heimerdinger, 875 Park Av.; attorneys, Liebman & T., 233 Broadway...$16,000

79TH ST, 448 East, n s, 75 ft w of Av A, 19x79, May 13, due and interest as per bond; Patrick Hopkins to John H. Rohde, 915 Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,000

SAME PROPERTY, 1 year, 1909, due Jan. 2, 1910; same to Jane Higgins, 448 East 79th St; attorney, same.....$2,000

119TH ST, 309 West, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11, May 15, installments, 6 p. c.; Catherine Knudsen to Albert Essig, 35 Hancock Place; attorney, Louis J. Gold, 132 Nassau St $1,000

127TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Broadway, 50x 99.11, May 15, due July 15, 1918; Kumlgunda Windolph to John Claflin et al., trustees, 229 South St, Morristown, N. J.; attorneys, Butler, W. & C., 54 Wall St.....$5,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of Prospect Av, 24x90; Eliza Meister to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, May 13, 1 year; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$7,000

CRESCENT AV, n s, 139.7 ft n e of Arthur Av, 137.4x86.1x107.1; Martimucci Furniture Co., Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Company, 200 Broadway, May 13, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Company, 200 Broadway $10,000

LOT 105, 70½ x 70½ x 70½ x 70½; Map Elizabeth R. B. King, at City Island; also, plot begins at n s Lot 70½ and high water line East Chester Bay, 400x122; Harlem Yacht Club to Manhattan Mortgage Company, at trustees, 168 Water St, prior mtg $10,000, April 15, 1915, due as per bonds; attorney, Edward J. Martin, 507 Tremont Av...$10,000

MOHEGAN AV, s w corner of 181st St, 52x 148.7; Jacob Bloom Realty Corporation to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square, May 15, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$60,000

SCHOFIELD ST, s s, 505.3 ft e of City Island Av, 155 to Long Island Sound x110x118.4x 100.2; James Bishop to City Island Land and Dock Co., 277 Cedar St, May 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

150TH ST, 236 East, s s, 25x100; Pasquale Piacente to Gaetano Piacente, 561 Morris Av, prior mtg $5,500, May 11, due as per bond; attorney, Harry Steinbock, 586 Morris Av $500

181ST ST, n s, 100.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 50x110; Frances Lippner to Finance Operating Co., Inc., 140 Nassau St, May 15, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

LIS PENDENS.

LOT 95, Block 2,188, Sec. 8; City of New York against James M. Butterly et al, foreclosure of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

FIRST AV, s e corner of 12th St, 20x70; William Hassey against Nagel Realty Co. et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. C. Birkhahn.

26TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of 7th Av, 74.7x98.9; Stephen T. Kelsey against No. 158 West 26th St. Co.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lewis & Kelsey.

2D AV, 1,152; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Moses Oppenheim et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

182D ST, 29 East; John Koiner against Jennie Schliesser et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. Berger.

137TH ST, 129 East; Annette Berkowitz against Frederick Daub et al, foreclosure of

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Floors in tower of Times Building, Times Square; vacant area over 5,000 square feet. All modern equipments, splendid natural light, elevators running day and night. Suit lawyer, physician or architect. Telephone 1,000 Bryant.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Buys Park Avenue Corner at Seventy-fifth Street for Apartment House—$200,000 Lease Near Times Square—Railroad Buys L. I. City Waterfront—Suburban Activity.

Apartment house operators are continuing their activity on Park Avenue, and as the result of an important deal closed yesterday a Seventy-fifth Street corner will soon be improved with another high grade structure. The property includes four parcels forming the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, being the immediate corner, 819 Park Avenue, sold by Bella Hauswe, the two adjoining plots at 815 and 817 sold by the estate of Joseph Geisenheimer and the stable at 110 East Seventy-fifth Street, sold by the estate of A. C. Bostwick. The three Park Avenue parcels are covered with old five-story flats with stores. The plot fronts 77.2 on the avenue by 100 on the street, the street plot being 102.2 in depth, the avenue plots being 80. With the buildings the assessed valuation for the property last year was $184,000.

The buyer is Samuel Borchardt, who has been an operator on the west side. This is his first purchase of east side property. On the expiration of the existing leases he will erect on the corner a twelve-story apartment of the usual Park Avenue type to be ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1917.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the transaction and they will be the agents of the new building.

Buys 53d Street Tenement.

Bernard A. Ottenberg has purchased from James C. Gaffney the five-story tenement at 417 West Fifty-third Street, on lot 25 by 100, near Ninth Avenue. W. H. Caldwell was the broker in the sale.

Buys to Protect Residence.

Miss Adele Kneeland, who recently erected a five-story American basement residence at 154 East Seventy-first Street, was the buyer of the abutting residence at 159 East Seventieth Street, from Dr. Herbert B. Wilcox. It was sold last week through Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Theatre Corporation Title in West Twenty-second Street.

The Gold Theatre Corporation took title yesterday to the three vacant plots at 261 to 265 West Twenty-second Street, 56.3 by 98.9, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

$200,000 Lease Near Times Square.

The building at 717 Seventh Avenue, 25 by 79, adjoining the southeast corner of Forty-eighth Street, has been leased by the Silver Lunch Company from A. Weinig for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $200,000. The lessee will erect on the plot a six-story building and will occupy the ground floor. Harold Davis of the New York Real Estate Company closed the deal.

Bronx Sales.

The Henry Morgenthau Company sold to Enwil Holding Company, Inc., Harry Turrek, President, the corner of Croton Street and Audubon Avenue, a plot 50 by 90. Proceedings are now pending to widen 165th Street and establish a plaza at this corner. In exchange Henry Morgenthau Company took 2,574 and 2,576 Eighth Avenue. Nathan Wilson was the broker in the transaction.

Henry Morgenthau Company have sold 936 Tiffany Street, a four-story apartment house, on lot 35 by 110, to an investor. Louis Siegel was the broker in the transaction.

Paul Weber in conjunction with J. Blackner and I. Hillmann have sold for J. Zellner the three-story two-family brick house at 1,727 Anthony Avenue to an investor.

Brooklyn.

Samuel Galitzka sold for Simon Abels to Hyman Horowitz of Manhattan for immediate improvement a plot 70 by 100, on the north side of Eightieth Street, ninety feet west of Fifth Avenue; a lot 20 by 100, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets, and a lot, 20 by 100, on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

L. I. Railroad Buys Waterfront.

The East River waterfront property at Long Island City now occupied by the Yellow Pine Company has been purchased by the Long Island Railroad Company from Frederick Ayer for $87,500. It is near the mouth of Newtown Creek, fronting 100 feet on the west side of Front Street, 100 on the south side of First Street, and extending along the north side of Flushing Street to the East River. The property adjoins the passenger yard of the Long Island Railroad.

Long Island.

I. G. Wolf has sold for Orland J. Ridenour to Frederick T. Steinway a plot containing over 10,000 square feet adjoining his residence, in Kensington Park, Great Neck. Mr. Steinway is having a four-car garage erected on this plot, with chauffeurs' quarters above.

The Louis Becker Company has resold for S. Werthman the two lots on the west side of Homer Lee Avenue, forty feet south of Compton Terrace, Hillside, Jamaica. The purchaser, Jacob W. Eckert, now owns a plot of four lots at the southwest corners of those thoroughfares.

John Josinsky has sold to William Hovemann the new house at the corner of Woburton Avenue and First Street, Bayside. D. Lacy Dayton was the broker.

The Grand Building Corporation has purchased from Henry Arps a plot 90 by 100 at the southwest corner of Forest and Putnam Avenues, Ridgewood.

Herman W. Beyer has purchased from Sophie Schwager a plot 100 by 174 at the northeast corner of Noble Street and the Boulevard, Long Island City.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Koiff has sold at Hillcrest Park, Great Kills, S. I., Lots 49 and 50 to F. J. Black, who will immediately improve the property with a bungalow for his own occupancy; also, for Frank J. Nettleton, to Charles Thompson, a plot 70 by 150 feet on the west side of Oakland Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., on which the purchaser contemplates the erection of a private dwelling for his own occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 118 West Broadway for C. B. Wood, the store and basement at 89 Reade Street to the Kirschner Shoe Company, and stores at 238 and 240 West Fifty-sixth Street to Robert Lurie & Co. and Warren A. Rodgers.

Pease & Elliman have leased to M. C. Rock, tailor, the parlor floor at 22 West Forty-seventh Street for Miss Mary J. Piper, to whom the same brokers recently leased the building.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the estate of Joseph Muhlbank the fifteenth floor at 334 Fourth Avenue to the Northwestern Knitting Company of Minneapolis and the Vassar Swiss Underwear Company of Chicago, both controlled by the same interests. They will use the space as a salesroom and distributing warehouse.

Private Dwelling Leases.

William B. May & Co. have leased the following private houses. 110 East Sixty-first Street to G. M. P. Murphy, 7 East Eighty-fourth Street to W. B. Duryea, 43 West Fiftieth Street to Joseph Blaster, 7 East Sixty-second Street to Charles H. Keep, 18 East Ninety-fourth Street to William C. Demarest, 70 West Forty-eighth Street to Dr. George L. Brodhead, 17 East Sixty-first Street to Jerome H. Hananer, and 41 East Seventy-first Street to John H. Morice.

Pease & Elliman have renewed for Judson S. Todd the lease of the six-story American basement residence at 23 East Seventy-third Street held by Maryon Brugiere.

Apartments Leased.

W. C. Dickerman, Vice President of the American Car and Foundry Company, has leased through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. an apartment of fourteen rooms and five baths on the twelfth floor of the building to be erected on the northeast corner of Seventy-second Street and Madison Avenue by Klein & Jackson.

Realty Notes.

Mathew Astor Wilkes, son-in-law of Hetty Green, has taken title to 7 West Eighty-first Street, a four-story private dwelling, on a plot 26.3 by 104.4, near Central Park and opposite the Museum of Natural History grounds.

Snowber & Smith, for twenty years at Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, have opened new offices at 900 Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street.

Joseph P. Day has bought an auction stand in the Brooklyn salesroom and will use it today for the first time to sell eighty-one lots in Brooklyn belonging to the estate of Henry M. Gescheidt.

Plans have been filed for adding two stories to the seven-story office building of the American Surety Company at 96 Bro

A Vacation Suggestion

What would you give to have a home at the seashore or in the country when the summer vacation comes around?

By living on Long Island you can combine the summer vacation with the permanent home feature and save the cost of the former.

Think of living amid summer vacation enjoyments during the summer and amid winter sports in winter.

All of this is as near your business in point of time as uptown New York.

Send ten cents for beautifully illustrated book, address dressing the Gen'l Pass'r Agent Long Island R. R., Country Home Series No. 7. Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.

NEW ARTISTIC HOME

Near the Water. Only $1,500 On Easy Terms

Balance of $4,000 May Remain on 1st Mortgage.

An Actual Photo.

The most remarkable home ever offered near New York at the price. Beautiful surroundings, every convenience; cool in summer, protected in winter; Golf, Country Club. Fine Schools, Churches, Markets. House has 8 rooms and 2 baths; large and roomy. Beautiful interior, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, open fireplace. Only 48 minutes on train. Send, call or phone for photograph.

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for thirty years have made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.

30 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12378)

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COLONIAL HEIGHTS.

The most successful and one of the most beautiful suburbs of the city, situated in Westchester County. Very high elevation; 30 minutes from Grand Central Station, Harlem Division; all city improvements, including sewerage, etc. Plots for sale, most attractive prices. Splendid 9-room house, 2 baths. Sale price, $13,500. Rental, $1,000 yearly. L. H. Tasker, Tribune Bldg. Tel. 4500 Beek.

New House—Georgian Colonial.

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation, accessible to depot; plot 100x100; 9 large rooms, attractive sleeping porch; living room 33x14; beautiful Colonial fireplace; built by private gentleman for own home; photograph and description on request. H. E. Wilson, Room 1,118, Tribune Building.

PARK HILL NORTH.
Ten (10) Park Hill Avenue Lots at $1,000 Each.

A lifetime opportunity to get a high-class building plot at an extraordinary, low price in this attractive, restricted, residential neighborhood.

Thomas S. Burke, Radford Building, Getty Square, Yonkers. Phone 5060 Yonkers, or Park Hill on Hudson, Inc., 2 Rector St., N. Y. City. Phone 9969 Rector.

RYE, N. Y.

directly on the water, modern house, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths, garage, 2 acres. Price $25,000. Rent, furnished, $2,000. Complete list on application.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN
30 Nassau St., 41 East 41st St., or Rye, N. Y.

City Home in Country.

No. 15 Fairview Pl., near Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., fine 12-room house, garage, large plot; open for inspection; equity $6,000, easy terms; fine block and section; five minutes to station, Sound direction; all city conveniences. Owner, J. D. P., 264 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, or Tel 1277 N. R.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
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8 ACRES.

Best section Scarsdale modern stucco dwelling, 8 baths; large garage; price greatly reduced for quick sale. Photo, particulars.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 EAST 42D ST.

Scarsdale—White Plains.
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City

COLONIAL HEIGHTS.

For rent, $1,000 per year, 8-room cottage, 2 baths, hot water, heat, large living room; open fireplace; high elevation; near station. A. Reiner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$175 CASH NOW

BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

w large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write

BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

Bungalow Near Beach

and Boardwalk at Ocean Gate, N. J.

On Beautiful Barnegat Bay. 6 rooms, running water; gas. Stucco finish.

Price $1175. Monthly Payments.

Will pay transportation to see house.
BECK, Room 407, 45 West 34th Street.

CROW'S NEST

at the Atlantic. Desirable plots for sale on Ocean Boulevard in Navesink Park, Atlantic Highlands. Elevations over 200 feet above sea level. Unobstructed ocean view forever. Attractive prices. House and garage now building, at actual cost.

NAVESINK PARK CO., 280 B'way, N. Y.

FARM

40 Acres, Near Bernardsville, Rent unfurnished, $50 Monthly.

Beautiful country, land productive, fine buildings; large modern chicken plant; remodeled old farm house, modern improvements; near Country Club. OWNER, 52 West 39th St.

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SACRIFICE $6,200.

Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful Colonial Home

BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

Delightful all-year home on large grounds, with 100 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hardwoods; convenient to country club, golf; ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

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REAL COUNTRY

without its usual inconveniences. On a Connecticut hilltop, overlooking the Sound, several New York business men built their homes. To protect themselves against undesirable conditions they have acquired the land adjoining and lying between their respective properties. This is now offered in plots of two acres or more, to acceptable purchasers who will erect houses in keeping with the surroundings. Every plot has an unobstructed view of the water. Not more than fifteen plots are available. Golf and country clubs nearby. One hour and ten minutes from Grand Central. This is real country, with electricity, gas, telephone and city water. Discriminating people will appreciate this opportunity. The cost will be moderate. For information address HILLTOP, Box 96 Times.

COUNTRY HOUSE

Attractive modern house, eight rooms, bath; small garage, electric light, city water, two acres well kept lawn, garden, trees, shrubs and flowers. Excellent neighborhood; in Connecticut, just over one hour from Grand Central. View of Sound. Price and terms on application. STUCCO, Box 72 Times.

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Farms, Country Homes, &c., for Sale or Rent. Rentals Furnished or Unfurnished. Prices Reasonable.
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Ridgefield, Conn. Phone 1.

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Moosehead Lake Camp for Sale.

Largest and best log camp at Moosehead Lake. Beautifully situated. All modern conveniences. Completely furnished. Seven large sleeping rooms. Main cabin 75 feet long. 30 minutes by boat from R. R. station. ROY L. MARSTON, Skowhegan, Maine.

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Astor Dwellings

with front porches and large lawns, near elevated and subway express stations. Beautiful 11-room house on West 180th St. Inspect.

Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

4-ROOM APARTMENT,

Completely furnished, high-class elevator house. Most moderate rents.
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New Fireproof Buildings

With Every Modern Improvement Now in Course of Completion

N. W. Cor. of 103d St. & West End Ave.
And
North Cor. of 108th St. & Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS

5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths

We are offering a number of very desirable furnished and unfurnished apartments in the most exclusive localities on the West Side at very attractive rentals. For further particulars consult

Representative on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.
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51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS, REMAIN TO RENT FROM OCTOBER FIRST, NEXT

APPLY TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
414 MADISON AVE.
OR
R. C. VOTH, 375 PARK AVE. (AT 52ND ST.)

THE MONTANA REALTY COMPANY

(E. CLIFFORD POTTER, PRESIDENT)

OFFER FOR RENT
FROM NEXT OCTOBER, TWO APARTMENTS AT
375 PARK AVENUE
APPLY TO
R. C. VOTH, MANAGER
ON PREMISES

THE LANGHAM

Has an apartment for you. Beautifully decorated, large rooms and many closets. All apartments facing the Park.

Two apartments for rent, one of 10 and one of 11 rooms —for immediate occupancy, also one of 20 rooms for October.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

You are invited to inspect this new, distinctive, high-class apartment house with every home comfort appealing to persons of refined taste.

3-4-5 ROOMS & BATH, at 2,226 Loring Place, between 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace.

University Ave. cars from 181st Broadway subway station to 183d St.; walk two blocks west.

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3-4-5-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS $456 TO $900.
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COR. 161ST ST.
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S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

271 CENTRAL PARK WEST, Corner 87th Street.

Choice ground floor Apartment, 4 rooms and bath. House under personal management of owner. Apply to Supt. on premises.

THE CLEBURNE

West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT

7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth; or your own broker.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Summer Rentals—Cottages & Estates
HUNTINGTON,
NORTH SHORE,
& SHELTER ISLAND

Some very attractive properties from $500 to $6,000 for long season.
CHOICE ACREAGE
ESTATES & SHORE FRONTS FOR SALE
DANIEL GERARD, 1270 B'way (33d St.), N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottage on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $450-$600 per year.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

New High-Class Apartments

The Chateau

2080 Grand Avenue
S. East Corner 180th Street
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS

4-5 Rooms & Foyer

Rooms are exceptionally large and sunny; each apartment has 4 to 5 closets; tiled bathroom, hardwood floors, and every up-to-date convenience.

Most Attractive Apts. in the West Bronx.

Two blocks from new subway station at Burnside and Jerome Aves., the Jerome and University trolley lines connecting with the 6th and 9th Ave. "L" and the subway station at 181st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.

RENTS VERY MODERATE
Unquestionable References Required.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class, Fireproof Building,

261 Central-Park-West.

N. W. Cor. **86th** Street.
Apply to Supt. on premises.
9-Room Aparts., $1,800 & Up.

1271 Broadway at 32d St.

VERY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
at moderate rentals for a period of years.
ELEVATOR SERVICE.
Suitable living purposes, dentists or studios. Or Apply 45 Broadway, Suite 229.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

324-328 WEST 51ST ST.

THE JEFFERSON
7 Large, light rooms, bath. Only 1 apartment available. Elevator; telephone; all night service. SAMUEL FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

TERRACE COURT

202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments, 1912-1928 LORING PLACE, BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX. Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

Fordham Heights

NOW READY.
MORRIS AVE., COR. FIELD PLACE, near 184th St.
5-ROOM ELEGANT APARTMENTS; every conceivable up-to-date improvement. Facing New High School. REASONABLE RENTALS.

Just Completed.
N. W. COR. 183D ST.
West Side of Morris Ave.
3-4-5 Rooms, $25-$40.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. Agent on Premises.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

HORACE S. ELY & CO., Real Estate, 21 Liberty St. 489 Fifth Ave.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON, Real Estate, 1 West 34th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, Real Estate, 546 5th Av., New York. Country Property.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT. 3-story and basement brick dwelling, in good order and repair, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Can be purchased at attractive price.
HORACE S. ELY & CO., 21 Liberty St.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Real Estate and Insurance, 340 Madison Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

A few lots on Atlantic Ocean, in New York City, for sale very cheap; highly developed section; no assessments; terms. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Bldg., N. Y. City.

FOR HOMESITES AT LITTLE NECK HILLS SEE JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 NASSAU ST.

Real Estate for Exchange.

PRIVATE HOUSE BARGAIN. Sacrifice for cash; near Central Park West, below 96th St., less than ground value. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. (103d.)

Will exchange a very handsome apartment house in the Borough of the Bronx for a private house south and west of 14th St. Williamson & Bryan, 499 Willis Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$20,000 to loan, first mortgage, high-class Manhattan property. G 273 Times Downtown.

Money advanced on rents; very moderate charge; also builders financed. N 13 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

D. H. SCULLY & CO., 57 East 125th St. Cloak, waist establishment desires millinery, corset, glove department, rental on commission basis. Best location in Brooklyn. Apply J. Brody, 446 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rentals, all parts of city, long or short periods, furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Merchants' Bldg., S. W. cor. B'way & 4th St. Lofts and showrooms, size 81x110.

7 and 9 East 20th St., lofts and showrooms. 26-32 W. 17th St., loft, store, and basement. Ashland Bldg., 315 4th Av., showrooms.

Sublet light loft, 42x100; suitable manufacturing or salesrooms; immediate possession. 36-38 East 20th St. 'Phone Morningside 8200.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 B'way, Suite 807.

Private office, attendance; use of handsomely furnished reception room; high-class building. Call Suite 935, 33 West 42d.

Offices.—Large and small attractive offices, $17.50, $50. Modern conveniences. Apply premises, 109 Broad St.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

Loft, 59-61 Orchard St., elevator; janitor 57 Orchard. Address Ridley, 59 Allen.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Ruff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, price $15,000, terms to suit, cosy nine-room house, two baths, hot-water heat; garage, stable, chicken house, garden, tennis court, fruit, shade trees, shrubs, and flowers; about acre and a half of ground; mile from Scarsdale Station. D. M. R., owner, 712 Madison Av.

At Scarsdale, ten-room house and 2 acres; fruit, shade; all improvements; garage; garden; newly decorated; price $10,000; terms reasonable. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

For sale at a bargain, house of eight rooms and 50x200; near station; terms to suit, or will rent with privilege to purchase. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Nine-room house, first story stone; large grounds; 300 feet elevation; near station; of owner direct. M 54 Times.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman-Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

SALES AND RENTALS. Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH IN THE FAMILY WILL SUBRENT FURNISHED COTTAGE AT CEDARHURST, L. I., BEST LOCALITY, AT QUITE A CONCESSION; 6 MASTER BEDROOMS, 2 BATHS; LARGE GROUNDS.
SMITH COTTAGE,
S. W. COR. ATLANTIC AV. AND CENTRE ST., FAIR OAKS, CEDARHURST, L. I.

Elegant 5-room bungalow, modern improvements, such as gas and electric light, pretty fixtures, steam heat, paneled walls and beamed ceilings, white enameled woodwork, beautiful bath, spacious porch, lawn, and plot 90x100, with garage; 1½ blocks from bathing beach and harbor; must have $300 cash, balance easy. "Harbor Bungalow," Box 187 Times Downtown.

Eight new two-family cottage-effect frame houses for sale, semi-detached; driveways; all improvements, 30 minutes from N. Y. C. by L. I. Railroad; situated at Mymand Place, near Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Terrace, L. I.; inquire at premises; price $3,700, $500 cash, balance $15 per month. John A. Hoerning, Carpenter and Builder.

FOR SALE—Large farm, 650 acres, North Shore of Long Island; close proximity fashionable clubs and colonies; ½ mile Northport Station, at low price; easy terms; great bargain if purchased within ten days; fine speculation; suitable for one or more country estates; good views of Sound. Owner, Room 2,111, 30 East 42d St., or your broker.

$35 monthly buys elegant all-year waterfront home from gentleman leaving for the West and can't occupy, at a sacrifice; 8 rooms; open fireplace; all latest improvements; handsome piece of land, waterfront; don't miss this; very little cash needed. H. B., Suite 608, 1 West 34th St.

For $150 cash and $12 a month I will sell my little farm to an honest workingman; not far out, with a big plot of ground for gardening, and chickens and a good house; near the depot and trolley; party must have good reference. J. Schmidt, Box 166 Times Downtown.

Artistic semi-bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; brand-new and now ready for occupancy, in Hempstead; 42 minutes by fast electric service; most select neighborhood; can now be purchased for a reasonable price, on easy terms. Cleary, 277 Broadway. Phone Worth 4657.

Small house needs few minor repairs, complete with large plot for $1,100; waterfront privilege for boating, bathing, and fishing; only $75 down and $9 monthly; one block from trolley. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Owner must sell new home and garage; $5,700, worth $8,000; Hempstead village; nine rooms; pantry, bath, gas, electricity, two fireplaces, two toilets, vapor heat, gutters, sewers. Roddy, Hempstead, L. I.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES; VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 8 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Party will sacrifice 2 elegant actual waterfront lots, with private rights of same for boat anchorage, bath, &c.; must have $100 cash at once; balance easy. Waterfront, Box 152 Times Downtown.

Old-fashioned bungalow, five rooms, plot 80x110; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed; North, Box 135 Times Downtown.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN BUNGALOWS. All improvements, $2,500 up; few to rent for season, $250 up. Saltaire, 47 West 34th St. Tel. 1697 Greeley.

BARGAIN.—Two attractive lots for sale at Rockville Centre, Nassau County, L. I. Mr. Whalen, 1,777 Broadway, New York Secret Service Detective Bureau.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO. 18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4080

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5000. 1 West 34th St.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE, 83 ACRES. Beautifully situated; 1,100 feet elevation; fine, large trees; trout stream; house especially sunny and cheerful; broad piazzas; practically on State road; finest spring water entering house by gravity; open fireplaces; three baths; garage; cost a fortune; sacrifice for $12,500. Walter L. Kent, Stephentown, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

FRUIT BELT FARM NEAR NEW YORK, 42 acres; nine-room house, barn; on main road, in prosperous section; grand views; only $3,500. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalows for $1,950. N. W. Walker, 489 5th Av., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IDEAL HOME.
Price $5,500, including garage. Cash required $600. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars, H. D. Douglas, Room 514, 1,328 Broadway.

Unique all-year country home at Mahwah, N. J., on plot 100x150; lots of trees and vines; large, private, shady porch, with magnificent view of Ramapo Mts.; studio living room, 20x20, with open balcony to bedrooms; open fireplace, beamed ceiling, dining room; all conveniences; excellent trains; community bus meets trains; must sell; price $6,000, small cash payment, easy terms. Owner, Mr. Semple, 521 West 23d St. Phone Chelsea 2290.

Must sell; dissolution of partnership; 110 acres, completely cultivated; barns, latest machinery, and 14-room house, in excellent condition; 6 horses, 25 cows, chickens; 2½ miles from city; no reasonable offer refused; will exchange; one hour from New York. Inquire A. Levitan, 665 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J. Phone 632 Jersey City.

A Bargain.—House costing $8,000 can be bought for $6,500; eight rooms, large open fireplace in living room; 130-foot frontage; splendid view, near station, in restricted neighborhood; garage, tennis, and golf near by. 'Phone any morning before 10 A. M.; evenings after P. M. Mr. L. M. Callison, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

SMALL FARM or gentleman's country seat, five acres; twelve-room house; stable and hennery; convenient to Westfield station on Central Railroad of New Jersey; bargain at $10,000; only few hundred dollars required. STATE TRUST CO., Plainfield, N. J., or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., N. Y.

For rent, beautiful home near lake, high in mountains; superb views, all water sports, boating, bathing, and fishing; best of commutation, express service; ten large rooms, two baths; huge verandas; house completely furnished; rent $600 for season. For full particulars address Owner, Box 306 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
153 acres; house of 20 rooms; 21 miles from New York City.
Rent, $1,500. Price, $50,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Seven-room house, all improvements; hardwood finish; fireplace; garage; trees; near trolley and cliff; $7,000; easy terms. Owner, Alfred Church, 81 Columbia Av., Grantwood, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amidst refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful houses. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free Booklet of "New Homes" mailed.
PHILIP T. BOWERS & CO., Newark, N. J.

Most unique bungalow in wooded hills at Mountain View; near river; price $725. Broadacres Realty Co., World Building.

Highlands of Navesink.—Plots offered at low prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished. Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For sale or rent, furnished, for the Summer, house with six rooms and bath, modern in every respect, in first-class condition; delightfully located, commanding fine view; garage and stable; vegetable garden. Full particulars from Wheeler & Taylor, Great Barrington, Mass.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR LITCHFIELD, CONN.
Country home; 4 acres; house fully furnished; well stocked orchard and garden; bargain for quick sale. Address H. H. L., Room 852, 1,328 Broadway, N. Y.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

At St. George, S. I.—For rent to adults, furnished house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; plot 50x100; overlooking bay; 10 minutes' walk to New York ferry; possession June 15, for three months; rent, $75 per month. Apply Moffatt & Schwab, Tompkinsville, S. I. 'Phone Tompkinsville 357.

Wanted, a furnished house for the Summer months, within reasonable distance of New York; good neighborhood; five or six bedrooms, two baths; place to keep automobile. Address Y 296 Times Annex.

From June until October, to refined family, my homestead, furnished, with elegant grounds; every modern convenience, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 3 exceptional porches; rent for season, $300. Box 123, River Edge, N. J.

On Fisher's Island Sound.—Furnished cottage, seven rooms, bath; all improvements; shore front; garage; fine motoring; State road; $400 season. Box 624, Stonington, Conn.

Pine Orchard, Conn.—Rent your Shore Cottages from an agent who has lived on the grounds and rented cottages for twenty years. Inquire H. L. Hollmann's Store.

Furnished cottages, North Shore. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, New York City.

To Let—Furnished.

Connecticut Beach: hour out; furnished cottages; all improvements, $500 up; city water; hotel; tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—North Shore—FOR RENT Furnished cottages and estates. List mailed. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.) N.Y.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Ballston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location; $150 season. S. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted for season, furnished bungalow within commuting distance; near sound or ocean; $150-$200. D 273 Times Downtown.

Furnished cottage, 7 rooms, bath. Arverne, L. I. J. Dorman, 989 DeKalb Av., B'klyn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

West End Hotel, Hunter, N. Y., To Let.
Apply direct, or No. 238 Spring St., City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Madison Av, 222.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette, $125.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH. 9 outside windows, 3 exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $5 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

THE WILSONIA.
226, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 8th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Author leaving city would sublet two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, in high-class elevator apartment house, 107th St., west, near Park; suitable for two persons; cozy and comfortable; rent $40 per month; possession immediately if desired. Phone M. L. Wood, 2390 Broad, for appointment.

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

ATTRACTIVELY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF THREE rooms, kitchenette, bath, 12th floor, modern fireproof studio building, until October. Apply to Superintendent, 140 West 57th St.

Unusual Opportunity.—38th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; artistically furnished; every convenience; piranola; southern exposure; June-October; reasonable; telephone mornings, before 11. Greeley 4655; references required.

Washington Irving house, for Summer, $150 month; fine old furniture, French windows, balcony, open fireplace, 8 baths, Six rooms, unusually artistic, $75.00 month. 49 Irving Place.

79th, 230 West.—Artistically furnished corner; 6 large outside rooms, foyer hall, 3 baths; ideal location; immediate possession; Summer or longer; references. Dick, 4837 Schuyler.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54th St., near 5th Av.; two rooms, bath, nicely furnished; rental $110 with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1458.

Pinehurst Av., 45, (corner West 179th.)—Six rooms, bath; front; very desirable; fully furnished; rent $50 per month to Oct. 1. Apply Apartment 32. Phone 9200 St. Nicholas.

Apartment near Washington Square; 7 light, airy rooms and bath, fully furnished, $45 per month from June 5 for Summer; references required. M 168 Times.

30th, cor. 5th Av., (The Wilbraham.)—Two rooms and bath, $50 a month to Oct. 1; elevator, telephone, meals, maid service. Getz, 3770 Madison Square.

85th, 257 West.—Parlor floor, furnished, unfurnished; suitable for doctor, dentist, dressmaker.

Ten rooms, three baths, Riverside Drive; beautifully furnished; references required. Telephone 10 to 12 M., 316 Academy.

Apartment, three rooms and bath; all southern exposure, in first-class apartment hotel, till Oct. 1; rent, $125 per month. L 8 Times.

Attractive apartment, fine river view; family will sublet for Summer. Apt. 8BB, 300 West 109th St.; immediate occupancy.

80TH, 320 WEST.—Suite, three rooms, kitchenette, parlor; private house; telephone, electricity.

Apartments to sublet, furnished, choice localities, west side. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Furnished apartment to rent for four months; Hudson River View. Graham, 300 West 101st St.

Riverside Drive, 120, (corner 84th.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

94th, 178 West.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen, piano; convenient all cars. Garrett.

Luxuriously furnished five-room front apartment; sacrifice $75. 200 West 86th. Fanning.

Sublet two rooms, bath, and kitchen. Adlon, 200 West 54th St., Apt. 4A.

93th, 171 West.—Beautiful rooms, all conveniences; near subway and "L." Marsh.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST.
7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Eight-room elevator, furnished; asking $100 a month. Stein, 315 West 84th St.

119th, 430 West.—Two large, beautiful outside rooms; bath, kitchen; $45; references.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 & 6 bright rooms & bath. 8 and 5 West 104th.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single rooms; references.

55TH ST., 71 EAST.—Large, light room, private bath; southern exposure; references.

86TH, 153 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.) Rooms $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Parlor floor suite, suitable for offices, studios, or residence; large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms, bath.

PARK AV., (near 62d St.)—Furnished room with bath; references. Z 202 Times Annex.

West Side.

117TH, 113 WEST.—Front room, one flight; all conveniences, $7; gentlemen.

167H, 39 WEST.—House

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The southern disturbance is still over Northern Florida, with diminishing intensity, attended only by moderate winds and rains along the South Atlantic Coast. The western disturbance is over Eastern Minnesota, also with diminishing intensity, but the attendant rain area during the last twenty-four hours covers the north plains States, the central valleys, the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England.

In the extreme west the weather was fair. It is much cooler in the Southwest and in the central valleys, except the uppon Ohio, and low temperatures continue to the westward of this area, except in the Pacific States. In the lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States, it is considerably warmer.

There will be showers Tuesday in the Atlantic States and the north upper lake region, but with these exceptions generally fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday east of the Mississippi River. It will be cooler Tuesday in the upper lake and west lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, and cooler Wednesday in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate east; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Showers Tuesday. Wednesday probably cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Tuesday, probably showers. Wednesday fair and cooler.

Western New York—Cloudy and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	48	51	4 P. M.	67	56
6 A. M.	50	48	6 P. M.	64	56
9 A. M.	59	50	9 P. M.	58	53
12 M.	64	53	11 P. M.	51	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 59. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 49; at 8 P. M. it was 55. Maximum temperature, 57 degrees, at 2 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees, at 5:50 A. M. Humidity, 97 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:50—4.556 White Plains Road; Lewis Leona ..... Slight
1:50—149 Suffolk St.; Isaac Willmer..Slight
8:40—29 Stanton St.; Abraham Apel..Slight
P. M.
12:30—232 W. 126 St.; Arthur Brisbane..Slight
1:55—234 E. 98 St.; Jacob Goldberg...Slight
3:10—108 E. 84 St.; David Corland.....None
4:30—Grand Concourse & 187 St.; Thomas Holland .....Not given
6:53—147 Essex St.; Isidore Harlen.....Slight
8:30—542 W. 49 St.; Ludin & Co.....$200
8:45—37 Broome St.; not given.....Slight
8:45—262 Greene St.; Applebaum & Batlovitzsky .....Not given

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The oral examination for deputy chief probation officer (promotion) was begun yesterday, and will be concluded today. There are twenty-three candidates.

The oral examination for chief parole officer (promotion) will be held today. There are two candidates.

The mental test for foreman riveter (Bridge Department) will be held on Thursday. There are twenty-six candidates.

United States.

The commission announces for June 7, at the New York Custom House, an examination for chemist, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the position of assistant chemist in the Ordinance Department at Large, Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, at a salary of $1,200 a year. As no eligibles were secured as a result of the examination for this position held on Feb. 23, 1916, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. The duties will be the analysis of iron, steels, and nonferrous alloys and the materials used in their production. The appointee may also be called upon to solve various problems in general inorganic chemistry and make commercial tests of oils, cements, and other materials used in construction or ordnance manufacture. Competitors will be examined in physics, general chemistry, iron and steel analysis, education and experience. Graduation with a bachelor's degree from a full four years' course in chemistry in a college or university of recognized standing, and in addition at least two years' experience in the analysis of iron and steel or the actual melting and mixing of steel, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The New York Council of Community Center Workers will hold a meeting on Wednesday afternoon at the Board of Education Hall. Isadore Montefiore Levy, Chairman of the Committee on Care of Buildings, was asked to present the board's point of view on the question of allowing men's clubs meeting in the Community Centres to smoke. Mr. Levy has written to the council that he believes it would be unwise to permit smoking at such meetings because it would invalidate fire prevention rules, it would be disrespectful to the ladies present, it would dirty the buildings from the ashes, cigar and cigarette butts about, it is not a health-giving habit, and it is expensive.

The annual Spring dinner of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals will be held at the Aldine Club, Fifth Avenue Building, Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street, at 7 P. M. on May 25. The topic for discussion will be "What Should a Pension Bill Be?" The chairman of the Dinner Committee is Austin G. Clark, 110 East Seventy-first Street, Manhattan.

The commencement exercises of the Wadleigh Evening High School for Women will be held at 8 P. M. on Wednesday.

An examination for license as kindergarten teacher will be held on June 1 and 2, beginning at 9 A. M. each day, at the New York Training School for Teachers, 120th Street, west of Seventh Avenue.

A meeting will be held on Thursday to elect a successor on the Board of Retirement to Lean A. Best, Principal P. S. 171, Brooklyn, and Secretary of the board since it was established. The teachers in the district in which Mr. Best's school is situated have elected Miss Lillian A. Hatch as their representative instead of Mr. Best. This means that he will not be re-elected.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., May 15: Patrol., from 4, to prects. indicated: C. J. Zimmer, 143; W. J. Quinn, 152; D. D. Murphy, 153; D. J. Murphy, 161; (mutual) T. J. Cotter, 81, bicycle duty; P. A. Gilshenen, 81, assign. to bicycle duty discon.; J. F. Kingston, 81, motor cycle to bicycle duty; F. J. Ruegsies, 81, bicycle to motor cycle duty.

Leave of absence, without pay: Patrol. A. F. Cook, 16, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 21.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. W. G. Campbell, 66, 4:10 P. M., May 11, during disability; D. Smith, 172, 10:30 P. M., April 19, during disability; H. C. Petermann, 172, 10:20 P. M., April 19, during disability.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BECKWITH, Mrs. ERMINA R., (March 30, 1916;) net estate, $72,645, and property passing under a power of appointment vested amounting to $6,534, making total estate $79,170. Marcia B. Beals, daughter, was the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $18,298; personalty, $210; stocks, $56,628.

SMITH, Mrs. MARY L., (June 20, 1915;) net estate, $127,715. Josephine E. Sares, Della A. Simon, and Mary Louise Paxton, three nieces, each received $42,463. Assets: 228 Fulton St., $82,000; 675 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn, $21,000; bank, $116; mortgages, $46,368; personalty, $1,105; 107 shares Pullman Company, $31,914.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Small, well furnished bungalow, with or without servi'ces, near first-class hotel in or near south shore of Long Island, within easy commuting distance. Address C. H., P. O. Box 107, Times Square Station.

Wanted—Furnished house for Summer months, six bedrooms, two baths; good neighborhood; near golf course preferred. Address, giving particulars and stating rental price, T 201 Times Annex.

Three-room bungalow, seashore; good Summer shop; Long Island. John, 511 West 113th.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Lt. Col. J. W. Joyes, Ord. Dept., upon completion of duty at naval powder factory, Indian Head, Md., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., in connection with Ord. Dept. duties.

1st Lt. C. E. Swartz, Inf., detailed to Signal Corps, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Orders directing 1st Lt. R. C. Burleson, 3d F. A., to proceed to Tobyhanna, Penn., amended to direct him to join command.

Orders relating to Capt. R. H. Pierson, M. C., revoked.

Capt. J. N. Munro, Q. M. C., will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., to inspect public animals.

Following officers relieved from duty at Army War College effective May 31: Majs. R. L. Howze, 11th Cav.; M. W. Rowell, 11th Cav.; C. S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf., and J. T. Moore, 16th Inf.

Capt. R. C. McDonald, M. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty.

Capt. J. Ronayne, retired, detailed for duty with Organized Militia of Illinois, at Chicago.

Maj. F. M. Hartzock and Maj. W. T. Davidson, M. C., detailed as Medical Examiners before Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Governors Island.

Orders of May 10 relating to Capts. A. N. Tasker and F. W. Huntington, M. C., revoked.

Capt. C. L. Fisher, C. A. C., detailed as Recorder of Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, vice Capt. G. Johnson, 11th Cav., relieved.

Lt. Col. G. Montgomery, Ord. Dept., commissioned as assistant, will visit Gibbstown, N. J.; Trompton, N. J., and Whiting, N. J., concerning operations of Ord. Dept.

1st Lts. I. M. Madison and J. N. Greely, Signal Corps, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty.

Boards of officers as hereinafter constituted appointed to meet at 9 A. M. on June 6 at respective stations designated for mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to United States Military Academy:

At Ft. Banks, Mass.—Maj. T. Q. Ashburn, C. A. C.; Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, C. A. C.; Capt. G. B. Foster, Jr., M. C.; 1st Lt. W. L. Clark, C. A. C., and 1st Lt. B. H. Metcalf, M. R. C.

At Ft. Slocum, N. Y.—Capt. O. T. Ovenshine, 7th Inf.; Capt. J. A. Ruggles, C. A. C.; Capt. J. C. Gregory, M. C.; Capt. P. W. Gibson, M. C., and 1st Lt. F. A. Prince, 5th F. A.

At Washington Barracks, D. C.—Maj. A. W. Williams, M. C.; Capt. J. N. Hodges, Corps of Engrs.; Capt. V. L. Peterson, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lt. F. S. Besson, Corps of Engrs., and 1st Lt. J. W. Hart, M. R. C.

At Jackson Barracks, La.—Lt. Col. T. J. Lewis, retired; Capt. C. S. Blakely, 5th F. A.; 1st Lt. W. H. Seeman, M. R. C., and 1st Lt. L. A. Meraux, M. R. C.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Capt. E. P. Orton, 5th Cav.; Capt. A. M. Mason, C. A. C.; Capt. Ferd. Schmitter, M. C.; Capt. A. E. Schlanser, M. C., and 1st Lt. C. P. Hollingsworth, 5th F. A.

At Ft. McPherson, Ga.—Maj. L. F. Garrard, Jr., Q. M. C.; 1st Lt. G. V. Heidt, Inf.; 1st Lt. J. P. Denton, M. R. C., and 1st Lt. Stevens T. Harris, M. R. C.

At Ft. Snelling, Minn.—Capt. J. S. Hardin, Q. M. C.; 1st Lt. S. A. Campbell, 7th Inf.; 1st Lt. J. S. Whitt, M. R. C., and 1st Lt. J. M. Armstrong, M. R. C.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Lt. Col. W. B. Banister, M. C.; Maj. W. F. Grote, Q. M. C.; 1st Lt. W. Downer, 3d F. A., and 1st Lt. T. S. Proxmire, M. R. C.

At Ft. Sill, Okla.—Col. R. M. Blatchford, Inf.; Maj. P. S. Halloran, M. C.; Capt. C. E. Fronk, M. C., and 1st Lt. Reginald H. Kelley, 4th Inf.

At Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.—Maj. R. Brooke, M. C.; Capt. C. F. Craig, M. C.; Capt. L. P. Rucker Q. M. C.; 1st Lt. A. L. Singleton, 12th Inf., and 1st Lt. A. W. Holderness, 7th Cav.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Capt. W. L. Pyles, M. C.; Capt. W. W. McCammon, Jr., 22d Inf.; Capt. F. W. Jones, Cav.; Capt. F. N. Chilton, M. C., and 1st Lt. J. G. Tyndall, 8th F. A.

At Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.—Capt. N. M. Cartmel, retired; 1st Lt. J. V. Falisi, M. R. C.; 2d Lt. H. F. Hewitt, 3d Inf.

At Fort Logan, Col.—Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, Inf.; Capt. M. Wheeler, Inf.; Capt. J. A. Burket, M. C.; Capt. L. S. Hughes, M. C., and 1st Lt. G. R. Somerville, 3d Cav.

At Ft. Sam Houston, Texas—Maj. R. F. Metcalfe, M. C.; Capt. J. E. Stephens, 3d F. A.; Capt. H. D. Thomason, M. C.; Capt. G. M. Allen, 10th Inf., and 1st Lt. R. H. Lewis, 3d F. A.

At Letterman General Hospital—Capt. E. R. Tilton, C. A. C.; Capt. R. K. Cravens, C. A. C.; Capt. P. W. Weed, M. C.; Capt. E. G. Northington, M. C., and 1st Lt. J. P. Smith, C. A. C.

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Lt. Col. C. A. Varnum, retired; Capt. C. McLaughlin, Inf.; 1st Lt. K. P. Williams, Inf., and 1st Lt. H. C. Lieser, M. R. C.

Brig. Gen. H. A. Greene to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty.

Following officers of M. R. C. ordered to active duty, effective June 6: 1st Lts. B. H. Metcalf, W. H. Seemann, S. T. Harris, J. F. Denton, J. S. White, John M. Armstrong, and H. C. Lieser.

Leave: Capt. S. M. De Loffre, M. C., 4 months, on surgeon's certificate.

Navy.

Capt. H. B. Wilson from Board of Inspection and Survey, May 30, to connection fitting out Pennsylvania and in command when commissioned.

Lt. Commander W. S. Miller from the Delaware to command the Ericsson.

Junior Grade Lts.: A. W. Loder, A. T. Clay, E. P. A. Simpson, and H. G. Gates, all commissioned.

Ens. J. C. Jones, the Louisiana to the Oklahoma.

Assistant Surgeons L. F. Drumm, P. Richmond, Jr., and John Harper, all commissioned.

Actg. Asst. Dent. Surg. J. A. Mahoney to Naval Training Station, Newport.

Paym. G. P. Dyer from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to the Hancock.

Nav. Cons. L. S. Border and R. B. Hilliard, commissioned.

Chief Boatswain J. Dowling from command Chestaw to Washington (D. C.) Yard.

Chief Gunner A. E. Skinner, commissioned.

Chief Mach. R. T. Scott from the Jupiter to Boston Naval Hospital.

Pay Clerk O. Tagland to Indian Head, Md.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ammen at Whitestone Landing; Burrows, at Rosebank; Bushnell, L-3, and L-4, at Boston yard; Conyngham, at Philadelphia; Dolphin, at Santo Domingo City; Hopkins and Hull, at San Diego; K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, Tallahassee, and Worden, at New York yard; L-1, at Boston; Lamson, at Guantanamo; Marietta, at Tampico; Mayflower, at Washington yard; Neptune, at Sewall Point; Nero, at Tiburon; New Orleans, at Seattle; Oklahoma, at Tompkinsville; Ozark, at New York yard; Saturn, at San Francisco; Sylph, off Hospital Point, Norfolk; Truxtun, at San Pedro, and the Wheeling, at Vera Cruz.

Sailed—Brutus, Balboa for Corinto; Columbia, Hampton Roads for New London; Hercules, Indian Head for Norfolk; Kanawha, Guantanamo for Port Arthur, Texas; Mars, Corinto for Acapulco; Monterey, Manila for Zamboanga; New Hampshire, Hampton Roads for Boston; New Orleans, Bremerton for Seattle; Raleigh, Balboa for Corinto; Terry, Guantanamo for Sanchez, and the Wilmington, Hongkong for Shanghai.

Upon being relieved of neutrality duty at San Juan, P. R., by the Preston, the Jarvis will proceed to the Boston yard for repairs.

The Tacoma, now at the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard, has been ordered to proceed to the Boston yard for duty as receiving ship.

The St. Louis, now at the Puget Sound yard, will leave about the middle of July for Honolulu for duty as tender to the Third Submarine Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet, and additional duty as station ship at Pearl Harbor.

The Commander in Chief, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, has been directed to organize the Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin as the Naval Academy Practice Squadron with the Missouri as flagship.

The Jouett, now at the Philadelphia yard, has been ordered to proceed to New York to resume neutrality duty.

The Tacoma has been ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. F. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Ocean View House, Far Rockaway, L. I. Choice rooms overlooking ocean; good table; reasonable rates. Mrs. S. Martin.

Nurse takes few convalescent aged in her detached cottage. 'Phone Bay Ridge 2389.

New York State.

Beautiful residence and farm, excellent table; healthful, mountain location; 88 miles; $10. Spindler, Lafever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

Connecticut.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN. THE CHESTERFIELD.
Superior accommodations, permanent and transient guests.

New Hampshire.

Widow, delightful home, facing lake, New Hampshire, take paying guests; fishing, boating; 16 acres. Write 887 Riverside Drive.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—On or near South Shore of Long Island, within easy commuting distance, well-furnished rooms, with bath, including board for three adults, in private family where no other boarders are taken; good home cooking essential. Address C. H., P. O. Box 107 Times Square Station.

By gentleman and wife, room and bath, with board, in country, within commuting distance of downtown New York. Reply Box 301 Times, 2 Rector St.

Two couples, four children and maid desire accommodation near Port Chester or Pelham Golf Club. Address Lack, 28 West 37th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Mr. Manufacturer.—If you are an outside man, looking for dependable partner to take charge of inside end of your business, I am the man; understand accounting, advertising, office managing; will make small investment at start; larger one later if business warrants; references exchanged. M 167 Times.

Capable woman, who can bring some Summer boarders, to run fully furnished, modern brick house in beautiful Blue Ridge (Penn.) location; accommodates 20 to 30 boarders; on profit-sharing plan; unquestionable references but no capital required. Address L 24 Times.

We want some profitable meritorious article to manufacture; something with the selling end provided for; will carry accounts, and finance the manufacturing end. Address Box 217, Bradford, Penn.

WHITE GOODS—CONVERTING & JOBBING
Long established, dry goods district, clean stock, good rating and credit; $50,000 will take over this desirable business. Address Retiring, M 23 Times.

Partner for high-class, established confectionery; average weekly receipts, $300. 2,252 Broadway.

Moving picture and vaudeville theatre for sale, town of 4,000; no opposition; running and making money. Floyd Ramsey, 88 Monticello Av., Jersey City.

Patents secured, trade marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7894.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS!
For sale, nine-story brick factory, 90x80, heavy construction, built recently; cheap electric power available; favorable location; price very low. Estate, Y 316 Times Annex.

For Sale or Rent at West End, Long Branch.—Large stable property suitable for garage; fine location. Particulars, address A. J. Woolley, 174 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.

For sale, cleaning, dyeing store; desirable Broadway location; reasonable rental. G 281 Times Downtown.

Treasurer wanted in enlarging manufacturing business; Bradstreet references, investment required. Y 832 Times Annex.

For sale, well equipped and successful dining room in college locality. Address Box 490 Times, 2 Rector St.

Young man with $1,000 can secure interest broker's business. D 269 Times Downtown.

Have $1,000 and time to invest; answers must give particulars. N 18 Times.

Showroom and office, completely furnished; glass showcases, $50. G. H., Times Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very desirable rooms; excellent table; private baths; electricity; phone, references.

156 EAST 38TH ST.
Comfortable room; good meals.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board, rooms, gentlemen; references.

86TH, 315 EAST.—Select accommodations with board; private house; conveniences, cleanliness; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 658.—Large, attractive rooms, private house; table board; references; reasonable.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, bath; also single; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptional suite; shower; elevator; subway; gentlemen; table optional. Steel.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 260 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity to secure a handsomely furnished large, double front room, with or without board; only one flight up, in an elegant, artistic home; place of superior excellence; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room: good table; near subway and elevated; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor suite, with private bath; electricity; large single room, with lavatory; unusual Summer rates.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; telephone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
Large rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable rates to permanent guests; delightfully located for Summer living; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

88D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly, electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large room, carefully prepared food; excellent service; references.

West Side.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house, large rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; electricity.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike, Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; board optional; references; Summer rates.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive large room, adjoining bath; beautiful location; every convenience; excellent cuisine; reference; table guests.

92D, 4 WEST.—Large double room for two; bath; excellent table; Summer rates; private family. Jacobs.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large or small room; Park, "L"; wholesome food; table guests.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

103D, 250 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, bath; well appointed private house; references.

107TH, 322 WEST. — Riverside Drive, near Broadway; modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large airy room, with beautiful private bathroom or detached bath; suitable for couple or 3; excellent cuisine. Morningside 2123.

123D, 16 WEST.—With Americans, exceptional board, rooms; gentlemen appreciating home; reasonable.

123D, 104 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private house; superior board; electricity; references; reasonable.

142D, 540 WEST.—Front room; suitable for two; telephone; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large elegantly furnished room, facing Riverside Drive; private Hebrew family; high class; suitable for couple or two gentlemen. 4570 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Single or double room; desirable table board.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

QUIET, cultured gentleman desires room and board in vicinity Columbia; good light and air essential; nothing elaborate; private family preferred; $30-$40 monthly. L 29 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BEAUTIFUL MODELS WANTED.
The most beautiful models in New York are wanted at once for work in motion pictures. This is a big opportunity for girls who have beauty and capacity for advancement. Fox Film Corporation. Call and see John Zanft, Representative, Academy of Music, 14th St. and Irving Place.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography wanted; steady position; reference required. Call 11 Times.

CANVASSERS.—First-class trading stamp canvassers; good salary; steady work; short hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Take subway express to Borough Hall, first stop in Brooklyn, 10 minutes from 14th St. Apply to Thomas F. Kernan, United Savings Association, Room 44, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—A woman as companion, between ages 30 and 40, to lady wishing physical attention; some experience required. Call with reference, between 2 and 4, to 182 East 71st.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THE
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY AND WOMEN'S KNIT
UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENTS.
Apply at employment office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIRL wanted, some knowledge of typewriting, assist doctor; references required. Call after 10, Dr. Horowitz, 65 West 73d.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, who has knowledge of typewriting. Apply Room 1,413 Fifth Avenue Building.

OPERATOR.—Refined young lady for small telephone switchboard and filing. Address in writing only, stating experience and salary expected. F 400 Times.

SALESLADIES, experienced cloak and suit department. Hamilton Garment Co., 307 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; excellent position for the right party; must be a resident of the Bronx. Answer, stating age, experience, salary you have earned, and give references. Y 376 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply in store, 3 Howard St.

TRANSLATOR.—French and German typist wanted, mail order concern; whole or part time. K 12 Times.

YOUNG GIRL in neighborhood, to help with light housecleaning twice weekly; call after 4. Miss Faber, 1,220 Gilbert Pl., Bronx, near Huntspoint Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, several years' experience; best of references and recommendation; salary, $18. G 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-AUDITOR, ten years' experience, desires position; references; salary $25. M 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Ten years' experience; trial balances; references; $16. G 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT with initiative, tact and ability, competent; moderate salary. G 267 Times Downtown.

DAY'S WORK, washing, ironing, wanted by respectable widow. Sigmand, 111 East 112th.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Anderson, 1,349 Amsterdam Av. 5744 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER.—Home or out; will take finest work. Agnes, 72 West 80th St.

GIRL, (20,) experienced, desires position as clerk. G 262 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, teaching English, German, physical care, young children; best reference. A. M., 160 East 87th. Tel. 3590 Murray Hill.

KINDERGARTNER, experienced, student Columbia, desires position for Summer. T., 537 West 121st St.

SEAMSTRESS for family sewing. M. B., 227 East 43d.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, beginner; bookkeeper; salary moderate. H. W., 335 East 10th St.

STENOGRAPHER and Dictaphone operator, (Christian;) technical and commercial experience; good education; salary to start, $15. G 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; operates switchboard; familiar all office details; good references; $10. G 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (23,) American, good personality, seven years' textile experience, neat, rapid, accurate, $15; reference. P 852 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; fast, accurate, neat; $8. Anna Ehrgren, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1313.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires work day or hour; write French, Spanish. M 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable; general office assistant; neat appearance; $10. G 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, some experience; reference. B., 1,522 Cortelyou Rd., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced and capable; good education; rapid worker; $15. G 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' experience; accustomed technical dictation; references; $11. G 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Bookkeeper.—Neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; experienced; neat appearing, capable; salary, $8. G 239 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; English, French; experienced; best references; salary $18. Tel. Beekman 8471.

WAITRESS, caretaker or cook, few hours daily; call or write. Fenton, 146 E. 44th.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5168. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 30th.

COOKS, $20-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, $25-$30; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 5136.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.)

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,413 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125th. 6216 Morningside.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

Fur workroom requires experienced fur cleaners. Apply to Superintendent, Subway floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT wanted; first-class man for general books, large corporation; familiar with cost and distribution system; knowledge of Spanish desirable; give full particulars in own handwriting, stating experience, age, references, and salary expected. G 280 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, for manufacturing corporation in the Bronx; permanent position, with excellent opportunity for advancement; answer, stating age, experience, salary you have been earning, and give references. Y 377 Times Annex.

A PROGRESSIVE PRINTSHOP has splendid opening for a young man thoroughly familiar with routine work of printing office; wants a live wire who understands printing thoroughly, can cut stock, read proofs intelligently, and likes hard work; salary moderate, but opportunity big; write fully. K 17 Times.

BANK BOOKKEEPER wanted; young man with some experience; also beginners; high school graduates preferred; state age and salary expected. D 271 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; an excellent prospect for a young, live man, who wants to make office work his specialty and grow up with a well-established real estate firm; neatness and accuracy absolute necessities, and a knowledge of typewriting preferred. Address, stating age, experience and salary, D 255 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Publishing house wants reliable man, capable taking full charge accounts and collections; highest references required; write fully; mention salary. Accounts, G 282 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, about 25 years of age, wanted for established publishing house; $15 to start. Address, stating age and experience, Box G 205 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED, American, wholesale commission house. Apply in own handwriting, G 283 Times Downtown.

BROKER.—Live real estate broker for midtown section; young college graduate preferred, with sufficient experience to intelligently handle business men; L 7 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—COOK, &c. — Chauffeur and wife wanted; man must thoroughly understand White car, and take care of small grounds; wife as cook and laundress; reply, giving references and experience in detail, also salary expected; permanent position for the right couple; country. N 11 Times.

CLERKS.—Experienced railroad clerks wanted for the New Haven Railroad. Apply Employment Bureau, Pier 70, foot of East 22d St., New York City.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, first-class; apply 9:30 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

FACTORY LEDGER CLERKS, experienced, energetic, thoroughly capable. Call with references 3 and 4 Tuesday, 310 Hudson St., 8th floor.

FLOOR MANAGERS.
REQUIRE, IN A LARGE RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE, SEVERAL MEN OF REFINEMENT AND GOOD ADDRESS AS FLOOR MANAGERS. ADDRESS BOX N 12 TIMES.

FOREMAN for buffing department in large concern manufacturing stamped sheet metal articles made of brass, steel, tin, &c.; state age, experience, and salary. Address N. Y. City, 167 Times.

FOREMAN.—Experienced and thoroughly capable in supervising factory work to control 30 to 40 girls. Call, with references, 3 and 4, Tuesday, 310 Hudson St., 8th floor.

INSPECTOR.—Experienced hardwood inspector; give reference, salary expected. Metropolitan Lumber, Newark, New Jersey.

KERN, LOEWI & MENDEL,
222 4TH AV.,
require the services of a traveling salesman for the West. Must be well acquainted with dress trimming buyers. Salary and commission. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY.

MANAGER wanted for important Paris shipping and railroad office; must know French and English fluently, familiar with French freight conditions, Custom House regulations, French and American railroad tariffs, and have had financial banking experience; state previous occupation and salary required. N 5 Times.

MANAGER.—Inside manager wanted; state salary expected and business record. Stocks, N 16 Times.

MAN wanted with long experience and fully competent in plaster work on whitier and fitting up for ladies' straw hats. Permanent position. Address Y 346 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
Experience in tools, designing, and jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, and references; also salary expected. Z 208 Times Annex.

MEN WANTED.—Skilled and unskilled labor. Apply Employment Manager, Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Kingsland, N. J.

OFFICE BOY, 16-17 years old; must be neat-appearing and bring references. Room 1,504, 230 5th Av.

OFFICE BOY in law office; must be at least 16 years of age and reside with parents. Address in applicant's own handwriting. Box G 287 Times Downtown.

PAINTER, working foreman, one who thoroughly understands his business; good wages to the right man; short distance from New York. Z 375 Times Annex.

PRESSMAN—Experienced pressman for tablet department for large manufacturing drug house in New York; a permanent position for right man; write, stating age, experience and salary expected. J 165 Times.

RECEIVING CLERK, experienced, energetic, and thoroughly capable. Call with references 3 and 4 Tuesday, 310 Hudson St., 8th floor.

SALESMAN.—Young man as specialty salesman for New York City territory; must be well educated, present a good appearance, and be willing to work hard; the position would be steady, and offers an attractive future with a well-established manufacturing corporation; small salary and liberal commission will be paid; men without selling experience will be considered; no attention will be paid to letters that do not state applicant's experience and qualifications fully. Address G 277 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Three high-grade commission salesmen to sell to manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers a well-known advertising and sales promotion service. There are already on our books two hundred of the largest concerns in America who indorse it to the limit. We only want men capable of making over $5,000 a year. Room 3848, Grand Central Terminal, between 10 and 4.

SALESMEN.—Will you spend two months without pay taking a course in salesmanship as applied to high-grade office specialty, providing salary for the next three months is $15, $20 for the next three, $25 for balance of year, thereafter according to ability? Dalton Adding Machine Sales Agency, 200 Broadway.

SALESMEN for New York and Brooklyn territory; must be of good address and appearance and willing to work; permanent position with chance for advancement with established manufacturing corporation; liberal commission. Apply in person before 10 A. M., Room 811, 1,483 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted; capable; either Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, or Swiss; travel in Europe; a well-known house. Apply, stating age and previous experience, to Z., P. O. Box 187 Madison Square Station.

SALESMAN.—One who speaks French, with ability to handle excellent suburban realty proposition as a side line; good commission; proposition guaranteed; write for appointment. E. S. Parker, 4 9th Av., N. Y. City.

SALESMAN WANTED — Photo-engraving salesman who has had experience calling on New York trade; young man looking for permanent position with good future preferred; salary. K 13 Times.

SALESMAN, unmarried; advertising service to retail dry goods stores; liberal commission; traveling expenses advan

JOHNSTON WON'T BE 'PUSSYFOOT' RECTOR

Newark Pastor Says if Church Is a Grocery Store He Owes a Duty to "Owner."

IS FIRM BELIEVER IN HELL

Attributes Dissension in Church in Part to Sermon on That Theme —He Plans to Resign Oct. 1.

The Rev. Mercer Green Johnston, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., who, in a sermon Sunday, severely criticised certain members of his vestry for attempting to force him to mold his opinions in the pulpit and his actions outside of it to suit what they considered the conventions, said yesterday that the utterances which had caused discussion in his congregation had been made only after long and careful consideration.

"I know I am not alone in my feeling against this pulpit pussyfooting," said Mr. Johnston. "When I came to Trinity Church I talked over my plans with the Rev. Richard Wallace Hogue of Baltimore, Md., and found that our views were identical that the conduct of a minister should be distated only by his own conscience. That was three years and a half ago, and we have been in constant communication on the subject ever since. Mr. Hogue was forced to resign, as you may know, last Easter because some of his vestrymen did not want to listen to the message he brought."

Another man who was mentioned by Mr. Johnston as being in sympathy with him was the Rev. Dr. Alfred W. Arundel, who was rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Penn., and who resigned in 1912, after a disagreement not only with his congregation, but also with the Bishop of his diocese. In addition to these two men, Mr. Johnson said, more than a dozen other clergymen had become "conoverted" and were trying to lead their congregations, instead of meekly following the dominant influences of their churches.

He told of his second sermon, preached Dec. 8, 1912, on "The Human Demand for Divine Justice," in which he said:

"We hear a good deal of talk nowadays about a God of such infinite love and overwhelming good nature, who is such a good God, such a good fellow, that he will smile at the silly sheep, wink at the wicked goats, and let them all pass into the heavenly fold. We hear it said that hell is an old wives' tale incompatible with a belief in this good God. * * * I tell you this God mentioned here is of recent, man-made manufacture and never the father of Jesus Christ, our Lord."

Mr. Johnston spoke of the "rumblings" among his congregation at this sermon and at another in which he referred to the "deep damnation" of Belgium's "taking off." He told of how his "most dominant" vestryman had come to him and warned against this misuse of the pulpit."

He expected a clergyman to live up to the idea expressed by an American humorist, who said that a minister was poured hot into the mold at a seminary and then left to stand until he was cold enough to preach," declared Mr. Johnston.

"And now," the rector added, "I am going on with my ideals whether in parochial harness or not. I have decided to hand in my resignation Oct. 1, to take effect the following January, and then I expect to go to Baltimore to be near my friend Hogue. I knew some time ago that my name was up before two big churches in the West and Middle West, but a Bishop told me last week that if I preached the sermon Sunday on 'An Account of My Stewardship' I would be lost.

"I do not rail at people. I try to preach the truth as it pleases God that I see it, and all I ask is that they give me a fair hearing. What can I do when a vestryman advises against my preaching, because he says it hurts business? He admitted to me that he knew what I said was true. If my church is, indeed, a grocery store, can I not consider it as a string of such stores, and then am I not responsible to the Owner for what wares I dispense?"

Cortlandt Parker, a prominent lawyer of Newark and a vestryman of the church, said yesterday:

"Mr. Johnston is, in my opinion, a man of irreproachable character, and the whole matter is most unfortunate. I do not wish to make any comment. The least said now, the soonest mended."

Mr. Johnston is a graduate of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., in the class of 1898. He played football, managed the baseball team, and was Vice President of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association while in college. From college he came to New York and was attached to Grace Church until 1900, when he went to St. Paul's Church, San Antonio, Texas, where he was also Chairman of the Faculty of the Western Texas Military Academy. He was in the Philippines under Bishop Brent until 1908, when he came back to the United States and assisted his father, Bishop Johnston, until he received a call to Newark in 1912.

RECTOR TO BE SOCIAL WORKER

Dr. Hogue Expects the Rev. Mr. Johnston to Aid Him in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 15.—The Rev. Mercer Green Johnston, who will resign the rectorship of Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., because, as he says, he refuses to conduct his church "like a grocery store," will engage in a new sociological church work with the Rev. Richard W. Hogue, former rector of Ascension Episcopal Church, this city.

Dr. Hogue had an experience almost similar to that of his chum and classmate, Dr. Johnston. It was his freedom of speech and manner of dealing plainly with sociological and humanitarian matters that brought about a division of feeling in the fashionable Baltimore church. Many were with the rector and some were not. The vestry of Ascension, like that of Trinity in Newark, divided in its support and non-support of the advanced views of the rector. Finally Dr. Hogue resigned.

Then he started a forum, or open discussion meetings, Sunday afternoons in the leading theatre of the city. These meetings have become very popular, especially with the labor unionists. A socialistic spirit pervades them. Recently Mr. Johnston occupied the platform at one of these Sunday meetings with his friend, Dr. Hogue, and then intimated that he was about to sever his connection with the Newark church. In his address he very forcefully declared that the clergyman who would sacrifice a principle to retain his position as rector was a disgrace to the church. The statement evoked an enthusiastic indorsement from the audience. Dr. Hogue continues in close friendship with Bishop Murray, head of the Maryland Diocese, and with other Episcopal clergymen of this city, by all of whom he is recognized as a preacher of marked ability.

Dr. Hogue said this evening that Dr. Johnston probably would not be directly associated with Him in the work which he has taken up, but that he intended to afford a means for clergymen who feel as he does to work with him along sociological lines.

"We probably will work in Baltimore," said Dr. Hogue, "and in other places in pairs, making visits to all places where we feel we can do any good preaching, not the individualistic evangelism of the Billy Sunday type, but striking the social note in its relation between the church and industrial problems.

"Mr. Johnston will not leave the Episcopal Church. He is one of the most devout men I have ever known, and in many ways is a remarkable character."

DROPS WIRETAPPING CASE.

Senator Thompson Yields to District Attorney Lewis's Request.

The Thompson Legislative Committee did not begin its inquiry into the telephone wiretapping activities of the police yesterday, as Senator Thompson had planned to do. The Senator announced that he had received a letter from Harry E. Lewis, District Attorney of Kings County, requesting him not to proceed with his intended investigation because Mr. Lewis feared it might destroy the value of the Grand Jury investigation of the wiretapping which he was conducting. Senator Thompson said he was not anxious to proceed, anyway, on the evidence he had at hand. He remarked:

"I am not going to pull any chestnuts out of the fire until I know just what's in it."

T. A. Gillespie, head of the construction firm that obtained the contract for third-tracking the Manhattan elevated lines, is expected to be a witness when the committee resumes its hearings this morning. Senator Thompson announced that during the next few weeks the committee would call every member of the Interborough Directorate, as well as J. P. Morgan, and examine them about subway finances and negotiations. After that the committee will take up the B. R. T.'s part in the subway contracts and negotiations.

HUSBAND ACCUSES PLOTTER

Turner Testifies in $50,000 Alienation Suit Against Hachmeister.

Trial of a suit for $50,000 damages brought by Barreda Turner of Lake Station, Baltimore County, Md., for alleged alienation of his wife's affections, against Adolph Hachmeister of Durand Road, Maplewood, N. J., was begun yesterday in Newark before Judge Nelson Y. Dungan and a jury in the Circuit Court. Hachmeister is under sentence for defrauding the Government by means of false manifests issued to ships carrying supplies for German cruisers.

Mr. Turner, who was formerly a clerk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore, testified that his wife, Mrs. Maud W. C. Turner, deserted him last Fall after having lived with him for thirty-one years. He stated that his wife's desertion was due to the "malicious exercise" of the defendant's influence, which, he asserted, was "complete and overpowering."

The plaintiff testified that until Mrs. Turner met Hachmeister they were as happy and "as close to each other as it was possible for a human being to be." He added that he did not notice his wife's intimacy with Hachmeister until October, 1913, when he and his wife were guests at the home of Hachmeister in Maplewood. He related how the defendant and his wife ate together and denied him the right to eat with them."

Mr. Turner said that, while at the Hachmeister home Mrs. Turner drank more wine than "was necessary." He testified also that when he and his wife were Hachmeister's guests aboard of the liner Imperator at Hoboken. Hachmeister and Mrs. Turner toured the ship together, leaving him ill in a stateroom, and on another occasion he said he saw his wife and the defendant together in the Hotel Martinique in Manhattan.

The Turners have three grown-up children—Mrs. Dorothy T. Paxson, Mrs. Maud T. Miller, and Robert Turner, who is the Baltimore representative of the banking firm of A. B. Leach & Co.

Hachmeister, the purchasing agent of the Hamburg-American Line, with Dr. Karl Buenz, Managing Director of the company, and George Koetter, supervising engineer of the line, was found guilty last December of conspiracy to defraud the Government. Hachmeister was sentenced to serve eighteen months in the penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

BOOKSELLERS' DELEGATION.

New Yorkers, in Party, Start for Trade Convention in Chicago.

A delegation of the book trade left this city yesterday in special cars over the New York Central Railroad for Chicago to attend the sixteenth annual convention of the American Booksellers' Association, May 17 and 18.

In the delegation were: F. A. Clinch of D. Appleton Company; E. O. Chapman of The Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer; Arthur Brentano and Charles E. Butler of Brentano's; W. J. Corrigan of George H. Doran Company; F. N. Doubleday of Doubleday, Page Company; C. A. Burkhardt of E. P. Dutton & Co.; Robert J. Cuddihy, D. J. O'Connell, and W. B. Hadley of Funk & Wagnall's Company; H. S. Hutchinson of New Bedford, Mass.; Harry Hull of Moffett Yard Company; W. T. Dickenson of T. Nelson & Son, W. W. McIntosh of the Oxford University Press; Fremont Rider and John S. Holden of the Publishers' Weekly, and W. H. Arnold of the Syndicate Trading Company.

Krumbles

The New Whole Wheat Food with the *Delicious Flavor* originated by the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.

TO SEE the way people take to KRUMBLES at the first taste—you might suppose they never before had eaten anything that tasted good.

True—never before has there been a whole wheat food with such a full, rich flavor and sweetness.

Krumbles is prepared from the finest of whole Wheat—*all the wheat*—cooked, "krumbled"—and delicately toasted, by a special process original with the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company.

A dish of Krumbles with good milk or cream is a square meal in itself—an admirably balanced food. Go easy with the sugar—the more you chew Krumbles the sweeter it tastes!

In the *WAXTITE* package—10c.
Look for this signature.

W. K. Kellogg

Children like Krumbles and it Builds them up

the soup of the epicure

Delicious soup- hot or cold- for the picnic

Franco-American Consommé—celebrated for Quality, admired for its French flavor, "devoured" for splendid Food—fits the picnic program to a T.

Take it along with you in a vacuum bottle. Have it ice cold or bracing hot—as you will. Select a soft and woodsy spot as your halting place. And settle down to a feast fit for the high gods of old Olympus.

Afterwards you may dally with this fancy: "Out here among the trees and the rocks and the birds, far from the stuffy haunts of men, I have been attended by all the arts of cookery and invention. A French chef has waited upon me. I have partaken of a dish which told its delicious story of how the kings are fed. To have an appetite and *such* Food—ah, that is to be alive!"

Merely heat before serving

Thirty-five cents the quart *Twenty selections*

At the better stores

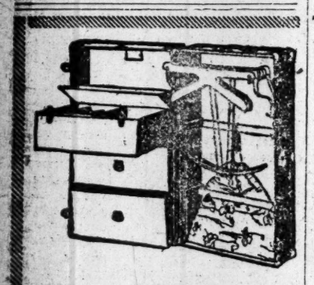
Franco- American Soups

after the recipes of A. Biardot OF PARIS

formerly superintendent of the palace of H.M. King George of Greece.

"Let us give you a taste of our quality"

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.



Travel-Ease Wardrobe Trunk—$18

A roomy, rugged traveling companion — strong as the Dardanelles; as quietly serviceable as an English valet.

40 inches high, steel riveted and reinforced, with every convenience to keep your clothes fresh and clean and unwrinkled.

We guarantee it absolutely —our name on the trunk is your protection.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. | Open
346-348 West 125th St. | Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

A real Guarantee

To be more than a mere "scrap of paper," a guarantee must be absolute—and backed by a concern able and willing to make it good. The General's guarantee is not only absolute; it is backed by a business operating the world's largest roofing mills, and making one-third of all the roll roofing made in America. That's the guarantee behind

Certain-teed Roofing

The guarantee is for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to ply (1, 2 or 3). There is no evasion about it—no attempt to substitute a high-sounding something "just as good." There is no substitute for a real guarantee. You get an absolute guarantee on CERTAIN-TEED because the General knows that no better roofing can be made. Its raw materials and method of manufacture are both certified by the General's board of graduate chemists, and he knows he's taking no chance in guaranteeing them to you. That's what "CERTAIN-TEED" means—*certified* and *guaranteed*. Experience has proven that the guarantee is conservative, and that CERTAIN-TEED will outlast the period of guarantee. The roofing felt, as it comes bone dry from the rollers, is given a thorough saturation of a special blend of soft asphalts, the formula of the General's board of expert chemists. It is then given a harder coating of another blend of asphalts. This keeps the inner saturation soft, and prevents the drying-out process so destructive to ordinary roofing. Roofing is impervious to the elements only so long as the asphalt saturation lasts. CERTAIN-TEED retains its soft saturation, and is in good condition for years after the harder, drier kinds have become useless.

CERTAIN-TEED is made in rolls; also in slate-covered shingles. There is a type of CERTAIN-TEED for every kind of building, with flat or pitched roof, from the largest sky-scraper to the smallest residence or out-building. CERTAIN-TEED is sold by responsible dealers all over the world, at reasonable prices. Investigate it before you decide on any type of roof.

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The sunshine of Virginia is in them!

AND you know well enough what *that* means, if you've ever smoked a Virginia cigarette.

"The tobacco man's tobacco" is what Virginia is called. One reason is because Virginia gives to a cigarette the one quality no other tobacco *can* give—"*character*"!—that zest and life that make a cigarette satisfying.

Sun-goldened, lively, mellow Virginia—that's Piedmonts! ALL Virginia! There's "*character*" aplenty in Piedmonts.

Have you been wondering why your cigarette is shy of taste? Why it is just merely "a smoke?" It's because it lacks "*character!*"

So try Piedmonts—*today!*

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Note:—35c a lb. is the duty which foreign-grown tobacco pays. Now add ocean freight. All that is expense—pure *waste*, because it adds nothing to a cigarette. On the contrary, it subtracts something—it means over 1c. worth of quality must be *taken out* of every 5c package of cigarettes of foreign-grown tobacco. Piedmonts pay *no duty*—because they're Virginia tobacco, grown right here in the U. S.! Every penny goes for quality. So, Piedmonts *can* and *do* give you *better quality!*

The ALL Virginia cigarette—

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10 for 5¢

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